

4.5-18



The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Geo. Lord Macartney.  
Knight of the Order of the White Eagle.  
and of the Bath.



4.5-18



*The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Geo. Lord Macartney.  
Knight of the Order of the White Eagle  
and of the Bath.*

THE GENERAL DIRECTOR OF THE EMPIRE  
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL DIRECTOR



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THE  
Present STATE  
OF  
GERMANY.  
In TWO VOLUMES.



VOL. I.

Giving an Account of,

- I. The EMPEROR and Electors, the Secular Princes, the Bishops, Abbots, &c.
- II. Memoir of the Family and Estates of the Prince of ORANGE.
- III. Memoir of the House of SAXE-GOTHA.
- IV. Memoir of HOLSTEIN-GOTTORP.
- V. Memoir of the Succession of JULIERS and BERG.

VOL. II.

Giving an Account of,

- I. The *Superior Nobility* of the Empire, and of the *Imperial and Free Cities*.
- II. The *NATURAL History* of Germany, compared with That of other Countries, such as the *Constitution, &c.* of the People, the *Extent, Climate, Soil, Commodities, Medicinal Springs and Baths, Mines and Pits, Coins, Precious Stones, Forests, Game, Rivers and Lakes* of Germany.
- III. The *CIVIL and POLITICAL State* of the Empire, such as the *Nature and Form of Government* in the respective States, and *Free Cities, Titles of Honour, the Laws* of the Empire, the *Diet* thereof, the *Supreme Chamber of Spires, &c.*
- IV. The *MORAL State* of the Empire, compar'd with that of other Countries; such as regards the *Dispositions and Manners* of the *Germans*; their *Customs, Diversions, Virtues, Vices, Diseases, &c.*

In which is given the *Character, Family, Court, Ministers, Interest and Alliances* of every particular Prince; his *Dominions, Forces, Revenues, Pretensions, Arms, Titles, Religion and Universities*; with a List of the most Eminent Writers of each Country.

The whole brought down to the present Year 1738, and interspersed with *Political Remarks, &c.*

*Quoniam in eo Studio aliquantulum Etatis Spatium consumpsi, si id mihi assumo, video id meo Jure quodammodo vindicare.*

Tully.

L O N D O N:

Printed for C. RIVINGTON, at the Bible and Crown in St. Paul's Church-Yard. M.DCC.XXXVIII.

THE  
PRINCIPLES  
OF  
GERMAN  
LAW

BRANCH OF THE  
LAW  
OF THE  
GERMAN  
EMPEROR  
AND  
KING

THE  
LAW  
OF THE  
GERMAN  
EMPEROR  
AND  
KING



THE  
LAW  
OF THE  
GERMAN  
EMPEROR  
AND  
KING

TO  
His Most SERENE HIGHNESS  
THE  
**PRINCE of ORANGE,**  
Hereditary Stadtholder of *East-Friesland,*  
Stadtholder and Captain General of the Provinces  
of *Groningen, Guelderland, &c. &c.*  
The following ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
**PRINCES of the EMPIRE,**

Is most humbly Inscribed, and Offer'd,  
by

The Author.



ERRATA.

**T**HE Reader, 'tis hop'd, will excuse the Typographical Errors, by reason the Author could not possibly attend the Press. To take notice of them all here, would be tedious as well as needless, the far greater Part being of small Consequence, and obvious enough to the most ordinary Reader. We shall therefore take notice only of these following: Pag. 150, line 12, for *June* read *May*. P. 160, l. 18, for 1,200,000, read only 200,000. P. 164, l. 4, for *London* read *Lincoln*. P. 17, 65, 81, 94, 142, dele the Political Remarks. P. 173, in the Note, l. 3, for *Chains* read *Charms*.



# THE PREFACE.



*THE proper Subject of a Preface being to inform the Public, how the Author came to be engaged in the Work, what were the particular Views and Motives that induced him to publish it, the Disadvantages and Difficulties that attend the Undertaking, and the Method and Materials he made Use of to give it all the Perfection it was capable of; the Author of the following Sheets begs Leave to detain his Reader one*

*Moment, in order to give him some Satisfaction in these Particulars.*

*In order to render his Travels more entertaining and useful to him, he had, before his setting out, extracted from the Retirements of Libraries and Closets, the most curious Observations on those Parts, which he was to visit. These Collections he had interleaved, that he might have Room to insert what Additions and Corrections he should find necessary: But in this Respect he found he had done next to nothing; for, to allude to a wise Saying, One does not know what a Day will bring forth: The Face of those Countries was in a Manner quite alter'd from what they appear'd in Books, with regard to their respective Masters, their Strength, their Policy, their Ministers: some Families were extinct, and new ones risen or raising up in their Room; Liberty restored in some Parts,*



# P R E F A C E.

vii

*Parts, and abolished in others; the Protestant Religion extirpated there, where, but a few Years before, it reigned; nay, such is the unsettled State of all human Things, that he found several Countries themselves, as well as their Masters, had changed their Names. And indeed, to a Man who reflects how much his own Circumstances alter sometimes in the Space of one Year, it can be no Matter of Wonder, that greater Vicissitudes should attend the Condition of Princes, who, besides those Incidents common to most Men, as marrying, and giving their Families in Marriage, dismembering their Estates, and purchasing new ones, and the common Fate of dying, and making Room for others, are moreover exposed to extraordinary Accidents, ready to alter the Face of the World, and, as it were, shake the very Frame of it.*

Hence it is evident, that Books of this Kind do require not only re-touching, but also new Matter, and a new Form.

As to the first, it is necessary only to assure the Reader, that the Author has taken all the Methods that appear'd to him the most proper, so far as the Nature of the Subject would permit, to obtain the best Lights and Certainty of the Matters here treated. He took the Advantage of conversing with Persons of Knowledge and in Office, Natives of the Country; he rejected many Things that have been publish'd in Books, or handed down by Tradition, because he could not procure a sufficient Confirmation of them; and he retouch'd and corrected many Observations, which he himself had made on the Spot, and which his great Leisure in those Parts enabled him to make, nor bath he  
omit-

omitted consulting the most authentic latest Accounts, that have appear'd in the foreign Tongues.

With regard to the Method, 'tis hoped it will appear natural and clear, each Point or Article having a Sort of Dependence one on another. Indeed this Subject, being in its Nature various and intricate, requires a more than ordinary Nicety in the Form.

For it cannot be very needful to apprise knowing Men, how difficult and perplext an Undertaking this is; and therefore, besides the Perspicuity of the Plan, it was likewise necessary,

First, To avoid all obsolete Distinctions of Names of Persons and Places.

Secondly, Not to enter on too minute a Detail on the Families, &c. of the Empire, of less Note.

Thirdly,



## P R E F A C E.

*Thirdly, Not to stay to expose the Errors of superficial Writers, and of Maps; in this Case it is sufficient to lay down Facts, and the opposite Truths.*

*To have touched on Ancient Germany, would have been foreign to the Title and Design of the Book. Besides, that hath been already done to very good Purpose by the learned Cluverius, who has improved what Cæsar, Tacitus, Strabo, Ptolemy, Mela, and other ancient and modern Historians and Geographers, have said of this Country. To that noble Work, which is chiefly Geographical, the Reader, if he pleases, may add the History of the Ancient Germans, by M. Mascou, Aulic Counsellor to the King of Poland, and Senator of the City of Leipfick, now translated into English by that very ingenious Gentleman, Mr. Lediard, late Secretary to his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary*

dinary in Lower Germany. — Nor ought the Name of Dr. Nicolson, (Author of the English Historical Libraries) late Archbishop of Cashel, to be past over here, without particular Attention and Encemium. His elaborate Work on Germany, (the Fruit of his Travels into that Country) tho' composed about half a Century ago, may yet, as to a considerable Part of it, be perused with Profit. It is true, his Descriptions, his Account of the then reigning Families, and Computation of some of their Revenues, to which Particulars he seems to have lent his chief Application, are now in a great measure obsolete.

The right Spelling of proper Names being a capital Point in a Work of this Nature, the Author thought he could not give too great Attention thereto. Abating therefore from the Errors of the Press, which will be unavoidable here, and, it may be,  
not-

notwithstanding all his Care, some Inadvertencies of his own, the best Orthography will be here found. Some may think there was no great Necessity for too much Exactness on this Head; but they are mistaken. If the Name of a Prince, a Country, or a City, was only mentioned occasionally, those Faults would be excusable. But the Case is very different, when they concern the chief Subject of a Book. That which is only an insignificant Nicety in the Writings of a Divine, or a Poet, will sometimes be a capital Fault in an Historian or a Geographer. It is true, the Generality of Readers seldom animadvert on small Matters, whilst they are in Search of Things of greater Importance; but so great an Alteration may be introduced by Degrees into Proper Names, by transcribing, as well as pronouncing them, ill, that may beget the greatest Confusion in those very important Things. In most  
of



## PREFACE.

xiii

of our Books and Maps, there are Numbers of proper Names so disfigured, that we ought to suppose them to be the Faults of the Printer and Engraver; not that we are wholly to exculpate the Compilers themselves, who, thro' Ignorance of the Languages, are exposed to many Mistakes. Twere easy to produce a Variety of Instances hereof, were this a proper Place for it.

As this Book will be translated into foreign Tongues; in the List of Writers, those in the High-Dutch could not well be left out; but as they are few in Number, 'tis hoped they will give no Offence to the English Reader.

The Subject, it must be own'd, is of large Extent; but it was not the Intention of these Sheets, to say all that might be said on it. On the contrary, the greatest Care hath been taken

*taken to avoid Repetitions of such Things as are sufficiently known. To have done otherwise, would have argued, to say the least of it, very little Respect for the Public, and in particular, for the Illustrious Youth, to whom the Work is inscrib'd, and for whose Use it was compos'd.*

*It would therefore have been inconsistent with the Brevity of the Design, to have brought Things and Persons a long Time past, on the Stage again; or to have drawn out the Pedigrees of each Family to an unreasonable Length; 'tis hoped, on this Head, there is just enough said to give a general Knowledge of them\*.*

\* Those who would know more of the Genealogies of the Princes, may have Recourse to *Heubner's Genealogies*, *Cavalier's Sovereigns*, and the *Atlas Historique*, printed at *Amsterdam* in 1705; but we have lent our chief Attention to the Present State of the reigning Families, and brought it down to this present Year 1738.

*How-*

# P R E F A C E.

XV

However, with Regard to the Estates of the respective Princes, there is here a pretty minute Detail, as it is a Thing that seems essential to the Subject: Besides, 'twill yeild some Pleasure and Satisfaction to the Traveller to know whereabouts he is, and thro' whose Territories he passes. This Satisfaction can't be had from Maps or Books, where the greatest Confusion and Contradiction reign with regard to the present Boundaries of several Princes, and such of their Estates as lie interwoven one with another.

All imaginable Pains have been bestowed on such Parts or Branches of this Work, as are most likely to engage the Curiosity of the Public. The Revenues of the Princes are, no Doubt, of this Number; but a thorough Certainty in this Point is not here promised, nor will it be expected  
by



*by the intelligent Reader. In free States, as Great Britain and Holland, every one may have Opportunities to know the ordinary Revenues, and to what particular Purposes they are destin'd. But the Case is very different in absolute Governments, where Mystery, so far as it can be done, is inscribed on every Thing. The People have neither Liberty nor Means of informing themselves. However, as Attempts have been made towards the Computation of the Revenues, as of every Thing else, belonging to the most despotick Countries, tho' not with the same Certainty, as when authentic Accounts of every Branch are exposed to Public View; the Reader has here presented to him those Computations, taken at a Medium, and sometimes at the lowest Rates, to avoid the Suspicion and Danger of Exaggerating, a Fault the Generality of Political Arithmeticians usually give into. But whatever real Defects*

*Defects may be found in this Part, must be charged on the Nature of the Thing itself. As for the rest, it may not be unnecessary to declare, that, under this Head, or any other, there has been no other Art made use of to please, than a bare Recital of the most probable Calculations, founded on verbal Informations, and compared with the best Relations that are extant. The Sums are given in round Numbers; there being no need of more Exactness in such sort of Computations. The foreign Coins are reduced to our Money, for the Ease of the English Reader.*

*Royal and Princely Characters require the gentlest Touches; 'tis therefore own'd, that only one Side of the Medal is here exposed to Public View. During the Lives of Princes, more cannot be done. To delineate what for the present could only be adumbrated, or remotely hinted at, will*

*be the Business of future Historians. That superior Rank of Men, and their Actions, upon quitting the Stage, undergo very severe Scrutinies; it is therefore but reasonable, that they should be used with Decency and Respect, during their short Time of Acting.*

*The few Political Remarks here interspersed, are of a Piece with some occasional Papers, which appear'd during the Campaigns on the Rhine, in the Years 1734 and 35, with a Vehemence becoming that inestimable Blessing, Peace; the Writer set himself to plead her Cause, and to represent the Expediency of first having Recourse to beneficent and healing Measures; which, in fact, soon extinguished that Fire, which rougher Methods would but have spread, and perhaps still kept a-burning.*

*In*



*In the second Part of this Work, there are some Things, the Importance of which every Reader will not be aware of at first, they being only to be consulted on Occasion, and as Events happen.*

*As no Country or People can properly be said to be great or small, good or bad, unless when compared to others; there are here, in many Particulars, Parallels run betwixt Germany and the other Countries of Europe. It is therefore hoped, that That will not be thought a Digression, which is designed for the most useful and interesting Part of the Book. In order to render it so, the utmost Impartiality was absolutely necessary, and has been studied by the Author; so that, if many Mistakes have happened, he desires they may be imputed to his Understanding, and not to his Will.*

Notwithstanding which, it is but too probable, that common and selfish Men, who are only desirous to know what's at Home, and nauseate all that is foreign, will not find their Account in Pieces of this Nature; and perhaps, the particular Country here treated of, may give an additional Offence to some Persons. But to the Curious, and those who can think largely, and consider themselves as Denizens of the World, these Subjects, if well perform'd, will always yield a rational and agreeable Entertainment; this will ever be the Case, let whatsoever Nation or People be the Objects of their Attention. But the Country that makes the Subject of the following Sheets, for divers good Reasons, must challenge their special Notice and Study. None can doubt of this, who consider, that it is the Seat of a great People, and many Sovereignities, of different Denominations,

# P R E F A C E.

xi

tions, and under various Forms of Government; a Country of large Extent, and the Scene of many and great Actions, and whose Affairs and Transactions are interwoven with those of every Nation in Europe, of which, if one may so express it, it is at once the Head and the Centre; a Country, whose Princes are every Day forming Alliances of Marriage, &c. which paves their Way to the principal Thrones of Europe; several of which, viz. those of Great Britain, Poland, Sweden, and Prussia, we see at this Day fill'd by four of her Princes; a Country, which for the great Work of the Reformation begun there, the good Sense, considerable Learning, and the many useful and ingenious Inventions of the Natives, does highly deserve of all her Neighbours. To all which, let it be added, that it is our original Country; our Ancestors came from thence; we, in good measure, still retain their



*their Language, their Customs, their Laws, and, what constitutes the chief Glory and Happiness of the British Isles, their Form of Government. Upon which Accounts, no Englishman can call this Country foreign, nor the Natives Foreigners to him. Indeed most Nations in Europe have either been peopled from thence, or subdued by their Armies, as happen'd to this Island by the Saxons, to Gaul by the Franks, to Italy, Spain, Afric, by the Goths and Vandals. To those glorious People, almost all Europe, and Part of Asia and Afric, owed their Freedom, and the getting disintangled of those Chains, wherewith the Roman Power had so long fetter'd them; and where-ever any of their Colonies settled, they established just and mild Governments, on the Ruins of Tyranny.*

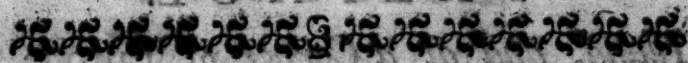
*As for the rest, we shall wave taking notice, that our Situation in an  
Island,*

*Island, and at a Corner of Europe, renders Works of this Sort not quite useless amongst us; nor do we care to observe, that several of the more sensible People on the Continent think we are defective in our Knowledge of foreign Affairs. It hath been often observed by ourselves, That what we have gain'd by our Arms and Victories, we have lost, in a great measure, by our Negotiations and Treaties.*

*On the Whole therefore, it will be allowed, That the Subject of the following Sheets is great and interesting, and, if well done, may be of Use and Entertainment to most Ranks and Conditions of Men; proper to form a young Nobility, and to fit them for public Ornament and Service.*



THE



THE  
CONTENTS  
OF THE  
FIRST VOLUME.

|                                                                            |         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| <b>THE</b> Emperor,                                                        | Pag. i. |
| <i>The</i> Elector of Mentz,                                               | 46.     |
| <i>The</i> Elector of Treves,                                              | 55.     |
| <i>The</i> Elector of Cologne,                                             | 61.     |
| <i>The</i> Elector of Bohemia,                                             | 69.     |
| <i>The</i> Elector of Bavaria,                                             | 73.     |
| <i>The</i> Elector of Saxony,                                              | 87.     |
| <i>The</i> Elector of Brandenburg,                                         | 102.    |
| <i>The</i> Elector Palatine,                                               | 131.    |
| <i>The</i> Elector of Brunswick-Lunenbourg,                                | 149.    |
| <i>The</i> Secular Princes,                                                | 178.    |
| <i>The</i> Bishops, Abbots, &c.                                            | 337.    |
| <i>Memoir of the Family and Estates of the</i><br><i>Prince of Orange,</i> | 391.    |
| <i>Memoir of the House of Saxe-Gotha,</i>                                  | 406.    |
| <i>Memoir of Holstein-Gottorp,</i>                                         | 412.    |
| <i>Memoir of the Succession of Juliers and</i><br><i>Berg.</i>             | 423.    |

THE





THE  
Present State  
OF  
GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR.



**HARLES VI.** born the 12th of October, 1685. elected Emperor of the Romans in 1711, crown'd King of Hungary in 1712, and of Bohemia in 1721.

He married at Barcelona the 12th of August, 1708, **ELIZABETH-CHRISTINA**, Daughter of *Lewis Rodolph*, late Duke of *Brunswick-Blanckenburg*, and *Christina-Louisa*, Daughter of *Albert Prince of Oettingen*.

The Empress, born the 11th of August 1691, embraced the Roman Catholick

VOL. I.

B

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Religion in 1707. The Children the Emperor has had by her, are,

1. *Leopold-Joseph*, born in 1716; he died the same Year.

2. *MARIA-THERESA-WALPURGE*, born the 2d of *May*, 1717; married to *Francis-Stephen* Duke of *Lorain*, the 21st of *January* 1736; to whom she has born one Daughter, *MARY-ELIZABEEH-AMELIA*, on *January* the 25th 1737.

3. *MARIA-ANNA-LEONORA*, born the 3d of *September*, 1718.

4. *Maria-Emelia-Carolina*, born in 1724 and died in 1730.

The Emperor's Father was,

*LEOPOLD*, born in 1640. King of *Hungary*, &c. in 1655; chosen Emperor in 1658: He died in 1705. He was Son to Emperor *Ferdinand III.* who was born in 1608, and died in 1657, and to *Maria*, Infante of *Spain*, Daughter of King *Philip III.* and of *Margaret* Archduchess of *Austria*.

Emperor *Leopold* took to his first Wife, in 1666, *Margarita* Infante of *Spain*, who died in 1673. She was youngest Daughter of King *Philip IV.* and of *Maria* Daughter of the Emperor *Ferdinand III.*

For his second Wife he had *Clauda-Felicita* of *Tyrol*, Daughter of *Ferdinand* Archduke of *Austria-Inspruck*, and of Princess *Anne*, Daughter of *Cosmus II.*

Great

Emp.] of GERMANY.

3

Great Duke of *Tuscany*. She died in 1676.

To his third Wife he had *Eleonora-Magdalena* of *Nieuburg*, who died in 1720. She was Daughter of *Philip-William*, Elector *Palatine*, and of *Elizabeth* Princess of *Hesse-Darmstadt*.

This Emperor, by his first Wife, had *Maria-Antoinella*, who was married to *Maximilian*, Elector of *Bavaria*; and died in 1692. There were three more Children of this Marriage, but all died in the Cradle.

By the second Marriage he had two Children, who likewise died in their Infancy; and

By the third he had ten, five whereof died very young: The rest were,

I. *JOSEPH*, born the 15th of *July*, 1678; crown'd King of *Hungary*, &c. in 1687, King of the *Romans* in 1690; chosen Emperor in 1705. He died of the Small-Pox the 5th of *April*, 1711. In 1699 he married *Wilhelmina-Amelia*, Daughter of *John-Frederick* Duke of *Hanover*, and of *Henrietta* Princess *Palatine*. This Empress Dowager was born in 1673, and has had three Children.

I. *MARIA-JOSEPHA*, born in 1699; married at *Dresden*, in 1719, to the Elector of *Saxony*, now King of *Poland*:



## The Present State [Emp.]

2. *Leopold-Joseph*, who died in his Infancy.

3. *MARIA-AMELIA*, born in 1701; married at *Munich*, in 1722, to the present Elector of *Bavaria*.

II. *MARIA-ELIZABETHA*, born the 2d of *December*, 1680. She is Governess of the *Austrian Netherlands*, and resides at *Brussels*. She has never been married.

III. *MARIA-ANNA*, born in 1683; married at *Lisbon*, in 1708, to *John V.* present King of *Portugal*.

IV. *CHARLES VI.* the reigning Emperor.

V. *MARIA-MAGDALENA*, born in 1689; was declared Governess of *Milan* in 1725; but she resides at *Vienna*. She is unmarried.

*FERDINAND III.* *Leopold's* Father, was thrice married; first to the Infante of *Spain*, next to a Daughter of *Austria-Inspruck*, and lastly to a Daughter of the Duke of *Mantua*.

The Children by the first Marriage were,  
I. *Ferdinand IV.* made King of the *Romans* in 1653. But he died the Year following.

II. *Maria-Anna*, married to *Philip IV.* King of *Spain*. She died in 1696.

III. *Leopold* (Emperor) of whom we have already spoken.

IV.

Emp.] of GERMANY.

IV. V. VI. *Philip, Maximilian and Maria*; they all died in Non-age. To bring the last named Princess into the World, they open'd the dead Body of her Mother, but the Infant died the same Day.

VII. *Charles-Joseph*, Bishop of *Passau*, *Olmütz*, and *Breslaw*, and Great Master of the Teutonick Order, was the only Issue of the second Marriage.

The Children of the third were,

VIII. *Eleonora*, married, for the first time, to *Michel Wisniowieczky*, King of *Poland*, who died in 1673; and for the second, to *Charles*, Duke of *Lorrain*. She died in 1697.

IX. *Maria*, married to *John-William*, late Elector *Palatine*. She died in 1689, but he did not die till 1716.

X. XI. *Theresa* and *Ferdinand*, who died young.

The Empire of Germany derives its Origin from *Charlemagne*, King of *France*, who, after he had subdued the Kingdom of *Lombardy*, all *Germany* and *Hungary*, and that part of *Poland* on this Side the *Vistula*, was proclaimed Emperor of the West, by Pope *Leo III.* in *St. Peter's Church* at *Rome*, on *Christmas-day*, An. 800.

Emperor *Lewis IV.* the last of the Line of *Charlemagne*, died Anno 912. The

Empire, after many Struggles, in 962 was united by *Otho I.* to the Kingdom of *Italy* in such a manner, that it has never been separated from it till this Day. That Prince having render'd himself universal Master, order'd, That he who should be chosen King of *Germany*, should at the same time be acknowledg'd Emperor of the *Romans*, and King of *Italy*. On the Death of *Henry II.* the last of the Emperors of the House of *Saxony*, the Empire pass'd into That of the Dukes of *Franconia*; which likewise coming to fail, *Anno 1137*, *Conrard II.* Duke of *Swabia*, had the good Fortune to carry the Imperial Crown against mighty Competitors. *Ferdinand II.* was the last of his Family, which ending *Anno 1250*, a long Interregnum ensued, during which the Empire found itself, through the Fury of the contending Parties, on the Brink of Ruin. At last *Rodolph*, Count of *Habsburg*, was elected; that Prince endeavouring to get the Empire hereditary in his own House, so far alarm'd the Electors and Princes, that they kept themselves on their Guard for the future, by chusing the Emperors sometimes in one House, and sometimes in another. But ever since *Albert II.* one of *Rodolph's* Descendants, who was chosen Emperor *Anno 1438*, the Imperial Dignity has continued in the House of *Austria*.



Emp.] of GERMANY.

7

*stria*, where Order of Primogeniture has always determin'd the Electors.

The House of *Austria* does then owe <sup>Origin of</sup> its Origin to the above-mentioned *Rodolph*, <sup>the House</sup> Count of *Habsburg*. Amongst his De- <sup>of Au-</sup>scendants *Maximilian* I. Son of *Frederick* III. is famous for his Marriage with the Heiress of *Burgundy*, *Mary* Daughter of *Charles the Hardy*, who was kill'd before *Nancy*, Anno 1476. By this Alliance, the *Netherlands* with *Franch Comté*, passed into the House of *Austria*. Not long after the whole Monarchy of *Spain* fell to the same House, by the Marriage of *Philip* I. *Maximilian's* Son, with the Infante *Jane*, Daughter of *Ferdinand the Catholick*. This *Philip* was Father to *Charles V.* and *Ferdinand* I. who have form'd two Branches. The Eldest has reign'd in *Spain* till 1700, in which Year it came to be extinct by the Death of King *Charles* II. The younger Branch still reigns in *Germany*, where it has always had the good Fortune, by Consent of the Electors, to keep the Imperial Crown in the Family. *Ferdinand* transmitted it to *Maximilian* II. whose Successors are *Rodolph* II. *Mathias*, *Ferdinand* II. *Ferdinand* III. *Leopold*, *Joseph*, and CHARLES VI.

## *The Present State* [Emp.

*Ferdinand I.* annexed to the House of *Austria* the Kingdoms of *Bohemia* and *Hungary*, by his Marriage with *Anne*, Heiress of those two Kingdoms.

Since that time the House of *Austria* has made no new Acquisition till *CHARLES VI.* the reigning Emperor. This Prince, after a War of 14 Years, carried on with the Assistance of the Emperors *Leopold* his Father, and *Joseph* his Brother, to make himself Master of the whole *Spanish* Monarchy, made the Peace of *Rastadt* in 1714, with *France*, and at length with *Spain* at *Vienna* in 1725, on these Conditions: That renouncing the *Spanish* Monarchy, he should keep the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and the Ports and Places situate on the Coasts of *Toscany*, and that Part of the *Netherlands* which did formerly belong to the Crown of *Spain*. But by Virtue of a subsequent Treaty concluded with the King of *France* in *October* 1735, his Imperial Majesty parts with the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily* to the second Son of the King of *Spain*; in lieu of which he has entail'd upon him, the Succession to the Duchies of *Tuscany*, *Parma*, and *Placensa*, on the Demise of the present Great Duke.

*Hungary*

# Emp.] of GERMANY.

9

|                                    | Length | Breadth | Dominions<br>of the Em-<br>peror. |
|------------------------------------|--------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Hungary</i> (Kingdom)           | 230    | 160     |                                   |
| <i>Bohemia</i> (Kingdom)           | 130    | 110     |                                   |
| <i>Transylvania</i> (Principality) | 130    | 100     |                                   |
| <i>Silesia</i> (Duchy)             | 200    | 60      |                                   |
| <i>Moravia</i> (Margraveate)       | 90     | 50      |                                   |
| <i>Austria</i> (Archduchy)         | 160    | 70      |                                   |
| <i>Stiria</i> (Duchy)              | 95     | 60      |                                   |
| <i>Carinthia</i> (Duchy)           | 105    | 30      |                                   |
| <i>Sclavonia</i> (Duchy)           | 210    | 55      |                                   |
| <i>Carniola</i> (Duchy)            | 100    | 50      |                                   |
| <i>Croatia</i> (Part of)           | 60     | 40      |                                   |
| <i>Bosnia</i> (Part of)            | 55     | 40      |                                   |
| <i>Morlachia</i>                   | 140    | 50      |                                   |
| <i>Tyrol</i> (County)              | 80     | 40      |                                   |
| <i>Trent</i> (Bishoprick) *        | 60     | 40      |                                   |

All these large and fine Countries (to which may be added the Duchies of *Milan* and *Mantua*, as being separated from the *Trentine* and *Tyrolese* only by a Neck of the *Venetian* Territories) lie contiguous; they are more than twice as big as *France* with the conquer'd Provinces. They have *Poland* and *Upper Saxony* on the North, Part of the Empire and *Switzerland* on the West, *Turky*, the *Adriatick Gulph* and *Venice* on the South;

\* The Measuring of the Countries here, is given in Square Miles, which is the only Way of knowing their true Extent.

and



and *Turky* on the East. The Soil is various, but for the most part rich, and productive not only of the Necessaries but likewise of the Comforts and Luxuries of Life. The People in general are industrious and hardy, and would in every respect be very happy, had they milder Governors and Landlords.

To the Emperor does also belong about the 5th Part of the Circle of *Swabia*, viz.

1. The *Brisgow*, betwixt the *Rhine* and the *Black Forest*; containing the strong Frontier Towns of *Brisac*, *Friburg*, *Neuburg*, and *Villengen*; the Country of *Ortenau*; the four Forest Towns, which, on account of their Proximity to the *Swisse*, are under their Protection, are *Rheinfelden*, *Seckingen*, *Lauffenburg*, and *Waldsbur*.

2. The Margraviate of *Burgau* on the *Danube*; containing the Towns of *Burgau*, *Elungen*, and *Guntzburg*.

3. The Landgraviate of *Nellenburg*, betwixt the Canton of *Shafhausen*, and the Lake of *Constance*; the chief Towns are *Stocken* and *Nellenburg*.

4. The Counties of *Hohenberg* and *Gerolseck*, devolv'd to the House of *Austria* in 1704, on the Extinction of the Counts of *Cronberg*.

5. The Counties of *Brigentz*, *Montfort*, and *Wartingen*.

6. The

6. The City of *Constance*, on the Lake of that Name; it was formerly Imperial; but the Emperor *Ferdinand* surpriz'd and seiz'd it in 1548.

Near the one half of *Italy*, before the late War, did also belong to the Emperor. He still possesses there,

1. The whole *Milaneze* (except the *Novarese* and *Tortonese*, which are dismember'd from the Duchy, and given to the King of *Sardinia*,)

L. B.

120 70

2. The Dukedom of *Mantua*, 40 20

3. We may likewise add }  
the Succession of *Toscany*, } 100 100

The *Austrian Netherlands*, 120 60

The ten Provinces of the \* *Netherlands*, by the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Rastat*, were divided among four Sovereigns.

I. To the House of *Austria* belong

1. *Brussels*, *Louvain*, &c. in *Brabant*.

2. The City of *Limburg*, the City of *Dalem*, and Landgraviate of *Rolduc* in the Duchy of *Limburg*.

3. All the Duchy of *Luxemburg*, except three Places.

\* See Mr. Moll's last Edition of his Map of the Austrian Netherlands, where the Barrier Lines and Towns are mark'd with great Exactness.

4. The

*The Present State* [Emp.]

4. The Marquisate of *Antwerp*, that is, the City of *Antwerp* with its Territory.

5. *Mons, Aleth, &c.* in *Hainault*.

6. *Namure, Charleroy, &c.* in the County of *Namure*.

7. The Landgraviate of *Mechlin* in *Brabant*.

8. The Cities of *Ghent, Bruges, Ostend, Tournay, Ipres, Oudenarde, Courtray, Dixmude, Alost, and Nieuport* in *Flanders*.

[II. To the Seven United Provinces belong,

1. *Breda, Bergenopsom, Boisleduc*, in *Brabant*.

2. *Mastricht, &c.* in *Limburg*.

3. Three Parts of four of the Duchy of *Gelders*.

4. *Ecluse, Sas Van Ghent, Hulst, &c.* in *Flanders*.

III. To *France* belong,

1. *Didenhoffen, Montmedy, and Ivoix*, in *Luxemburg*.

2. The County of *Artois*.

3. *Cambray, Valenciennes, Bouchain, Maubeuge, Landresy*.

4. *Charlemont* in the County of *Namure*.

5. *Lille, Dowey, Dunkirk, &c.* in *Flanders*.

IV. To



IV. To *Prussia* belong the Towns of *Gelders* and *Ruremond*, which border on his Duchy of *Cleves*.

Thus the *Dutch* possess the North Part of those Provinces; *Austria*, the Middle, and *France* the South Part; which borders on *Picardy*, a Province of *France*.]

All those Countries are comprised in the Disposition which the Emperor made the 8th of *April* 1713, with relation to his Succession, under the Name of *Pragmatick Sanction*. In 1720, he had it approved by his own States. In 1731, *Great-Britain*, by the Treaty of *Vienna*, guaranteed it *totis viribus*. The Year following, the States General and *Denmark* came into it. But their High-Mightinesses limited their Succours to 4000 Foot and 1000 Horse only. The same Year the States of the Empire, by a Plurality of Votes, agreed to it. The Princes who opposed it were the Electors of *Saxony*, *Bavaria* and *Palatine*, and the Bishop of *Freysingen* and *Ratisbon*. Among other things, the Minister of *Bavaria* objected, That the Empire, by accepting of the Guarantee, might engage itself to enter into Wars arising from those Domains belonging to the House of *Austria*,

*stria*, which do not depend on the Empire. (This Reason is, in some measure ceased, on *Don Carlos* and the King of *Sardinia's* keeping their Conquests in *Italy*.) The Tenure of this famous Disposition is to this Effect: All the Hereditary Countries are form'd into one State, to remain for ever united and indivisible; and are given, on the Demise of his Imperial Majesty to the Archduchess his Eldest Daughter and her Heirs; and failing of them, to her Sister and her Heirs; and in Default of Both, the Succession passes to the Electoral Princess of *Saxony* (now Queen of *Poland*) as Eldest Daughter of the Emperor *Joseph*; thence, to the Electress of *Bavaria*, her Sister: The House of *Portugal* comes next, and last of all that of *Lorrain*, or the nearest Relations of the House of *Austria* who shall offer themselves.

It may perhaps be no easy matter to perceive the Justice and Equity of this Disposition, where the Daughters of the younger Brother take place of those of the Elder, and that too in so absolute a manner, as the latter should not have one Foot of Ground\*, whilst the former is to

\* But viewing this with a political Eye, it is for the Good of Europe that these Countries be not divided, and that there be one Potent Family to Counterballance the Power of France.

inherit

inherit such vast Dominions. It must therefore be acknowledged that the Elector of *Bavaria* had great Reason to protest against it. As to the electoral House of *Saxony*, there was a visible Coldness betwixt the Courts of *Vienna* and *Dresden*, towards the Close of the last Reign. But the present Elector has been brought over and acquiesced in the *Disposition*, as 'tis said, on Condition that the Emperor should put some Crown upon his Head, tho' not the Imperial one; which has been accordingly effected by imperial Influences.

The Revenues of those two populous *His Revenues.* and wealthy Countries of *Silesia*, so rich in Mines, and *Moravia*, are very considerable, they have been computed at betwixt 4 and 500,000 Pounds, one Year with another. *Bohemia* yields annually about 8, or 900,000 Pounds, but that Sum might be greatly augmented were the Mines in that Country better look'd to; they are esteem'd the richest in *Europe*, both for Gold, Silver, and other Metals.

The ordinary Revenue of *Hungary* amounts to above One Million of our Money. The last Quarter of the Year 1734, the Emperor had from his *Hungarian* Mines 80,000 Ducats clear, or near 40,000 Pounds; his own Domain in this rich



rich Country, vastly increas'd by Confiscations, amounts to about 80 or 90000 Pounds; and the annual Subsidy was fix'd by the Diet of the Kingdom, held in 1728, at near 800,000 *l.* There never happens a Rebellion or Insurrection in *Hungary*, but the Emperor comes off a Gainer: He has now got into his Hands most of the great Estates in the Kingdom.

The States of the *Lower-Austria* furnish the Emperor with betwixt 7 and 800,000 *l. per Annum*, besides 100,000, and sometimes 150,000 *l.* by way of Free Gift.

About sixty Years ago, the Revenue of that fertile and populous Country of *Milan* was estimated at about 800,000 *l.* but of late Years it has been thought to amount to near double that Sum, besides Free Gifts, (as they are called) which the Country is made to pay from time to time. The Fertility of the Country, and the Industry and Dexterity of the Inhabitants in Iron Work, Silken Manufactures, &c. enable them to support those great Burdens. The City of *Milan* alone has within its Walls Artists and Tradesmen enough to serve all *Italy*.

The Dutchy of *Mantua* yielded to its Duke, when it had one, about 70,000 *l. per Ann.* That Sum was chiefly levied on the *Jews*, on Mills, Corn, and Cattle.

[The

[The Kingdom of *Naples* has been generally thought to yield an annual Revenue of 3,000,000 of Ducats, and *that* of *Sicily* two Thirds of that Sum; but let us abate something of both, and make them only to amount to 2,000,000 *l.* it will appear how great a Loser the Emperor has been, not only in Point of Dignity and Extent of Territory, but also in Point of Revenue, by the Exchange of those two Countries for the Duchies of *Toscany* and *Parma*; the former whereof, at the highest Computation I have met with, yields only 1,800,000 Ducats, *i. e.* near 800,000 *l.* and the other only 90,000 *l. per Ann.* Add to this the (fatal) Cession of *Lorraine* to the Crown of *France*. How and when the King of *Poland*, for whose Sake the Emperor seems voluntarily to have brought these Losses on himself, and Danger on the Empire, shall make them up to the great Sufferers, is hard to see. No doubt his Imperial Majesty interfer'd in the Affair of *Poland* out of a good Design: But 'tis to be fear'd *France* has gain'd more by the Accession of *Lorraine* than she could have done, tho' the aged *Stanislaus* had been permitted to wear out his Days on the Throne of *Poland*.]

The *Austrian Netherlands* is the richest Country, for its Bigness, that belongs to the Emperor. For the Year 1734, the

States of *Brabant* alone, gave an extraordinary Subsidy of 150,000 *l.* The Marquis de *Prie*, late Governor of those Provinces, had a Salary of 10,000 *l.* per Ann. \* which was continued to his Successor the Count de *Tbaun*, besides 5,000 *l.* extraordinary for defraying his Journey to *Brussels* in 1725. The Salary of the Archduchess, the present Governess of these Provinces, is about 50,000 *l.*

Besides the ordinary Ways, his Imperial Majesty has extraordinary ones, of levying Money, particularly that of granting Investitures; the Price whereof, tho' the Thing be mere Ceremony, is sometimes so exorbitant as to equal in Value the one half of the Subject, and to distress even Electors in purchasing them.

The Proportion the Hereditary Countries bear one to another, will be better known by a Deduction of the Extraordinary Subsidies the Emperor demanded of them for the Year 1733; the Sum Total

\* The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, his Salary is now fix'd at 12,000 *l.* per Ann. but 'tis allow'd, he may honestly make 20,000 *l.* The Viceroy of Naples and Sicily, when those Kingdoms were in the Hands of Spain and the Emperor, had their Salaries augmented or diminish'd, according to their Interests at their respective Courts; but even that of Sicily was never beneath 13,000 *l.* Our Ambassadors at the principal Courts of Europe, the Hague, France, and Madrid, have commonly allow'd them 12,000 *l.* per Ann. besides 1500 *l.* or some such Sum, for their Plate.

amounted



amounted to near One Million and a half of our Money, of which *Bohemia* was to furnish about 260,000 *l.* *Moravia*, 140,000 *l.* *Silesia*, 190,000 *l.* *Upper Austria*, 40,000 *l.* *Lower Austria*, (in which *Vienna* lies) 100,000 *l.* *Hungary* 230,000 *l.* *Stiria*, 35,000 *l.* *Tyrol*, 11,000 *l.* *Transylvania*, 70,000 *l.* *Temiswar*, with its Territory, 30,000 *l.* *Sclavonia*, 9000 *l.* *Belgrade*, with its District in *Servia*, 10,000 *l.* *Croatia*, 20,000, &c.

The Demands of the Court of *Vienna* are generally so high, that it is impossible they should be answer'd. The States of each Country who have the Levying of the Money, which is done by Polls, Taxes, &c. find it the most they can do, sometimes, to raise one half of the Sums demanded.

On the Whole, the Emperor's Ordinary Revenues amount in all to about Nine Millions and a half of our Coin, according to good Computations made some Years ago at *Vienna*.

N. B. The new Tax lately laid on Wine and Brandy in the Duchy of *Austria*, &c. and the Poll on the wealthy Families, has brought a vast additional Sum into the Imperial Coffers.

But besides these Revenues, which the Emperor has as Sovereign Prince from his

own Hereditary Countries, he has others, as Emperor: These consist of such Sums as the Diet of the Empire voluntarily grant him, and which must be employ'd to the Uses for which they are demand-ed; in what the Free Cities are obliged to furnish; and in voluntary Subsidies of the Nobility that depend immediately on the Empire; and in other Rights of Regale.

Before the Commencement of the last War with *France*, which lasted no more than two Years, the Emperor was not greatly in Debt. His great Chancellor *Sinzendorph* had employ'd all his Care and Dexterity to discharge a considerable Part of a Capital of several Millions, which was contracted on the Score of the long War, which lasted for twelve Years with the just mention'd rival Crown. If we consider that almost the whole Stress of the two Campaigns of 1734 and 1735, and of the last Quarter of the Year 1733, lay on his Imperial Majesty, it is surprizing that one Million of Pounds extraordinary, besides some trifling Sums borrowed on the Silver Mines, was all the Debt incurr'd on that Occasion. The Crown of *France* run in Debt to several Bankers, above One Million of Pounds; *Sardinia* near 800,000, and *Saxony* about One Million and a half; *Spain*, by the good Manage-

Management of her late able Minister Don *Patinbo*, borrow'd nothing.

In 1728, when there was a profound *His For-*  
Peace, according to a List publish'd in *ces.*  
*Germany*, the Number of the Emperor's  
Forces, including Garisons, amounted to  
145,000 Men; and in the Month of  
*October* 1733, that Number was aug-  
mented to above 180,000, viz. 80,000  
on the *Rhine*, 50,000 in *Lombardy*, 12000  
in *Naples*, 9000 in *Sicily*, and the rest at  
Home in the Provinces.

His Imperial Majesty's Naval Force on  
the *Danube* is not worth mentioning: He  
has a few Ships of the Line at *Triest* and  
*Fieume*; besides two Men of War the  
*Genoese* gave him, in part of Payment for  
his Assistance in the Island of *Corfica*;  
but as he cannot equip or man them, they  
can be of no Use to him.

His Imperial Majesty, as Emperor, *His Pre-*  
pretends to the Vassalage of, *tensions*

1. The Patrimony of *St. Peter*, given,  
as it is alledged, to Pope *Gregory VII.*  
*Anno* 1097, by the Countess of *Mathilda*,  
a powerful Princess of *Italy*, Daughter of  
*Boniface*, Vassal to the Emperor. I would  
by the bye observe here, that as the Em-  
peror of *Germany* is King of *Italy*, and  
Emperor of the *Romans*, he has no Oc-  
casion to look out for any other Grounds



of Pretensions to the Homage of the Bishop of *Rome*, than what that Imperial Sovereignty gives him a Title to.

2. To the Vassalage of the Lands of the *Venetians*; for which they did Homage to the Emperor *Anno* 1509, by paying an annual Tribute of 50 Livres of Gold, which they have for a considerable time past left off paying.

3. To *Prussia*; out of which the Teutonick Knights were driven by the Emperor *Sigismund*, about two hundred Years ago, in order to take it to himself; but the *Poles* chose rather to favour the Pretensions of *Albert* Margrave of *Brandenburg*, who was then Great Master; and they accordingly acknowledg'd him Duke of *Prussia*.

*Livonia*; which was separated from the Empire in 1660. The *Poles* gave it up to *Sweden* at the Treaty of *Oliva*; and that Crown has yielded it to *Russia*, by Virtue of the Treaty of *Neustad*, in 1721.

The Emperor, as Archduke, pretends to,

1. The County of *Friouli*; the greatest Part whereof was taken by the *Venetians*, under the Conduct of the Doge *Thoma Mazeno*. Emperor *Ferdinand* III. protested against this Seizure in 1628.

2. The House of *Austria* lays Claim to the Duchy of *Wirtemberg*, on the Extinction of the present Family.

The

The Emperor, and the House of *Austria*, form other Pretensions; which may be seen at large in a Book intituled, *Theatrum Pretentionum Illustrum*, &c. by *Schveder*, in *Folio*, printed at *Leipfic* in 1712.

It is the Business of the Imperial Court *Interest and Policy of the Emperor.* to be always cutting out Work for the *Turk*, by stirring up the *Persians* and *Tartars*, exciting Rebellions in the remote Provinces of the *Ottoman Empire*, and fomenting Jealousies and Insurrections by his secret Agents in *Constantinople*.

This House has always very warmly interested itself in the Election of the Kings of *Poland*; by which means the Emperor thinks he secures a good Ally, who may be of Use against the *Turk*, or at hand on any other Occasion.

It is the Policy of his Imperial Majesty to keep the Crowns of *Sweden* and *Denmark* in his Interests, in order to prevent *France's* gaining, and making Use of them.

It is his Interest to keep well with the Pope, and to gratify the holy Father by making new Sacrifices of his Protestant Subjects. This Piece of Policy has been so closely plied, that there is now hardly any of them left in his vast Dominions;

so that for the future he has to look out for other Expedients.

It is his Interest to keep well with the Princes and Electors, but especially with the three Elector-Kings, and the Landgrave of *Hesse*, now King of *Sweden*, who may be of Service to him more than one way, against the Rival House of *Bourbon*.

It would be a very bad piece of Policy to refuse to any of those Powers, were it a hundred Investitures, did they demand so many. And, in the general, the Price of these Wares ought to be proportion'd to the Complexion and Purse of the Buyers; because, if this is not done, they may in time come to think that they may be as well without them, and keeping the Substance, let go the Shadow.

It should be the Policy of his Imperial Majesty not to disoblige the two Maritime Powers; but to be always sowing Seeds of Jealousy and Misunderstanding between them and the most Christian King: He should likewise have his venal Pens\*, at the *Hague* and *London*, ready on all Occasions to give the Alarm, and to call out, *The Balance!* *the Balance!* 'Tis surprizing this Piece of Policy is never practised.

Another Finesse would be to make the Empire believe, that all the personal Enemies of his Imperial Majesty, are the En-

\* Pamphleteers and News-Writers.



mies of the Empire itself, and so have them us'd accordingly.

It has been thought by some Writers, that the Emperor has frequently made it his Business, when the Empire is engaged in War, to foment Insurrections in Hungary, that he may have a Pretence to draw off his Men from the Army, and so leave the whole Stress of the War on his Allies\*.

It is for the Safety of his Imperial Majesty, that the Fleet of the *Venetians* be kept in good Condition, to annoy the Coasts of the *Ottoman* in War, or to awe him in time of Peace.

In fine, it ought to be this Prince's greatest Care that the Barrier Towns be completely garison'd; this he can oblige the *Dutch* to do, as it is at his Expence those Garisons are maintain'd.

The Emperor, by Treaty, pays the *Dutch* between 5 and 600,000 Crowns

\* The Elector of Saxony complain'd to the Diet at Ratisbon, that the Emperor drew much Money from the Circles, that they might be covered from Winter Quarters, but that he applied all that to carry on the War in Hungary, and so left the Weight of the War with France, to lie very heavy on the Princes of the Empire. But tho' the Emperor did, as it were, abandon the Empire to the French, yet he made small Progress. The Court of Vienna prevail'd on the Dutch Ambassador in offering the Mediation of his Masters, to insist on a very high Scheme. That Court, by offering such a Project, reckon'd the War must go on (in Hungary) which they desired. Bp. Burnet's History of his own Time. Vol. II. p. 57.

yearly,

yearly, out of the first and readiest of his Revenues in the *Netherlands*, in order to enable them to maintain the common Barrier. The Towns themselves, in which those *Dutch* Garisons are kept, belonging to the Emperor, on the least Backwardness or Retardment of Payment, military Execution is instantly threaten'd by the *Dutch* Garison.

*Alliances.* The Emperor is in Alliance with all the crown'd Heads of *Europe*, that is, there are Treaties subsisting between him and them. The close Union and Friendship, which has all of a sudden commenc'd betwixt him and *France*, is so unnatural, that it is not likely it will be of any long Continuance. We may therefore, in the general, say, that the Friendship of all those Powers which can be of any Service against the *Turk*, and the House of *Bourbon*, will always be the most cultivated by the Court of *Vienna*.

*Residence.* The Emperor, as every one knows, resides at *Vienna*, the Capital of the Empire. His Houses of Pleasure are *Laxemburg*, *Favorita*, *Ebersdorf*, and *Schonbrunn*.

*Vienna* lies on the *Danube*, at a Nook of the Empire, near the Borders of *Hungary* and *Poland*. The Fortifications are pretty good; the City is not very large, being not above one fourth so big as *London*,

*don*, and it contains a proportionable Number of Inhabitants, about 180,000 Souls. The Houses are contemptible. The Emperor's Palace is a wretched Building, inferior even to that of the King of *Great Britain* at *St. James's*: Besides, the Furniture is very bare. The Stables, however, are noble. The Custom of erecting Palaces instead of Hospitals, to lodge Beggars, has been often criticised; but that Fault quite disappears, when we behold the most expensive and magnificent Structures reared up for the Accommodation of the brute Animals. The Hotels of the Ministers and prime Nobility, are rather better than that of their Sovereign; the Palace of the late Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* is the most magnificent, and the Gardens are laid out in a finish'd Taste. The Menagery is better stored with the most uncommon Creatures from most Parts of the World, than the Tower of *London*.

The *Favorita* is a large irregular Go-thick Building. *Laxemburg* is a neat convenient Box. *Ebersdorf* is falling into Ruin. *Schonbrunn*, about three Miles from *Vienna*, remains imperfect: Emperor *Joseph* began it; but he could not find Time or Money to finish it.

The Imperial Family is now composed of eight Persons, the Emperor and seven Princesses, which are the Empress Dowager,  
The Imperial Family.  
 the



the Empress, the Emperor's three Sisters, and his two Daughters; to which may be added his two Nieces, who are married to the Electors of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*.

The Emperor is a little Man, of a swarthy Complexion, and has thick hanging Lips, which last, as some will have it, is the distinguishing Mark of the *Austrian* Family. His Education was made to suit the Genius of that People whom he was designed to govern; so that in his Manner he has more of the *Spaniard* than of the *German*. He is very silent, but when he does talk, it is fast, and in a hurry, so that he is not easily understood. When he was in *Spain*, the Jarrings of the Generals with whom he had to do, tried his Patience; and the Contradictions and Losses which befel him there, brought to light those secret Virtues which are rarely to be found in the Breasts of Princes; I mean, a great Firmness and Tranquillity of Mind, and an entire Submission to the divine Providence. He has a Fund of good Sense, and a solid Judgment; understands the Affairs of *Europe* well, and is never absent from Council. He is much addicted to the Rites of his Religion. His Air of Seriousness and Severity begets Awe in all that approach him; tho' those who know him well, say, that he is affable enough in private.

His

His Diversions are healthful and innocent; such as Hunting, Shooting, and Musick; in this last he is so very expert, as to be a Composer: An Opera of his own making was privately acted in the Palace by himself and the Princesses. The Musick of the *Orchestre* was perform'd by the Lords of the Court. On the *Gala* or high Festivals and holy Days, the Imperial Family is exceeding splendid; at other Times they dress plain, especially the Emperor.

The Empress Dowager, who is Daughter of *John Frederick* Duke of *Brunswick-Hanover*, and of *Henrietta-Benedictine* Princess *Palatine*, has chang'd her Mansion in a Palace, to a Convent of her own founding, in the Suburbs. In the Lifetime of her Husband the Emperor *Joseph*, she was fond of Pleasures and State. She had her Education in *France*.

The Empress, whose Father was a Duke of *Brunswick-Blankenburg*, and her Mother a *French* Lady, is thought still to retain a Liking to the Protestant Religion, which she abjur'd. She does not meddle with State Affairs, nor with the Disposal of Places; which may be, in part, the Cause of the tender Affection which his Imperial Majesty has for her. Her eldest Daughter, now Duchess of *Lorrain*, has much of her Air.

The

The Archduchess, Governess of the *Austrian Netherlands*, is the eldest of the Emperor's three Sisters: She is lusty, very grave, and talks little. She understands several Sciences and Languages, and in particular *Latin*, which she speaks. She spends little, but has only about 50,000 l. of Revenue; so that her Court is none of the most gay. [Count *Frederick de Har-rach* is prime Minister, a Man of Magnificence and Expence: He succeeded *Visconti*. The Duke *d'Arenberg*, a Native of the Country, in 1737, was made General of the Army, and Governor of *Hainault* and of its Capital, *Mons*. He is of an ancient and illustrious Family, and is a Person of fine Accomplishments. The Prince *de la Tour Taxis*, another Minister of the Court of *Brussels*, resides mostly at *Vienna*.] With regard to the rest of this August Family, we have nothing in particular to say.

Of the  
Emperor's  
Ministers.

The late Prince *Eugene* was born in *France*, which, on account of his being neglected, he left in 1683, and went to *Vienna*. At first he served as a Volunteer in the Imperial Army, of which he obtained the Command in 1697. His public Actions are universally known, as having been nothing else than a continued Series of Victories and Triumphs. But with regard to his Person and private Cha-



Character; he was not tall, but well made; his Aspect sedate and serious, and his Manner genteel: He was naturally reserv'd, magnificent in every thing except in his Dress; an ardent Thirst for military Glory soon extinguishing every other Passion in him, his youthful Frolicks were soon abandon'd. It was somewhat late before he relish'd the Pleasure of Reading; but when he did, he soon was enamour'd with it, and became a fine Scholar, and munificent Encourager of every thing that made for the Glory of Letters. The Study of the polite Arts of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, was the Amusement of his leisure Hours. His great Employments, and his Estate in *Hungary* and in the Neighbourhood of *Vienna*, which was given him by the Emperor, brought him in a Revenue of above 70,000 *l.* a Year, which was as easily parted with in the most generous and magnificent manner.

Count *Guido Staremberg*, the Emperor's second General, is lately dead, full of Years and Glory.

The Emperor's other Generals are, the aged Count *Palfi*, Counts *Koningseck*, *Harrach*, *Seckendorf*, *Sax-Hilburghausen*, *Kheuenbullen*, and the Baron *Schmettau*, who is a Protestant, and Governor of *Presburg*.

His

His chief Ministers are Count *Lewis de Zinzendorph*, Great Chancellor: He enter'd early into Business, and has been employ'd in many Embassies; but his Conduct at the Congresses of *Utrecht* and *Soissons* was extraordinary, and discover'd a superior Genius. Almost the whole Burden of Foreign Affairs lies upon him. The Counts *de Kinski*, of whom there are five Brothers in the most eminent Employments. Count *Gundacker de Staremburg* is President of the Chamber of *Finances*, which difficult Employment he discharges with Reputation. Count *Kinski*, the eldest Brother, has the Direction of the Affairs of *Bohemia*, of which he is Chancellor; and Count *Badiani* is Vice-Chancellor of *Hungary* \*.

*His Court.* One may judge of the Grandeur and Magnificence of the Imperial Court by the numerous Nobility in the Hereditary Countries, and so many great Lords and Princes who are continually resorting to it, on some Account or other. So that tho' some Courts may exceed it for outward Pomp, yet in real Grandeur it exceeds all the Courts in Christendom. His Officers of State are no less than Electors; and of the Household, Persons of the first

\* See a farther Account of those Great Men and their Families in the Second Volume of this Work under the Article of Counts.

Quality, and oftentimes Princes. There are a hundred Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber, several of them Sovereign Counts and Barons, who wear golden Keys on their Breasts. The Emperor's Livery however is very grave, and not so showy as that of some others. There are moreover generally upwards of thirty Ambassadors and Ministers, from Kings, Princes and States, and from the Princes of the Empire, residing at *Vienna*.

1. The *Aulick* Council, or principal <sup>His Coun-</sup> Court of the Empire: It is composed of <sup>cils.</sup> a President, who is the Emperor; of a Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, to represent the Elector of *Mentz*, who is the Chancellor; and of several Counsellors, half of which should be Protestants, according to the Treaty of *Munster*; of late there has been added a *Calvinist* Counsellor. 'Tis divided into two Branches, one of which consists of Noblemen, and the other of able Lawyers. In Civil Affairs of Importance there lies an Appeal from the immediate Princes of the Empire, to this Council.

2. The Court of *Chancery* dispatches all the Affairs of the Empire which are done at the Emperor's Court; the Elector of *Mentz*, by his Vice-Chancellor, has the Direction of it. The Writs are either in the *German* or *Latin* Tongues.

D

The



The other Councils, which do respect the Emperor only, are,

1. The *Conference*, or the Council of State, whereof Prince *Eugene* was President, but now Count *Koninseck* has that Honour; the other Members of this Council are, the Counts *de Zinsendorf*, *Gundaker de Staremburg*, and *de Metsch*.
2. The Council of War, wherein Prince *Eugene* did likewise preside.
3. The Council of the *Finances*.
4. The Chamber for the Provinces: It is made up of the chief Officers for the Civil Affairs of the Hereditary Countries.

*His Titles.* CHARLES VI. elected Emperor of the Romans, always August, King of *Germany*, *Spain*, *Hungary*, and *Bohemia*, Archduke of *Austria*, &c. &c. &c.

At *Rome* he qualifies himself Advocate, great Provost, and Protector of the Church, and has, from all crown'd Heads the Title of Majesty, tho' he gives it to none but to the King of *France*.

*Arms.* The Emperor bears quarterly for armorial Ensigns: 1. For *Hungary*, bar-wise *Argent*, and *Gules* of eight Pieces. 2. For *Bohemia*, *Argent*, a *Lion-Gules*. 3. For *Austria*, *Gules*, a *Fesse-Argent*. 4. For *Castile*, quarterly, in the first and last *Gules*, a *Castle triple tower'd*, *Or*; and for

## Emp.] of GERMANY.

35

for *Leon*, in the 2d and 3d *Argent*, a *Lion-Purple*. The Shield crested with an Imperial Crown clos'd and rais'd in Shape of a Mitre, having betwixt the two Points, surmounted with a Cross and Globe, *Or*. The Shield environ'd with a Collar of the Order of the *Golden Fleece*, is plac'd on the Breast of an Eagle display'd, *Sable*, in a *Field-Or*, holding a naked Sword in the Right-Talon, and a Sceptre in the Left: The two Heads signify the Eastern and Western Empires; and for the Motto are these Words, *Uno avulso, non deficit alter*, i. e. *Tho' one be taken away, the other does not cease*.

The Establishment of all those Coun-<sup>Religion,</sup>tries is the *Roman Catholick Religion*; tho' the Protestant, by several solemn Treaties, be tolerated in most of them. The Emperor is Patron of all the Church Benefices and Bishopricks, especially of those two rich Sees of *Trent* and *Brixen*. In *Hungary* there are many of the *Greek Church*, in *Sclavonia*, *Croatia*, &c. they are mostly *Greek*; in all the hereditary Countries the *Jews* are tolerated; for which Favour here, as indeed every where else, they are made to pay very dear; they generally pay double Taxes, besides Poll-mony, &c. In *Bohemia*\*,

\* *The History of the Church of Bohemia*; Leipzig, 1669.

*Austria* \*, &c. by a long bloody Series of Persecutions, the very Name of Protestant is almost extinct. There is still a considerable Remnant in *Silesia*, and particularly in the Capital *Breslaw*, owing to the pious Care of *Charles XII.* late King of *Sweden*. The joint Endeavours of the two Maritime Powers, were not so successful in behalf of their poor Protestant Brethren in *Hungary* †. The present Emperor, indebted, as he has been, to those two Allies for so many signal Favours, perhaps for every Crown he wears on his Head, has continued deaf and inexorable to their earnest Supplications. Was this Country in the Hands of the *Turk*, who tolerates Protestants, we should be able to give a better Account of them here. At the beginning of this Century, there were about 700 Churches in that Kingdom; but now they are reduced to a very small Number.

Universi-  
ties.

As several Emperors have been Persons of good Learning themselves, they have not fail'd to make some considerable Esta-

\* *The History of the Lutheran Churches in the Archduchy of Austria, by Mr. Raupach; Hamburg, 1728. both in the German Language.*

† There are, notwithstanding, some Protestants that hold Offices both Civil and Military in the Emperor's Service. This is done, 'tis thought, to save Appearances, and not wholly to disgust the Protestant Powers.

blishments



blishments for promoting of it throughout their large Dominions.

1. The University of *Vienna*, which is very noble, was founded about 350 Years ago; formerly the Students were distinguish'd into four Classes or Nations, which took in most Countries in *Europe*. The Jesuits are the sole Professors of Divinity and Philosophy here; but the Civilians and Physicians are govern'd by a Rector of their own chusing. The Principal, or Chancellor, with the other Masters of the University, have Power of Life and Death over their Scholars.

In 1706, the Emperor *Joseph* erected an Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.

2. The University of *Prague*, founded by the Emperor *Charles IV.* who was also King of *Bohemia*, is still pretty well frequented; but if we may give credit to what *Lewis de Maye* relates, in 1409, *John Huss* had no less than 44000 Scholars under his Rectorship; so that this one University had then more Students than all *Europe* besides. Of late Years, neither this, nor the University of *Vienna*, have had Professors of very great Eminency.

3. The University of *Friburgh*, in the *Brisgow*, founded in 1460. In 1677, the *French* making themselves Masters of the Town, the University was translated to

*Constance*, but was re-establish'd there on the *Brisgow's* being deliver'd up at the Treaty of *Riswick*.

4. In *Hungary*, the Jesuits have two Colleges at *Presburg*, of which that of the latest Foundation belong'd to the *Lutherans*, who had built and well endow'd it at their own Charge in 1637; but the Emperor *Leopold* took it from them in 1672, to give it to the *Society*.

There is likewise an University at *Buda*, but the Situation of that City, by reason of its Proximity to the *Turkish* Territories, is not so favourable to be made the Seat of the Muses, as the Capital of *Lower-Hungary*.

5. The University of *Breslaw*, Capital of *Silesia*, refounded in 1702, by the Emperor *Leopold*, and after him called the *Leopoldine* Academy. The Jesuits have likewise the sole Management of it, tho' most of the Inhabitants of *Breslaw* be *Calvinists*.

6. The University of *Louvain* in the *Netherlands*, founded in 1422 by *John IV.* Duke of *Brabant*, is one of the most considerable in *Europe*, both for Buildings and Endowments, and Numbers of Students; upon which Accounts *Louvain* is called a City of Scholars. The Schools are better than those in the Universities of *Holland*, *Germany*, *France*, and *Spain*, and

and little inferior to those of *Oxford*. One can't be a Licentiate in Divinity till after eleven Years Study, and they seldom make Doctors till fifty Years of Age. There are about three hundred Students in Divinity maintain'd on the Foundation: They wear constantly Gowns and Caps; but Students in other Professions, only on publick Occasions. They reckon 43 Colleges, but they are not all kept up. The Government is lodg'd in a Rector, who is chosen every half Year, and a Senate made up of the superior Graduates of the five Faculties of Divinity, Canon Law, Civil Law, Physick, and Arts. In the Year 1730 they reckon'd about 1500 Scholars, but in the 16th and 17th Centuries they were much more numerous. And yet it does not appear that this University has produc'd many learned Men; which will be the less to be wonder'd at, when we consider that the Professors generally have been Men of but middling Abilities. In 1720, a new Academy of Physick was added.

7. The Academy at *Leignitz* in *Bohemia*, call'd *St. Joseph*, was erected for the young Nobility, by the Emperor *Joseph*, in 1708.

8. At *Gratz*, in *Austria*, there is a new Academy, erected in 1734, with a great College for the Jesuits.



Number  
of Sub-  
jects.

1. The Emperor's German Dominions,  
making near one Third of the Empire,  
must contain at least 6,500,000
2. Hungary and Transylvania 3,000,000
3. Sclavonia, Carinthia, }  
Croatia, Tyrol, &c. } 3,000,000
4. Dukedoms of Milan and }  
Mantua } 1,500,000
5. Dukedoms of Tuscany, }  
Parma and Placentia } 2,000,000
6. Austrian Netherlands 1,000,000

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In all 17,000,000

N.B. The Kingdom of Naples is reckon'd to contain two, and that of Sicily, one Million of Souls.

#### W R I T E R S.

*Writers:* Etat present des Cartes Geographiques d'Alemagne, par J. Heubner in 8vo, Ulm, 1726. This Book gives us an exact and curious Account of all the Maps that have hitherto appear'd on any Part of the Empire. 'Twere to be wish'd every Country had a like Treatise.

Matb. Meriani, et Mart. Zeilleri, Topographia Provinciarum Austriacarum, in Fol. Francof. 1649. Zeilerius's Maps of the whole Empire, is one of the greatest geographical Works that have yet appear'd: It is exceeded

ceeded only by that of Bleau's of Amsterdam. A few Years ago the Imperial Geographer, as I have been inform'd, sold very accurate Surveys of many Provinces of the Empire to two Booksellers at Amsterdam; but they will not be publish'd till the old Stock still in their hands be sold off.

Vischier's Maps on several Parts of this Country are valuable, both for their Exactness and Beauty of Engraving. Schenk's Collections are likewise good. The Sansons were too voluminous to be correct. De l'Isle is best on France, and some Parts of Italy, but his Scale is too small. Mr. H. Moll, beyond Controversy, the best Geographer of the Age, his large Maps of the Empire, and that of the King's Dominions there, are correct Pieces of the kind. As the Author was a Native of Germany, tho' he resided for the last 27 Years of his Life at London, one may depend on the Spelling of Names, &c. a thing (tho' essential in Works of this Nature) in which the generality of Geographers are miserably defective. 'Tis pity Mr. Moll did not bestow more of his Labours on his own Country; but as he was both Engraver, and an accurate Composer of his own Maps, he could not be so voluminous as some others, who have learn'd the Art of making the Business very easy to themselves, by a servile Copying one from another, and that without Examination, and without Knowledge.

Scrip-

*Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum*, per *Menche*, in 3 Vol. Fol. *Leips.* 1725, et sequent. This is the best Collection that hath hitherto appear'd on the History of Germany, and had the excellent Author lived to finish it, it would have been a very useful and valuable Work, and equal'd a *Muratori* on Italy. Mr. *Menche*, who was Son to the famous Gentleman of that Name, who gave Birth to the *Leipfic Journal*, died in 1728, to the great Regret of all the Learned in Germany.

*Petri Ludewig Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum*, cum Fig. in Fol. *Hale*, 1718. There has yet appear'd no more than two or three Tomes of this Author; containing the Writers on the Bishoprick of Bamberg, &c. Mr. *Ludewig* is the Author of the German and English Dictionary in 4to. printed at *Leipfic* in 1716. He is lately come to settle at *Hanover*, where he has been employ'd to do some things on that Family.

*J. Geo. Ecchardi Origines Familiae Habsburgo-Austriacae*, Fol. *Leips.* 1720.

*Strada a Rosbec Genealogiae et Series Austriae Ducum, Archiducum, Regum, et Imperatorum*, cum eorum Iconibus, Fol. *Francof.* 1629.

*La Vie de l'Empereur Charles V.* traduite de l'*Italien*, de M. *Leti* in 12mo. 4 Vol. *Brusselle*, 1722. This famous Italian may be rank'd among the Number of those



those Authors who place their chief Glory in writing much. It must however be confess'd, that many Books set forth by him have been very entertaining, and well received by the Publick; witness his Histories of Geneva, the Low-Countries, Sextus Quintus, Queen Elizabeth, &c. His Historico-Political Discourses are full of curious Observations. 'Tis surprising they have not, as most of his other Works, been translated into French.

*Ænei Silvii Historia Rerum Frederici III. Imperatoris, cum Annotationibus Bæcleri, in Fol. Argent. 1685.*

*F. Warneri Historia Leopoldi Magni Cæsaris Augusti, in Fol. Aug. Vind. 1719.*

*Historia de Leopoldo Cæsare dal G. Gualdo Priorato, Fig. 3 Tom. Fol. in Vienna 1670.*

*The Life of Leopold, late Emperor of Germany, in 8vo. Lond. 1706.*

*J. C. der Durchl. Ertz-Hertzoerge von Oesterreich Leben, Requeuring und grosse Thaten, in Fol. in Nurnb. 1695.*

*Gotter Langens, Lebens und Thaten Josephi I. in 8vo. Leips. 1712.*

*Ænei Silvii Historia Bohemica, 4to. Basiliæ 1575.*

*Marquardi Freberi Rerum Bohemicarum Scriptores Antiqui, Fol. Hanov. 1602.*

*B. Balbini Miscellanea Historica Regni Bohemii, 5 Vol. Fol. Prag. 1677.*

*Mel.*

*Melchior Goldastus* de Regni Bohemii Juribus et Privilegiis, Fol. *Marburg*. 1717.

Leben der Koenige in Boehmen, cum Fig. Fol. *Nurenb*. 1685.

*F. Glaseys* Pragmatische Geschichte der Cron Boehmen, 4to. *Leips*. 1729.

*F. Wilk. a Sommersberg* Scriptores Rerum Silesiacarum, cum Diplomatorio Bohemo-Silesiaco, Fol. 5 Vol. *Leips*. 1729.

Hungaricarum Retum Scriptores Historici et Geographici, Fol. *Francof*. 1600.

*John. Behamb* Notitiæ Hungariæ antiquo-modernæ, cum Observationibus Bernergeri, 8vo. *Argent*. 1678.

*Jacob a Millen* Series Rerum Hungariæ e Nummis Aureis, 4to. *Lub*. 1699.

Historia Diplomatica de Statu Religionis Evangelicæ ab ejus Ortu ad nostra Tempora, in Fol. *Leips*. 1710.

Historia Ecclesiæ Hungariæ, 4to. *Ultrajecti*, 1728.

*D. Cznittingeri* Specimen Hungariæ Literatæ, accedit Bibliotheca Scriptorum de Rebus Hungaricis, 4to. *Leips*. 1711.

*Anton. de Simæonibus* de Bello Transilvanico et Pannonico, 4to. *Romæ*, 1713.

*M. Scheimzel* de Insignibus Regni Hungariæ, 4to. *Jenæ* 1713.

Notitia Hungariæ novæ Historico-Geographica, &c. i. e. *A geographical Account of new Hungary, divided into four Parts, containing 48 Counties; giving an exact*

De-

*Description of the Situation, Mountains, Plains, Rivers, Lakes, Baths, Climate, and Soil; natural and supernatural Curiosities; various Inhabitants, and their Manners; Magistrates of Provinces; illustrious and noble Families; Cities, Fortifications, Towns, and Villages: In a word, a complete View of the present State of that Country, by Matthias Bel; with Maps by Sam. Micovius. Tom. 1. in Fol. Vienna, 1735. There are perhaps few Countries in the World that abound with nobler Variety, and better deserve to be known, than Hungary. This Work, when completed, will be fit to adorn the Cabinets of the Curious. It will make Six Volumes. This first Tome contains no more than the single County of Presbourg.*

*L'Histoire du Danube, &c. by the Count de Marigli, adorn'd with fine Copper Plates, by Picart, is another magnificent Work, chiefly relating to this Country. It consists of six Volumes, and is already well known in Europe. The illustrious Author died in 1728. His Account of the civil and military State of the Turks is likewise highly esteem'd; it occasionally treats of several Things relating to Hungary. The Count was taken Prisoner in the late Wars, and made use of the great Leisure which his long Captivity in Turkey gave him, to inform himself of every Thing that related to his Subject.*





T H E

Electoꝛ of *M E N T Z*.

*HILIP CHARLES d' Eltz*, born the 14th of *October*, 1665. Canon of *Mentz* and *Treves* in 1677. Provost of the Church of *Moxstadt* in 1710. Chosen Elector and Archbishop of *Mentz* in 1732, in the Place of the late Elector,

*FRANCIS LEWIS*, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, Brother to the present Elector *Palatine*; he was born in 1664, and died at *Breslaw* in 1732, of which City he was at first made Bishop, and Governor for the Emperor in *Silesia*; soon after he had the Provostship of *Elwangen*, the Bishoprick of *Worms*, and the great Mastery of the *Teutonick* Order conferr'd upon him. He was made Coadjutor to the Archbishop of *Mentz* in 1710, Elector and Archbishop of *Treves* in 1716, and at last Archbishop and Elector of *Mentz*, on the

Demise

Demise of LEWIS-FRANCIS, Count of Schoenbron, in 1729.

The present Elector is Son of the late *James d'Eltz*, Major in the Emperor's Service, and Councillor of State to the Elector of Treves.

As the Electors of *Mentz*, *Treves* and *Cologne* are Ecclesiasticks, they never marry.

The Brothers and Sisters of the Elector of *Mentz* are,

1. *Charles*, Chamberlain to the Elector his Brother.
2. *Damian*, Canon of *Treves*.
3. *Philip*, Knight of the *Teutonic* Order.
4. 5. 6. *John*, *Anne*, and *Mary*.

King *Pepin* and Pope *Gregory III.* made origin of *Mentz* an Archbishoprick Anno 729. *Bo-* the Elec-  
*niface* alias *Wanfried*, an English Man, is <sup>torate and</sup> said to have been the first Bishop. <sup>Archbi-</sup>shoprick.  
 bishop *Willigesius*, who died in 1011, was the first Elector.

He is the second Person in the Empire, <sup>The Elec-</sup> next to the Emperor, as he is High-<sup>tor's Dig-</sup> Chancellor. He is moreover President of <sup>nities and</sup> the Electoral College, Visitor of the <sup>Preroga-</sup> *Aulic* <sup>tives.</sup> Council, of the Chamber of *Spires*, and all the other Courts of the Empire; and Guardian of the Archives and Matricula:

He

He crowns the Emperor. All foreign Princes and States direct to him what Propositions they make to the Empire; and to him the Princes and States of Germany make their Complaints, in order to the Redress of Grievances. He is, moreover, Director of the Posts of the Empire, for which Reason his Ministers pay no Postage. His Suffragans are, the Bishops of *Wurtzburg, Worms, Eichstaät, Spire, Strasburg, Constance, Augsburg, Hildesheim, Paderborn, and Coire.*

*Chapter  
of Mentz.*

The Chapter is compos'd of 42 Canons, 24 of which are Capitulars, who with the Dean at their Head chuse the Elector, and it is generally one of themselves that is chosen, the rest are domicil'd. They must prove their Nobility or Gentlemanship by four Descents; and yet the first Elector of *Mentz* was a Wheelwright's Son, who therefore did not disdain to have a Wheel in his Coat of Arms.

*Domini-  
ons of the  
Electör.*

This Electorate is none of the largest. It is so indented with the Territories of other Princes, that it is not easy to give an Account of its Boundaries. Besides, the Elector has several Lands dispersed in *Hessia, Thuringia, &c.* He possesses,  
1. The Archbishoprick of *Mentz*, properly so call'd; containing the City of *Mentz*,



*Mentz*, and the good Towns of *Bingen*, *Elfeld*, *Fritzlar*, *Ommenburg*, *Aschaffenburg*, *Hochst*, *Königstein*, with its Territory, *Procelden*, *Klingenberg*, &c.

2. The Land of *Eichfeld*, containing four or five Towns.

3. The Lands of *Reinech*, *Steinheim*, and *Epstein*, in *Franconia*.

4. The *Bergrafs* in the *Lower Palatinate*, containing several large Villages.

5. The County of *Lobr*, on the Banks of the *Mein*.

6. The City of *Erfurt*, in *Thuringia*.

7. *Urb* in the *Spoffart*.

8. *Hirsborn* and *Mosbach* on the *Nekre*.

9. In the *Weteraw*, the Town of *Cronberg*.

10. In the *Palatinate* *Germerheim*, and *Sobernheim*.

11. In the *Odenwalde*, *Thuren*, *Amerbach*, and *Bucher*.

12. In *Hesse*, *Prizlar*, *Amelberg*, *Numburg*, and the third Part of the County of *Trefurt*.

13. The County of *Koenstein*.

The Elector forms Pretensions,

His Pretensions.

1. To the Bailiwick of *Beckelheim*.

2. To the City of *Francfort* on the *Mein*.

3. *Sackfenhausen* and *Will*, near *Francfort*.

E

4. To

4. To all the Tolls on the River *Mein*.

5. To the Town of *Eschwege*.

*His Revenues.*

A considerable Part of this Elector's Revenues arises from the Toll on the Rivers *Rhine* and *Mein*, as also from the Tax on the excellent Wines which his Country produces. The *Jews*, who are rich here, pay an extraordinary Tax. These with other Things bring in a Sum of about 100,000 *l.* per *Ann.* to the Prince.

*Forces.*

According to the *Matricula* which regulates the Quota of Men and Money that each Prince and State is to furnish for Defence of the Empire, for what they call a *Roman Month*; *Mentz* furnishes 60 Horse, 277 Foot, and 1828 Florins. But this is no certain Determination of the Military Power of the Princes. The Elector of *Mentz*, in time of War, has had in Arms 8000 Foot and 800 Horse. He is able at all times to maintain 5 or 6000 Men, tho' he is so wise as very seldom to keep up above one half of the Number of regular Troops.

*Interest and Policy.*

In time of War his Electoral Highness ought to maintain a Neutrality, and even to keep well with *France*; hereby he may draw a good Subsidy from that Crown,

Crown, and preserve his Country from Ruin: By observing a contrary Practice, he can do little good to the Empire, but must bring utter Destruction on himself, and the poor Subject \*. He ought to encourage Trade, especially in his Capital, which lies fairer than either of those two flourishing Marts, *Francfort* and *Heidelberg*, both which are situate in his Neighbourhood. To this End he ought to allow to his Protestant Subjects the free Exercise of their Religion. In fine, if he prefers Gold to Precedency and Honour, it is his Business to maintain a good Understanding with the Chapter of *Cologne*; that Archbishoprick being richer than that of *Mentz* by some 20 or 30000 l.

He resides at *Mentz*, an antient and *Residence*, trading Town; 'twas very much embellished by the last Elector but one, and its Fortifications put in so good a Condition, that it may now be reckon'd one of the strongest Bulwarks of the Empire. His Palace and Cathedral are pretty regular

\* The Emperor and the Inland Princes, who are safe, and have no Land bordering on the Enemy's Country, will cry out upon this Proposition; but were their Case his Electoral Highness's, and that of those other Princes, who border on France, they would think it very reasonable. 'Tis for this very Reason the Country of *Liege*, by Treaty with the Empire, is allow'd a Neutrality in the hottest Wars.



and goodly Fabricks, tho' built after the old *German* manner. In the latter, there are many magnificent Tombs of the deceased Electors, and the sacred Ornaments are exceeding rich. His Highness sometimes resides at *Aschaffenburg* and the *Favorita*, a charming new Structure. He has all the Officers of State usual in the Courts of Kings; but his Incomes, when he is only Archbishop of *Mentz*, without Commendams, (which by the bye seldom is the Case) will allow of no great State or Expences: His hereditary Officers are the Landgrave of *Hesse*, grand Marshal; the Count of *Valdentz*, great Master; the Count of *Schoenborn*, great Armour-bearer; the Count of *Stolberg*, great Chamberlain. These great Officers have hereditary Vicars under them. The Electors of *Mentz* commonly are Bishops of *Wurtsburg* and *Bamberg*, at the same time; to enable them the better to support the Electoral Dignity.

The Elector is of a very pacific Disposition, and a good Liver.

*Court.*

His Household is suited rather to his sacred, than temporal Character.

*Title.*

*Philip Charles*, by the Grace of God, Archbishop of the holy See of *Mentz*; Great Chancellor in *Germany*, and Elector of

of the holy *Roman Empire*. The Title of *Holy See* is given to *Mentz* by the Pope himself, an Honour vouchsafed to no other Church. The Archbishop has moreover the Title of Eminency, tho' he be not a Cardinal.

His Arms are a Wheel, &c. with the Arms. Archiepiscopal Mitre.

1. The University of *Mentz* was found-<sup>Universi-</sup>ed by that great Promoter of Learning<sup>ties.</sup> *Charlemagne*, about the Year 800; but it is now of small Reputation.

2. *Erfurt*, one of the largest Cities in the Empire, which was surprized in 1664, with the Assistance of some *French* Troops, by the Archbishop, has a famous University. It was founded, as 'tis said, by *Dagobert*, King of *France*, in 650; and in 1391 Pope *Boniface* gave it great Privileges.

There are many Protestants in this *Ro-Religion.* man Catholick Electorate: At *Mentz* they are allow'd to live, but have not the free Exercise of their Religion. Both the City of *Erfurt*, and the University, are mostly Protestants.

#### W R I T E R S.

M. *Zeilers* Topographia Archiepisco-Writers,  
patus Moguntini, Trevirensis, et Coloni-  
ensis, Fol. *Francof.* 1634.

G. C. Joannis Scriptores Rerum Moguntiacarum, Fol. *Francof.* 1722. et sequent.

Aurea Moguntia Religione et Sanctitate Inclyta, in 12mo. *Mogunt.* 1705.

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THE  
Elector of *TREVES*.

**F**RANCIS-GEORGE, Count of Schoenborn-Puckheim, born the 4th of June 1682. Canon of *Cologne, Munster, and Treves*; Provost of the Church of *St. Maurice* in *Augsburg*, and Provost of the Cathedral Church of *Treves*; was chosen Archbishop and Elector of *Treves* in 1729 (upon the Resignation of the late Elector of *Mentz*); he was also elected Provost of the Church of *Elwangen*, and Bishop of *Worms* in 1732.

This Elector is Son to M. *Frederick* Count of *Schoenborn-Puckheim*, Counsellor of State to the Emperor, and the Elector of *Mentz*; he died in 1717.

*Eucarius* one of the 72 Disciples is said to have planted Christianity here. And *Agrigius* to have been the first Archbishop Anno 1330. About the Close of the 10th

Origin of  
the Elec-  
torate.

Century, this Country was erected into an Electorate, and *Lodolph*, Duke of *Saxony*, was the first Elector. It is certain, both the City and See of *Treves* may be reckon'd among the most antient in *Europe*.

*Prerogatives.*

He has Power to banish out of the Empire excommunicated Persons, if they do not reconcile themselves to the Church within a Year. He may enjoy the Estates of Minors, on allowing them the Necessaries, till they come to Age. He has a Right to reunite to the Domains of his Church all the Fiefs of his Diocess. As Abbot of *St. Maximus*, (a rich Abbey near *Treves* united to the Archbishoprick) he is Arch-chaplain to the Empress. He precedes the Archbishop of *Cologne*, because his Church is more antient. His Subjects may appeal to the Chamber of the Empire in all Causes that exceed 1000 Florins.

*The Chapter.*

The Chapter is compos'd of 40 Canons, 16 whereof are capitular, and have the Right of chusing the Archbishop; the rest are domicil'd. The Provost, the Dean, Treasurer, School-master and Chaunter, have Votes in the Election; the five Archdeacons who are named by the Archbishop with the Officials, are not of the Chapter.

Chapter. The Canons must prove themselves to be Gentlemen by four Descents, both by Father and Mother.

His Hereditary Officers are, the *Sieur d'Eltz*, Marshal, the *Baron de Leyen*, Great Master; the *Sieur de Kesselstat*, Chamberlain; the *Sieur de Schmiberg*, Cup-bearer. *The Elector's Officers.*

The Electorate of *Treves* is compriz'd in the Circle of the *Lower-Rhine*, having the Countries of *Luxemburg* on the West, *Juliers* and *Cologne* on the North, *Lorain* and the *Palatinate* on the South, and the Principality of *Nassau* on the East. It is, one Part with another, about 70 Miles in Length, and 30 in Breadth. On the South and West, it is somewhat barren, woody, and hilly, abounding, however, with all sorts of Venison; but on the Banks of the *Rhine* and *Moselle*, there grows good Corn, also some Wine, which is sharp, and not very rich. *His Elector's States.*

1. The City of *Treves*; the Towns of *Witlich*, *Cochbeim*, F. *Ulmen*, *Keysersech*, *Meyen*, *Boppard*, *Phaltz*, *Oberwesel*, *Cell*, *St. Vendel*, F. *Saarbrug*, F. *Limburg*, *Engers* a fair Town and Fort on the *Rhine*, *Mount Royal*, F. but now dismantled; *Saffick*, *Munster*.

2. *Coblentz*, F. finely situate on the Conflux of the *Moselle* and *Rhine*.



3. *Keilphatz, Dalheim*, the Abbey of *Prum*, and the half of the Land and Castle of *Beylstein*.

4. *Montabour*, the Castle of *Nassau*, *Scheuren, Herspack, &c.* The Archbishop of *Treves* was once the greatest of all the German Metropolitans; but is now the least, having but three Suffragans under him, all which are exempted by the French King, in whose Possession they now are.

His Pretensions.

The Elector pretends,

1. To the Right of consecrating the Bishops of *Metz, Toul, and Verdun*.

2. The County of *Sayn*.

3. The Right of preceding in the Diets of the Empire in the Absence of the Elector of *Mentz*. *Saxony* is in Possession of this Honour.

4. The Sovereignty of the *Moselle*, with regard to the Customs.

His Revenues.

The Toll on the *Moselle* and *Rhine*; his own Domain, which is considerable, and the Taxes he imposes upon his Subjects, bring him in a Revenue of near 70,000 *l. per Ann.* Hence 'tis plain he is able to maintain but a small Body of Troops.

Forces.

Interest.

The Interest and Policy of this Elector are much the same with those of his Brother

ther of *Mentz*. He is to take a special Care to keep well with the Chapters of *Mentz* and *Cologn*. Were there Encouragement given to Trade, by making *Treves* and *Coblentz* Free Ports, on the *Rhine* and *Moselle*, it could not fail to augment the Elector's Revenues.

Tho' the City of *Treves* is a very an-<sup>Residence.</sup> tient and noble City, yet the Elector has his ordinary Residence at *Witlich*, in the Castle of *Ottenstein*. Sometimes he resides at the Castle of *Hermanstein* on the *Rhine*, over-against *Coblentz*, on account of its noble Prospects.

The Elector, who is the younger Bro-<sup>Court.</sup> ther of the Cardinal Bishop of *Spire*, and of the Bishop of *Bamberg* and *Wurtzbourg*, is a little Man, of great Vivacity. His Revenue, tho' enough for many Mitres, is somewhat scanty for an Elector: This his Highness seems to be sensible of; for it is not want of Inclination, but of something else, that makes him live in the manner he does.

*Francis-George*, by the Grace of God, <sup>Title.</sup> Archbishop of *Treves*, Great Chancellor in *Gaul*, Elector of the holy Roman Empire, Bishop of *Worms*, &c. and Count of *Schoenborn*.

*Arms.*

As Archbishop he has a Cross, &c. On each side of the Electoral Hat appear the Crozier and the Sword, to represent the spiritual and temporal Power of the Prince.

*Religion.*

The Subjects of this Electorate are Roman Catholicks.

*University,*

The University of Treves is one of the most antient in Europe: It was famous in the Reign of the Emperor Gratian. Those who have made it no older than the 15th Century, have erred so grossly, that it did not begin to decline till about that Time; it is however pretty well frequented still, tho' it hath produced but few great Men.

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THE





T H E  
Electoꝛ of C O L O G N.

LEMENS-AUGUSTUS, Prince  
of *Bavaria*, born the 5th of  
August 1700; was Bishop of  
*Munster* and *Paderborn* in 1719;  
Coadjutor to the late Archbishop of *Cologn*,  
Prince *Joseph* of *Bavaria*, in 1722; to  
whom he succeeded the 1st of *November*  
1723. He was afterwards elected Bishop  
of *Hildesheim* in 1724; Bishop of *Osna-  
brug* in 1728, on the Death of *Ernestus*,  
Brother to King *George I.* of *Great Bri-  
tain*: And in 1732, he was made Provost  
of *Liege*, and Great Master of the *Teu-  
tonick* Order. He is Brother to the pre-  
sent Electoꝛ of *Bavaria*.

They pretend that *St. Matern*, Son of *Origin* of  
the Widow of *Naim*, who was raised <sup>the Arch-  
bischopruck</sup>  
from the Dead by our Lord, preach'd the <sup>and Elec-  
torate.</sup>  
*Christian Faith* here in 99; where he  
died

died Anno 128, aged 115 Years. *Agilulphus* was their first Archbishop, about the Year 143; but these are Fictions. *Erebert* was the first Elector, in 1000.

*The Elector's Dignities.*

The Elector crowns the Emperor, if the Ceremony be perform'd in his Diocese, and, if elsewhere, he and the Elector of *Mentz* have that Honour by Turns. His Subjects cannot appeal to the Tribunals of the Empire but for great Sums. His Suffragans are the Bishops of *Utrecht*, *Minden*, *Munster*, *Liege*, and *Osnabrug*; the two first whereof have been long since seculariz'd; and, with regard to the last, his Metropolitan Jurisdiction is suspended, when there is a Protestant Bishop in it.

*The Chapter.*

The Chapter of *Cologne* is very grand: It consists of 50 Canons according to some, of 60 or 62 according to others, of which eight are Doctors of Divinity and Law; the rest are all Princes or Earls. The Right of Election is lodg'd in the 24 Seniors. The Canons have great Power in this Diocese. The Elector cannot commence a War, or any other Matter of Importance, without Consent of the Chapter, who may assemble the States of the Country to oppose him.

His

His Estates are very considerable; they consist of, 1. The Archbishoprick, which extends about 100 Miles along the West-side of the *Rhine*, but in most Places it is not above seven or eight Miles broad. It belongs to the Circle of the *Lower Rhine*, having *Cleves* on the North, *Bergues* on the East, *Treves* on the South, and *Juliers* on the West; and is very fruitful in Corn and Wine, particularly that sort of Wine called *Blecker*, and *Rhenish*; which last is celebrated all over *Europe* for its Virtues. It contains the following Baronies and good Towns, viz. *Bonn*, *Andernach*, *Arnweiler*, *Numburg*, *Rheinbach*, *Meckenheim*, *Lintz*, *Erpel*, *Bruil*, *Zons*, *Nuys*, *Lecnich*, *Rhinberg*, *Kempen*, *Woringen*, *Zulch*, *Linn*, *Ordingen*, *Udt*, *Hulz*, *Kerferswart*, *Rheinbergen*, *Woring*.

2. The Counties of *Hilikrod* and *Hochstadten*.

3. *Zetlin*, *Rattig*, *Rens*, *Schoenstein*, *Marienstad*, and *Wissen*.

4. The Duchy of *Engria*.

5. The Duchy of *Westphalia*, and County of *Reclenhausen* in the Circle of *Westphalia*. The chief Towns are, *Arnsberg*, *Stadsberg*, *Mulheim*, *Werle*, and *Geseck*, F. in the Duchy; and in the County *Reclenhausen* and *Dorstein*, F.

1. To



*His Pre-  
sensions.*

1. To the free and imperial City of *Cologn*; which was the Subject of a long War, in the 13th and 14th Centuries.

2. *Soest*: This City is in the Hands of the King of *Prussia*, as being situate in the County of *Mark*, which belongs to him.

3. The Land of *Mansepfad*, in the Duchy of *Juliers*.

*Revenues.*

This Prince is more rich and powerful than either of the other two Ecclesiastical Electors, for he generally holds several wealthy Bishopricks, whereof that of *Liege* is one, in Commendam. The Electoral Revenue amounts to about 130,000 *l.* but the other five great Benefices, which the present Elector is actually possessed of, augment that Sum to betwixt 2, and 300,000 *l.* a Year.

*Forces.*

Tho' the *Matricula* makes this Elector's *Quota* not to exceed that of the Elector of *Mentz*, yet is he able to maintain near double his Number of Men: In time of War he has, besides Garisons, Guards of Horse-Grenadiers, Partizans, and Carabineers; three Regiments of Horse, three of Foot, and one of Dragoons, consisting of between 1500 and 2000 Men each.

This

This Electorate, as well as those of *His Interest and Policy* *Mentz* and *Treves*, lying open to *France*, it is the Elector's Interest, if possible, in time of War, to obtain a Neutrality, and to side with neither Party. When he has observ'd a contrary Practice, it has always gone ill with him. If he takes part with *France*, he is put to the Ban of the Empire, &c. and if with the Emperor, his Country is utterly ruin'd. It may even be reckon'd a piece of good Policy to counterfeit a good Understanding with *France*, the better to awe the Emperor, and hinder him from marching and quartering his Armies in the Electorate; for if a Country be ruin'd, it is no matter who do it. Nay, it does but aggravate the Calamity, when a pretended Friend and Protector is the Actor of it. Indeed, did the Emperor and Empire, at the End of the War, make good the Losses the unhappy Sufferers sustain by siding with them, there would be no room for these Precautions; but tho' this is what they always promise, yet they rarely perform.

His Electoral Highness resides at *Bonn*, *Residence*, a well-built trading Town on the *Rhine*. The Palace is very grand; it was erected by the late Archbishop, but is not quite finish'd. His Seats of Pleasure are *Bruil*

and *Arensberg*. The first lies about eight Miles from the Capital; it was built by the present Elector, who spends most of his Time at it.

*Court.*

His Court is splendid; his Life-Guards are well mounted, and make a handsome Appearance. This young Prince, whose Head is adorned with five Mitres, has a noble Presence, handsome, and addicted to Pleasures. As Master of a military Order, he dresses sometimes in a Lay-Habit, with a Sword by his Side; but he is oftneft to be seen in the Hunter's Dress; the Woods and Forests being the Scenes he takes chief Delight in.

The Baron *de Hornstein* is Great Chamberlain, and the Count *de Hobenzollern*, Grand Master of the Household, and first Minister. The Count *de Plattenburg*, who merited infinitely of the Electoral Family, is lately disgraced, as some say, for a Trifle. If so, it makes good the Saying, that *Princes are not capable of Gratitude*: A Minister may go thro' thick and thin, wear out his Spirits, his Health, his Estate, to the very Stumps; but if he pretends to make but the least Stop, all former Services are forgotten, and he is suffered to languish in Obscurity and Disgrace.

*Clement*



*Clement Augustus*, by the Grace of God *Title.*  
Archbishop of *Cologn*, Great Chancellor  
in *Italy*, (this Office is now quite obsolete)  
Electors of the holy Empire, &c.

The Cross is the chief Thing that pre- *Arms.*  
sents in his Coat of Arms, for the Arch-  
bishoprick; the Ensigns armorial are the  
Mitre, with the Crosier and Sword, &c.

The University of *Cologn*, founded in *Univer-*  
1388, has been always reckon'd one of *sities.*  
the best frequented in the Empire. Scho-  
lastic Divinity, and the Canon and *Roman*  
Laws are chiefly studied. *Aristotle* and the  
old Philosophy have so long continued in  
Repute here, that *Des Cartes* has had Ad-  
mittance but very lately, and not without  
mighty Struggles. The University is not  
under the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop,  
but of the City of *Cologn*.

The establish'd Religion here is the *Ro-Religion.*  
*man* Catholick; but there are Protestants  
in the Electorate\*, particularly in *Cologn*,  
where the *Lutherans* have a Church; but

\* The Protestant Inhabitants are the chief Traders  
in *Cologn*. When I was in Germany this Observa-  
tion has been often made to me by the Roman Catho-  
licks themselves; That where-ever there was a handful  
of Protestants to be found in any Catholick Country of  
the Empire, they were always look'd upon as the most  
frugal and active People in it.

the *Calvinists* are obliged to go two Miles out of Town to their Place of Worship.

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THE



T H E  
ELECTOR and KING  
O F  
B O H E M I A.

CHARLES II. (but, as Emperor, VI. of that Name) crown'd King of *Bohemia* in 1723. See the Article of the *Empire*.

Writers are not agreed at what time the *Origin of* Electoral Dignity came to the Crown of *this Elec-* *torate.* *Bohemia.* The general Opinion is, that King *Ladislas* II. obtain'd this Honour from the Emperor *Frederick Barberousse*, Anno 1159: The Curious may consult on this Matter those who have writ best on the Rights of the Empire; among others, *Mel. Goldastus de Regno Bohemiæ*; Edit. J. H. Smickii 1729, et B. Balbini *Epitome Hist. Rerum Bohem. Praga* 1678.



The Emperor *Ferdinand I.* succeeded to the Crowns of *Bohemia* and *Hungary*, and transmitted them to his Posterity, by Virtue of his Marriage with *Anne*, the only Sister of the last King of *Bohemia* and *Hungary*, who being defeated at the Battle of *Mahatz*, in his Retreat was drown'd in a Morass, without leaving any Issue.

Formerly *Bohemia* was an elective, limited Monarchy. The States refused to acknowledge the Emperor *Ferdinand II.* who held the Crown only by the Cession which his Cousin the Emperor *Matthias* had made to him, and they chose in his Place the Elector *Palatine, Frederick V.* Son-in-law to King *James I.* of *Great Britain*; but on the Loss of the Battle of *Prague*, in 1620, the *Bohemians* lost their King, their Liberties, and their Religion. Since that fatal Period, the House of *Austria* have govern'd them in a sort of despotic manner: It is true, they have still the Shadow of Liberty among them; for they have States, which meet every Year, compos'd of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Towns; but they seldom refuse the Full of what is demanded by the Emperor's Commissioner, who calls them together. The Money enriches the *Austrians*, to which the *Bohemians* have a great Aversion.

This

This Kingdom brings into the Emperor's Coffers more Money than that of *Hungary*, because in this last there is always a good Army maintain'd ; so that the Cash rais'd here is, in great measure, spent in the Country ; whereas the Situation of *Bohemia* makes it not so necessary to keep up any considerable Body of Men there. It yields a Revenue of near one Million a Year.

The Wealth and Grandeur of the Nobility, and the Poverty and Slavery of the Peasants, pass Imagination : The latter, in a rich and exceeding plentiful Country, are starving ; and both their Persons, and every thing they have, are at the Command of their Lord ; without his Permission they cannot so much as earn a Morsel of Bread to themselves. On the other hand, the Nobility here are the richest in the Empire, and live at a vast Expence ; their Palaces shine with Assemblies, Balls, and Masquerades. The chief Families that make a Figure at the Imperial Court, are those of *Lobkowitz*, *Collobradt*, *Martinch*, and *Kinsky* ; but the generality of the *Bohemian* Nobility and Gentry despise Preferments out of their own Country, preferring a private Life with Honour there, to a State of Dependence and Cringing any-where else. The Custom of traveling, however, into *France* and *Italy*, ob-

tains here, rather more than in other Countries ; but this Privilege is not to be had without exprefs Leave of the Emperor, on the Penalty of forfeiting their Estates.

Count *Kinsky*, the eldest of the five Brothers, is Great Chancellor of the Kingdom, a Station which his Father fill'd with Honour. Count *Stephen*, the second Brother, is Great Marshal. Count *Collobradt* is Vice-Chancellor. Count *Schwartzzenburg*, who, as he was hunting in *Bohemia*, had the Misfortune to be kill'd by the Emperor himself, in 1732, was Master of the Horse.

*Prague* is one of the largest Cities in *Europe* ; it is pretty well fortify'd ; the Situation is charming, and the Buildings noble. The Cathedral is an exceeding old but solid and stately Fabrick : The Hotels of the Counts of *Sternberg*, *Tschernin*, *Schwartzzenburg*, *Kinski*, and the Count *de Gallasch*, late Viceroy of *Naples*, are splendid. The Bridge over the *Muldow*, which separates the Town into two Parts, is one of the stateliest in *Europe*. There are still a few Protestants here, call'd *Hussites*, in *Prague* ; but they keep close: The *Jews* are the only Sect that are tolerated in *Bohemia*.





THE

Electoꝛ of *BAVARIA*.

 *HARLES ALBERT*, born at *Brussels*, 24th of *August* 1697, Electoꝛ of *Bavaria* in 1726; married, in 1722, *Maria-Amelia*, youngest Daughter of the late Empeꝛoꝛ *Joseph*, and of *Wilhelmina-Amelia*, Princess of *Hanover*. Their Children are,

1. *MARIA-ANNE-WALPURGE*, born the 5th of *July* 1724.
2. *THERESA-BEN-MARY*, born the 24th of *November* 1725.
3. *MAXIMILIAN-JOSEPH*, born in 1727.
4. *Joseph-Lewis*, born in 1728; he is lately dead.

The Electoꝛ's Father was *MAXIMILIAN-EMANUEL*, born in 1662; Electoꝛ after the Death of his Father, in 1679; made Governor of the *Low Countries*, for the King of *Spain*, in 1692. In the late ge-  
neral

neral War, for siding with *France*, he was put to the Ban of the Empire in 1706; but by the Treaty of *Radstadt* in 1714, he was restored; and died in 1726.

That Prince was twice married: To his first Wife he had a Daughter of the Emperor *Leopold*, and of his first Empress *Theresa*, Daughter of *Philip IV.* King of *Spain*. His second Wife, *Theresa Cune-gonde*, who died at *Venice* in 1730, was Daughter of *John Sobiesky III.* King of *Poland*, and of *Maria Casimire*, Daughter of the Marquis of *Arquien*.

By his first Wife he had three Children, two whereof died in Infancy, and the third in 1699, having been acknowledg'd some time before presumptive Heir of the Monarchy of *Spain*.

#### Children by the second Marriage.

1. MARIA: She is in a Convent at *Munich*.
2. CHARLES, the present Elector.
3. PHILIP, elected Bishop of *Paderborn* and *Munster*; but died at *Rome* of the Small-Pox, before the News of his Election could reach him.
4. FERDINAND, married a Daughter of the Count Palatine of *Newburg*, by whom he has two Sons, and one Daughter.

5. CLEMENT-AUGUSTUS, the present Elector of *Cologn*.
6. JOHN-THEODORE, Bishop of *Ratisbon* and *Freysingen* \*.

The Elector's Grandfather was FERDINAND-MARY, he died in 1679. He married a Daughter of *Victor* Duke of *Savoy*, and of *Christina*, Daughter of King *Henry IV.* of *France*. Their Children were,

- I. MARIA-ANNA, married to the Dauphin of *France*, Son of *Lewis XIV.* She died in 1690.
- II. MAXIMILIAN-EL. of whom we have just spoken.
- III. JOSEPH-CLEMENT, Elector of *Cologn*, and Bishop of *Liege* and *Ratisbon*. He was put to the Ban of the Empire in 1706; but restor'd, by Treaty, in 1714. He died in 1723.
- IV. VIOLANTE-BEATRICE, married to *Ferdinand III. de Medicis*, Great Prince of *Tuscany*. She died a Widow in 1731.

\* This Elector has moreover left three natural Children by the Countess of *Arco*, (a Native of *Tournay*.) 1. *Emanuel*, a Grandee of *Spain*, and Brigadier in the French Service. 2. and 3. N. and N. of *Bavaria*; at first they were Pensionaires in the Convent of the Conception at *Paris*; but are since married in *Bavaria*.

The



The Elector's Great-Grandfather was MAXIMILIAN, Duke of *Bavaria*. He was the first Elector of that House.

*Arnolph* is generally accounted the Founder of the present Families of *Bavaria*, and the *Palatinate*: He liv'd in the 10th Century. From him descended the Counts of *Scheyren* and *Wittelsbach*, who were for some time deprived of their Succession; but *Warner*, one of those Counts, recover'd it again, and from him the present Family proceeds. The Emperors, under different Pretexts, endeavour'd to seize *Bavaria*, till *Otho V.* vindicating the Liberty of his Country, made it, in his Person, return to the Family of its antient Masters. *Lewis*, *Otho's* Son, was made Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine* in 1227, by the Emperor *Frederick*, who confirm'd that Honour to *Otho* his Son. That *Otho* had two Sons; *Lewis*, who was Elector *Palatine*, and Duke of *Upper Bavaria*; and *Henry*, who was Duke of *Lower Bavaria*. The Line which the latter of those Princes formed was extinguish'd in 1340; but the former had two Sons, viz. *Rodolph I.* who continued the *Palatine* Branch; and *Lewis III.* who continued the *Bavarian* Line.

*The Elec-  
tor's Dig-  
nities.*

His Electoral Highness is Great Master of the Empire. The Counts of *Walpurge* are

are his Vicars. He is Director of the C. of *Bavaria*, jointly with the Archbishop of *Saltzburg*.

1. *Upper and Lower Bavaria* (except some Tracts of Land and Places which belong to some Ecclesiasticks) in Length about 130, and in Breadth 100 Miles.

*Upper Bavaria* lying under the *Alps* is cold and barren, affords but little Corn, and no Wine: The chief Towns are *Munich*, the Capital; *Freyding*, *Ingolstadt*, *Donawert* on the *Danube*; near this Town lies *Schellemburg*, a fortify'd Mountain, which serves instead of a Castle to it, famous for the Defeat given to the *French* and *Bavarians* there, in *July 1704*, when their Trenches were forced, and soon after the Town taken. *Rain F. Landsperg*, *Ockingen*, *Tegernsee*, *Scheyren*, *Wasserburg*, *Muldorf*, *Burkhausen*, *Branaw F. Sbarding*.

*Lower Bavaria*, which lies on the Banks of the *Danube*, is a fruitful and populous Country: It contains the following good Towns, *Mosspurg* with its County, *Abach*, *Staubingen*, *Landshut*, the Seat of the Elector's Lieutenant, who has a Court here, for the Government of the Country, which consists of six Bailiwicks, 32 Market Towns, 14 Monasteries, and 74 Noblemens Seats, with their Dependences. The great Monasteries of *Upper* and  
Lower

*Lower Altaich*, about 16 Miles from one another, on the Banks of the *Danube*, are now immediately subject to the Elector of *Bavaria*, who disposes of the Revenues and Government as he pleases.

2. The *Upper Palatinate* of *Bavaria* or *Nortgow*: It is about 60 Miles long, and 40 broad. The Country is rough. Its chief Riches come from Mines of Silver, Copper and Iron. They export great Quantities of the latter to neighbouring Countries. It was united to *Bavaria* by the Treaty of *Munster*, in 1648; on this Condition, that it should revert to the *Palatine* Branch, on the Failure of that of *Bavaria*. The chief Towns are *Amberg*, *Newburg*, for Distinction's sake called *Vormwalde*, *Averbach*, the two rich Monasteries of *Waldsaffen* and *Castel*.

3. The County of *Cham*, which is now comprehended in the *Upper Palatinate*, as is the Landgraviate of *Leuchtenburg*.

4. The County of *Hagen*, in *Upper Bavaria*.

5. The Lordships of *Wiesensteig* and *Mindelheim*.

These Territories have *Misnia* on the North, *Salkburg* and *Tyrol* on the South, *Swabia* and *Franconia* on the West, and *Bohemia* and *Austria* on the East.

1. To



1. To *Upper Austria*, which antiently <sup>Pretensions.</sup> belong'd to *Bavaria*, but was lost in the 12th Century, when *Henry the Lyon* was put to the Ban of the Empire.

2. To the County of *Tyrol*, and the City of *Ratisbon*.

3. To the Marquisate of *Burgaw*, in *Swabia*.

4. The Sovereignty of the *Danube*.

5. The Reversion of the County of *Hoben-waldeck*, formerly a Fief of *Bavaria*; as also the Reversion of the County of *Wolffstein*, promis'd to the Elector in 1691.

6. The Vicariate of the Empire.

The Elector of *Bavaria* is one of the <sup>Revenues.</sup> richest Princes in the Empire. His Country is so well peopled, that they reckon in *Bavaria*, including the *Upper Palatinate*, 35 great and little Cities, 49 Towns, above 1000 Fiefs noble, and 11,704 Villages and Hamlets. The Elector numbering his Subjects, in 1699, found, as 'tis said, 3,361,200 Souls. Answering to this Populousness are his Revenues, which chiefly arise from his monopolizing the three principal Commodities of the Country, *viz.* Salt, Corn, and strong or white Beer, which is so much valued, that it is exported to other Countries. This last Article alone has

has been computed to bring him in between 80 and 100,000 *l.* per *Ann.* Add to these his ingrossing the Tobacco Trade. It is his Agents and Servants only who are permitted to vend these four Commodities, and several other Things. These, with his own Domain, and Tolls on all the Vessels that go up and down the *Danube*, and other navigable Rivers, of which there be several in this Country, bring in a yearly Revenue of above half a Million of our Money; a modern *German* Writer makes it amount to between 8 and 900,000 *l.*; he adds, that the late Elector had some Years above one Million. Mean while the Subject is so miserably impoverish'd by those Monopolies of their Sovereign, that the chief Substinance of the Peasants is from their great Herds of Swine fed in their Woods by Acorns and Crabs.

*Forces.*

This Elector is known to be one of the powerfulest Princes in *Germany*: He has several Towns well fortify'd; a noble Arsenal, and commonly 12,000 Men on Foot; last Year he had 22,000. He can, on an Emergency, march 30,000 Men into the Field.

*Interest  
and Policy.*

It behoves his Electoral Highness never to suffer himself to be dazzled with the Prospect of the Imperial Crown; not but  
*France*

*France* will be, on all proper Occasions, sincere and hearty in her Endeavours for his Promotion ; but because of the extreme Difficulty of effecting a thing of that Nature. It ought to be his chief Care to oppose the Pragmatic Sanction's taking place, as what utterly cuts him off from sharing in a Succession to which he has so good a Right. In the Broils betwixt the Emperor and *France* he should not, as he has frequently done, take Part with the latter : How often have both he and his Country suffer'd for that false Step, witness the Campaign of 1704 ? On the other hand, he, or no Prince of the Empire, are to draw the Sword, and to take the Field every time the Emperor is pleas'd to command them. Here they are carefully to distinguish, whether the Emperor's personal Enemy be likewise the Enemy of the Empire, and who is the Aggressor.

The Elector resides in his capital City *Munich*, a fine, wealthy and populous City: His Palace is very noble, and exceeding richly furnish'd. His other Seats are *Dachau*, *Schleisheim*, *Furstinriet*, *Starenberg*, *Oetingen*, and, above all, the magnificent Palace of *Nymphenburg*, within two Miles of the Capital ; 'twas built by the late Elector : The Gardens are in-



ferior to none in *Europe* but those of *Ver-sailles*. The Court resides mostly here. The Elector's Court, for Gallantry and Splendor, is exceeded by none in the Empire; the Diversions and Pleasures it yields are more taking than those which the Court of *Vienna* afford, because they are enjoy'd with less Ceremony and Constraint: Assemblies, Operas, Balls, Calashes, Hunting, Gondolas; every thing, in short, that can serve to amuse and delight the most various Tastes, are to be had at this Court.

*Character  
of the E-  
lector's  
Family.*

The late Elector was a Prince of vast Magnificence and Expences, of which the Palaces he built will be Testimonies to Posterity. The present Elector is of a good Stature and Presence, handsome and grave, fond of bodily Exercise: In his Youth he was much addicted to Pleasure, but is now sedate, thoughtful, and is his own Minister himself. He keeps his Finances in good Order. After his Father lost the Battle of *Hochstedt*, in 1704, he and his four Brothers were surrender'd to the Emperor *Joseph*, who confin'd them at *Gratz*, and used them with Severity. Upon the Peace of *Rastadt* in 1714, they were restored to their Father, who had his Dominions again. After this the Elector travell'd into *Italy*, made the Campaign of *Belgrade*, married

married Emperor *Joseph's* second Daughter, assisted at the Marriage of *Lewis XV.* at *Fontainebleau*, in 1725; and next Year succeeded his Father.

The Electress resembles the Empress her Mother; she is more lively than is common to the Princes of the *Austrian* Family: She is a mighty Sportswoman; so that Hunting is the reigning Diversion of the Court. The three Children are too young for Characters.

Of all the Elector's Brothers, Duke *Ferdinand* is the only one who resides at *Munich*. He is a Lieutenant-General, and has a Regiment of Cuirassiers in the Emperor's Service. He is the Idol of the *Bavarians*, and his Duchess is also a very fine Woman. The Bishop of *Fresingen* and *Ratisbon*, another Brother, enter'd young into Orders; he was consecrated by his Brother, the Elector of *Cologne*. But more of him when we come to treat of the Prelates of the Empire.

The Ministers of the Cabinet are the Counts *de Freising*, *Torring*, and *Unertel*: The first is at the Head of the Treasury; the second is for foreign Affairs; and the third has the Care of the domestic.

The Elector has a very large Household, and many great Officers; the chief of those that compose the Court, besides the three Ministers of State, are Count *Thir-*

*heim*, Great Chamberlain; he was Governor to the Elector, Count *de Reckberg*, Grand Marshal; and several others.

*Title.* The Elector's Titles are ——— By the Grace of God, Duke of *Upper* and *Lower Bavaria*, and of the *Upper Palatinate*; Duke and Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, Elector and Grand Master of the Household to the Empire, &c.

*Arms.* His Arms are, *Lozenge-wise*, *Argent* and *Azure*, of 21 Pieces bend-wise, for *Bavaria*; one and four *Sable*, a *Lyon Or*, crown'd *Lagued*, and arm'd *Gules*, for the *Palatinate*; two and three *Gules*, with an Imperial Globe *Or*, as Elector and Grand Master of the Household of the Empire.

*University.* The University or *Gymnasium* of *Ingolstadt*, was founded in 1410, by *Lewis* Duke of *Bavaria*, who brought the Professors from *Vienna*. Here the great *Belarmine*, *Gifanius*, &c. were educated. It is wholly under the Direction of the *Jesuits*, who are very powerful throughout this Electorate.

This Country, without any Mixture, is *Roman Catholick*. The Clergy, both secular and regular, are very rich. Several Electors having placed part of their Glory in erecting stately Churches and Monasteries,



steries, and making large Donatives. They reckon eight great Benefices, 75 Monasteries, and above 28,000 Churches. The Elector nominates to several Benefices in the Bishoprick of Saltzburg, Freisingen, Ausburg, Passau, and Chiemsee.

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T H E



## T H E

Electoꝛ of *SAXONY*.




**FREDERICK-AUGUSTUS III.**  

**F**

 born the 26th of *September*  



 1696. embraced the *Roman*  



 Catholick Religion in 1717,  
 and succeeded to the Electorate in *January*  
 1733. He married in 1719, *Maria-*  
*Joseph*, eldest Daughter of the late Em-  
 peror *Joseph*. Their Children, besides  
 three that are dead, are

**FREDERICK - CHRISTIAN - LEOPOLD,**  
 Electoral Prince, born the 23d of  
*August* 1722.

2. *Maria-Amelia*, born in 1724.
3. *Maria-Margarita*, born in 1727.
4. *Maria-Anna-Sophia*, born in 1728.
5. *Augustus-Lewis-Albert*, born in 1730.
6. *Carolina*, born in 1731.
7. *Charles-Joseph-Francis-Xavier*, born  
in 1733.
8. N—— a Daughter, born in 1736.



The Elector's Father was, **FREDERICK-AUGUSTUS I.** of *Saxony*, but II. of that Name King of *Poland*; born the 1st of *May* 1670. Elector of *Saxony* in 1694. Abjured the Protestant Faith, and elected King of *Poland*, in 1697, and died at *Warsaw* in *January* 1733. He married a Princess of *Brandenburg-Bareith*, by whom he had only the present Elector; but he has left many natural Children of both Sexes behind him.

The Elector's Grandfather was **JOHN-GEORGE III.** who died in 1691. He married *Sophia-Amelia*, Daughter of *Frederick III.* King of *Denmark*, and of *Sophia-Amelia*, Daughter of *George Duke of Brunswick-Lunenbourg*: She died in 1717. Their Children were,

1. **JOHN-GEORGE IV.** Elector in 1691. He died without Children in 1694.
2. **FREDERICK-AUGUSTUS**, of whom we have spoken.

*Origin  
of the  
Family.*

King or Duke *Willikind*, who lived in the Time of *Charlemagn*, about the Close of the eighth Century, is supposed to be the Head of this Family. From *Albert I.* after eight Descents, came *Frederick the Pacifick* in 1411; from whom sprung the *Albertine*

*Albertine* and *Ernestin* Branches. From him, after seven Descents, came *John-George I.* who died in 1656. From him, after five Descents, came the present Elector.

*Frederick the Magnanimous*, of all the Princes of this House, deserves best to be remember'd by the Protestant World. He came to the Electorate in 1532. The War to which the *Smalcalden League* gave Rise, and wherein he was worsted, occasioned the Loss of his Estates, and the Electoral Dignity, in 1546; which the Emperor took upon him to dispose of to *Maurice*, his Cousin. *Frederick's* Cousin and Successor \* *John II.* drove the Emperor *Charles V.* out of Germany, but was slain in the Battle of *Siffridkufe*. *John-George*, one of his Successors, join'd with the King of *Sweden* against the Emperor, by whose joint Means the Rights and Liberties of the Protestants in Germany were so gloriously vindicated, and afterwards secured at the Treaty of *Munster*. 'Tis from those Protestant Heroes the present Popish Saxon Prince is come.

The Elector is Great Marshal of the *His Pre-* Empire; he is also Vicar during an *Inter-rogatives.*

\* From this *John II.* of the *Ernestin Line*, proceeds the *Illustrious Branch* of *Sax-Gotha*.

regnum,

*regnum*, and sole Director of *Upper Saxony*. The Count of *Papenheim* is his hereditary Vicar.

*Dominions.*

1. The Electoral Circle or Duchy of *Saxony*, in Length about 40 Miles, and as much in Breadth : It is not very fruitful. The chief Places are, *Wittenburg* on the *Elb*, *Torgow*, *Anneburg*, *Elst*, *Warenbruck*, *Hertzberg*, and *Swinitz*.

2. The Circle of *Misnia*, a large, fruitful and populous Country, being about 60 Miles long, and as many broad. The Plains abound with all sorts of Corn, and the Hills with rich Minerals ; but the Countries are too cold to produce good Wine. *Misnia* is divided into four Parts: 1. *Misnia* properly so call'd, which contains the Cities of *Dresden*, *Frydberg*, *Meissen*, *Konigstein*, *Pirna*, *Haya*, *Strelen*. 2. The Mountainous Country, comprehending the Mine-Towns, with some others. 3. The Circle of *Leipsic*, which, besides that City and its Dependences, has the Counties of *Rocklitz*, *Waldheim*, and *Geringfswald*, and the Towns of *Colditz*, *Grimme*, *Borna*. 4. *Voitland*.

3. The Bishopricks of *Misnia* and *Wurtzen*, which have been seculariz'd and united to the Elector's Domain.

4. The Margraveate of *Upper* and *Lower Lusace* (except some Parts in *Lower Lusace*,



face, which belong to *Brandenburg*); it is in Length about 80, and in Breadth 60 Miles: It is for most part sandy or boggy; but there is Plenty of Venison and Fish. In *Upper Lufaca* are *Lobow*, *Budissen*, *Camints*, *Gorlitz*, *Lauben*, and *Zittau*. In the *Lower*, *Lubben*, *Guben*, *Lucken*, and *Calow*. This Country was mortgag'd in 1622 by the Emperor (for it formerly made part of *Bohemia*) for seven Millions of Crowns; and at last it was settled upon *Saxony* by Treaty.

5. In *Thuringia*, the Town and Bailiwick of *Tenstadt*, a Part of the Forest of *Trefurd*, and the Sequestration of the County of *Mansfeld*.

6. The Lands formerly belonging to the Branch of *Sax-Weitz*, which the late Elector seized on the Death of the late Duke, in 1718: Here lie the seculariz'd Bishopricks of *Naumburg* and *Weitz*; the Towns of *Pegau* and *Frauen-Priesnitz*; the Towns in the County of *Henneberg*, and *Schlewsingen*, and *Sula*, and the Bailiwick and Castle of *Kuhndorf*.

6. *Newstadt* and *Ploen*, with their Territories; the Bailiwicks of *Arnshang*, *Urgtsberg*, and *Ziegenruck*.

7. The Counties of *Weissenfels*, *Merseburg*, *Schoenburg*, and some others hold of the Elector.

[The

[The Burgraviate of *Magdeburg*, the Protectorship of the Imperial Towns of *Mulhausen*, *Northhausen*, and the Protestant Abbey of *Quedlinburg*, have been lately purchas'd by the King of *Prussia*; as likewise the Lordship of *Schomburg*, and some Lands in the Counties of *Weissenfelz*, *Mersburg*, and *Naumburg*.]

The Elector's Dominions lie in *Upper Saxony*, and are contiguous, having *Brandenburg* on the North, *Silesia* on the East, *Bohemia* and *Franconia* on the South, and *Thuringia* on the West. They are about 130 Miles from East to West, and 90 from North to South.

*Pretensions.*

The Elector's Pretensions are,  
1. To the Dukedoms of *Cleves*, *Juliers*, and *Berg*, the Counties of *Marck* and *Ravensburg*, and the Lordship of *Ravensstein*; because of the Marriage of the Elector *John-Frederick* with *Sybilla*, Daughter to *John Duke of Cleves*, &c. in 1526; but after *John-William*, the last Duke, who died without Heirs of his Body in 1609, the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and the Count Palatine of *Newburg*, shar'd those fine Countries betwixt them; the first, by virtue of Marriage with the elder Sister of the last Duke; and the other, for having married the younger.

2. To

2. To *Erfurt*, because 'tis the Capital of *Thuringia*; but the Elector of *Mentz* keeps it.

3. To the Dukedom of *Engers* and *Westphalia*, possess'd by the Elector of *Cologn*.

4. To the Duchy of *Sax-Lawenburg*; but the last Elector quitted his Pretensions in 1697, to the Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenburg* or *Hanover*, for 11 Tons of Gold, that is, betwixt 50 and 60,000 *l.* Sterling; on Condition, however, that it should revert to the House of *Saxony*, in case that of *Brunswick* fail.

5. The Reversion of the Counties of *Hanau* and *Schwartzburg*, and the Duchy of *Brunswick-Wolfembutel*. The Electoral Houses of *Brandenburg* and *Hanover* form Pretensions to the last nam'd Country.

The Elector of *Saxony* is rich and *Revenues*. powerful: His Country is very fruitful and populous. His annual Revenue is made up of the ordinary and extraordinary Subsidies of the States, his Domain, which consists of 72 Bailiwicks, his Imposts upon Beer, and on the fine Porcelaine made here; the Tenths of Corn, Fruit, Wine, &c. in his Country; his own Silver Mines, and the Tenths of those that belong to *Particulars*; all which put together bring in a Revenue of betwixt 7 and 800,000 *l.* The Revenue from the Silver Mines



Mines at *Frydburg* alone, have been computed at 130,000, and the Excise on Beer at *Leipfic*, at 20,000 *l.* per Ann.

*Forces.*

The Elector of *Saxony* commonly has 20,000 regular Troops, and 20,000 Militia ; without reckoning the Ban, and the Arriere-Ban, and the Body of Miners and Hunters, who are obliged, in time of War, to bear Arms.

*Interest  
and Po-  
licy.*

It infinitely imports the Electors of *Saxony*, as Candidates for the Crown of *Poland*, to maintain the closest Friendship with the Emperor and Czarina ; as they are the only Persons who, by their Influence and Arms, can secure to them that Crown : But, as Elector of *Saxony*, he ought to decline that Dignity ; both the present Elector and his Father having quite beggar'd and drain'd their *German* Estates, by carrying out the Specie, as it was said, in Waggon-fulls, to *Warsaw*, to be laid out among the *Poles*. Besides, all the Time they are seemingly in peaceable Possession of the Crown of *Poland*, yet are they obliged to keep on foot a numerous Army in *Germany*, at the Charge of the Electorate, to be ready in all Events. So that the poor *German* Subject is ruined, to keep and support his Sovereign on a foreign Throne.

*Dresden*

*Dresden* is the Capital of the Electorate, *Residence.* and the usual Seat of the Electors: 'Tis large, populous, and well built; the Fortifications are modern, and very strong. The *Elb* runs through the Town, and divides it into *Old* and *New*, by a stately Bridge of 17 Arches. The Palace is a goodly Structure; there are two Chapels in it, a *Roman* Catholick and a *Lutheran*; this last is richly adorn'd, by the Care and Piety of the Electors: The late Queen made Use of it; she stuck to the Religion in which she was born. But the most remarkable Thing is, the Collection of Rarities, divided into several large Chambers, which do at once divert and amaze the Spectators. The Palace of the Count *de Fleming*, which the late King bought of that Prime Minister, is handsome; but the Furniture within, for Richness and Beauty, surpasses that of any other Subject in *Europe*. The Arsenal is one of the best furnish'd in *Germany*.

Answerable to the Wealth and Power *Court.* of this Elector is the Pomp and Splendor of his Court: His Seats of Pleasure, which, however, he seldom visits, are *Moritsburg*, *Augustusburg*, *Anneburg*, and *Pilnitz*. The present Elector is now building a very handsome Hunting-Seat at *Wormsorf*, or *Humbersbourg*. *Fre-*

*Frederick-Augustus II.* King of *Poland*, and Elector of *Saxony*, was a Prince of great Stature, Strength and Dexterity; of a swarthy, but majestic Countenance: He had an infinite Fund of Generosity, good Nature, and Politeness, which would have made him shine, tho' he had not been a Prince, in the Circle of the Ladies; he seem'd to be made to please them. His Bulk and vigorous Exercises requir'd a Supply of the Creatures, which would have overwhelm'd weaker Constitutions; for he delighted much in Hunting, military Exercises, and in giving Proofs of his heroick Strength. He was vested with, but did not seem to enjoy, Royalty. The high Spiritedness, Jealousy, and free Constitution of the *Poles*, render them a very difficult People to manage; the least assuming, and the best natur'd Sovereign in the World, could hardly please them. It is therefore not to be wonder'd at, if *Augustus* took most Delight in *Saxony*, where his Government was not liable to Censure; and on account of his Mildness, and Hatred of all Persecution, he was beloved by his Protestant Subjects. Add to that, his vast Expences, and magnificent Court, for he was the most splendid Prince of his Time.

The late Queen, a Daughter of *Brandenburg-Bareith*, was a Person of good Sense,



Sense and eminent Piety. Great and generous Souls esteem Virtue, under whatsoever Shape and Denomination it shews itself. The Queen's Religion differing from that of the King's, did not in the least lessen his Regard for her; on the contrary, foreseeing the Shock it would give her tender Heart, he would not suffer the Electoral Prince, their Son, to make publick Abjuration of the Protestant Faith, which she had taught him with so much Care, during her Life-time and that of his Grandmother, who was Princess Royal of Denmark.

This Prince (who, it is not to be doubted, will soon be recognized King of Poland by the several Courts of Europe) is exceedingly attach'd to his Religion; He loves Gaming, but his chief Amusement is Hunting. He shew'd a filial Concern for the Death of his indulgent Father; he is regular in his Life, and has an intire Love to the Electress. M. Milnitz, a Gentleman of Learning and solid Virtue, was his Governor, but he being a Protestant was removed, and another put in his room, who accompanied the Prince in his Travels. It was at Rome he chang'd his Religion; but, as has been already hinted, 'twas kept private for a long time.

The Electress, who is eldest Daughter of the late Emperor Joseph, has the Character

racter of a very charitable Princess, and a careful Educator of her Children. The Children, who are eight in Number, are all young ; the eldest born in 1722.

The Cabinet Ministers are *M. Sulkowski*, a *Polish* Gentleman ; he was at first Page, is now the Favourite, and made General of the Foot in 1737.

*Adolphus* of *Sax-Weissenfels*, Prince of the Blood ; named Generalissimo of the Troops of the Electorate in 1734, on the Death of the Count *de Wackerbarth*. Baron *Lowendahl* is Grand Marshal : He is a natural Son of the Blood Royal of *Denmark*. Count *de Lutzelbourg*, a *Lorrainer*, is General of the Horse. *Henry Frederick* Count *de Friesland*, is Great Chamberlain. *Leubnitz*, is great Huntsman.

The late King's natural Children are, 1. Count *Maurice* of *Saxony*, by *Aurora* Countess of *Koningmark*. The Count is in the Service of *France*, and the Countess Abbess of the Protestant Nunnery of *Quidlinberg*. 2. Count *Rotoski*, by *Fatima*, a *Turkish* Lady, who was taken Prisoner very young. The King's other Mistresses, by whom he had Children, were Madams *Lubomerski*, *Cosel*, and *Renard* a *French* Woman.

Frederick-

*Frederick-Augustus II.* by the Grace of Title.  
 God, Great Marshal, and Prince-Elector  
 of the holy Roman Empire; Duke of  
 Saxony, Cleves, Juliers, &c.

*Coupee-Sable* on *Argent*, two Swords Arms.  
*Gules*; for the Dignity of Elector, and  
 Arch-Marshal of the Empire; *Azure*, a  
 Lion crown'd, fac'd *Argent* and *Gules*,  
 for *Thuringia*; fac'd *Or* and *Sable*, with  
*Kert* through the Whole, for *Saxony*, &c.

The two *Lutheran* Universities of *Wit-* Univer-  
*tenburg* and *Leipfic*, were founded in the sities.  
 16th Century; the former in 1502, by  
 Elector *Frederick*: For the two first Cen-  
 turies of the Reformation it has greatly  
 flourished. The Immortal *Lutber* preach-  
 ing and residing much here, did, as it  
 were, consecrate this Place the Metropo-  
 litan of *Lutheran Germany*. Many Princes  
 and others chose to have their Children  
 educated here.

The University of *Leipfic* is not subject  
 to the Elector, but to the Town, who,  
 consulting both their Honour and Profit,  
 provide it with able Professors, to the  
 Number of 24, and four Colleges. Di-  
 vinity, especially the Controversy with the  
*Socinians*, *Papists*, *Jews*, &c. is chiefly  
 studied here; as also the Civil Law, Phy-  
 sick, and Anatomy, and the Mathema-



ticks: How much those three last nam'd Sciences are cultivated at *Leipsic*, is apparent to all who peruse their incomparable Journal, intitled, *Acta Lipsiensia*. This University however, begins to lose some of its former Lustre, by the Neighbourhood of that of *Hall*, in the King of *Prussia's* Dominions.

*Religion.*

The present Elector, in order to qualify himself Candidate for the *Polish* Throne, following the Example of his Father, at the Age of Twenty-one, embraced the Faith of *Rome*: But the other Princes of the House of *Saxony*, and all their Subjects, are *Lutherans*.

*Number of Subjects.*

They reckon in this Electorate about 246 Towns, 6000 Villages, and near a Million of Souls.

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THE  
 Elector of *Brandenburg*,  
 King of PRUSSIA.


**F**REDERICK-WILLIAM,  
 second King of *Prussia*, was  
 born the 24th of *July* 1688;  
 succeeded his Father in 1713;  
 married, in 1706, SOPHIA-DOROTHEA,  
 who was born the 4th of *March* 1687.  
 She is Sister to King *George II.* of *Great*  
*Britain*; she has borne 14 Children;  
 those that are alive are,

1. FREDERICA-SOPHIA-WILHELMINA,  
 born in 1709; married in 1731 to  
*Frederick*, hereditary Prince of *Branden-*  
*burgh-Bareith*; and now, on the  
 Death of his Father in 1735, Duke  
 of *Brunswick-Wolfenbittel*. They  
 have two Children, viz.



1. *Charles-William-Ferdinand*, born in September 1735.
2. *George-Francis*, born in September 1736.
2. **FREDERICK**, Prince Royal, born the 12th of January 1712; married at *Saltzdahl*, in June 1733, *Elizabetha-Christina*, Sister to the Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfenbittel*; she was born in 1715.
3. **FREDERICA-LOUISA**, born in 1714; married in 1729 to *Charles-Frederick*, Margrave of *Brandenburg-Anspach*. They have one Son, born in 1736.
4. **PHILIPPINA-CHARLOTTA**, born in 1716; and married in 1733, to Prince *Charles* of *Brunswick-Beveren*.
5. **SOPHIA-DOROTHEA-MARIA**, born in 1719; married in 1734 to the Margrave of *Brandenburg-Schwedt*. They have one Daughter, born in 1736.
6. **SOPHIA-ULRICA**, born in 1720.
7. **AUGUSTUS-WILLIAM**, born in 1722.
8. **ANNA-AMELIA**, born in 1723.
9. **FREDERICK-HENRY-LEWIS**, born in 1726.
10. **AUGUSTUS-FERDINANDUS**, born in 1730.

The King of *Prussia*'s Father was, **FREDERICK III.** born in 1657. Elector in 1688. First King of *Prussia* in 1701.

He died in 1713. He was thrice married; First to a Daughter of *Hesse-Cassel*; then to *Sophia-Charlotta*, Sister to King *George I.* of *Great Britain*, who died in 1705; and lastly, to a Daughter of the Duke of *Mecklenburg-Grabow*: This Dowager-Queen resides at *Grabow*. By his first Wife he had,

I. LEWISA-SOPHIA, married in 1700 to the present King of *Sweden*, then hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*. She died in 1705.

By his second Wife he had his present Majesty *FREDERICK-WILLIAM*, and *Frederick-Augustus*, who died in his Infancy.

The King's Grandfather was,

*FREDERICK-WILLIAM*, justly stil'd *the Great*: He was born in 1620; Elector in 1640; first Sovereign Duke of *Prussia* in 1658. He died the 17th of *April* 1688. He took to his first Wife *Louisa-Henrietta*, born in 1627: She died in 1667. She was Daughter of *Henry-Frederick*, Prince of *Orange*, and of *Amelia* Daughter of the Count of *Solms*. To his second, a Daughter of the Duke of *Holstein-Glucksburg*.

By his first Wife he had six Children, four whereof died in their Infancy; the other two were,

I. *FREDERICK III.* the first King of *Prussia*, of whom we have already spoken.

II.

II. LEWIS, he died without Issue in 1687. He had married a Daughter of that great Protestant *Polish* Lord *Bagislas*, Prince of *Radzevil*. She did not die till 1695; having been married a second time to *Philip* Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*.

By his second Wife he had seven Children, viz.

I. PHILIP, Governor of *Magdebourgh*, &c. He died in 1711. He married *Charlotta*, Daughter of the Prince of *Anhalt-Dessau*, and *Henrietta* Princess of *Orange*, born in 1682, became a Widow in 1711, and was made Abbess of the *Calvinist* Nunnery of *Hervorden* in 1728. Their Children that are alive, are,

1. *Frederick*, Governor of *Magdebourg*.
2. *Henrietta*, married to the hereditary Prince of *Wirtemberg-Stuttgart*; he died in 1731.
3. *Henry*, Knight of the *Black Eagle*.

II. MARIA, married first to the Duke of *Mecklenberg-Gustrow*, and then to the Duke of *Sax-Zeitz*. She became a Widow in 1718, and resides at *Schleusingen*.

III. ALBERT, was Great Master of the Order of *St. John*; he died in 1731, leaving three Children by his Wife, a Princess of *Courland*, viz.

1. *Fre-*



1. *Frederick*, who succeeded his Father.

2. *Anne*, married to the Duke of *Sax-Eyzenach*.

3. *Frederick*, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot in the *Dutch Service*.

IV. *ELIZABETH*; she has been thrice married, is now a Widow, and resides at *Coburg*.

V. *CHRISTIAN*, Governor of the Principality, and Provost of the Cathedral Church of *Halberstadt*.

*Origin.*

The Family of *BRANDENBURG* derives its Origin from *Frederick I.* Burgrave of *Nuremburg* and Count of *Hobenzolern*, descended, as some Writers contend, from the House of the *Colones*, or the ancient Kings of *Bavaria*. *Frederick* was made Margrave and Elector of *Brandenburg* in 1417, by the Emperor *Sigismund*, at the Council of *Constance*.

*Prerogatives.*

The Electors of *Brandenburg* are Great Chamberlains of the Empire. The Prince of *Hobenzolern* is the Vicar. The Elector precedes in the Circle of *Lower Saxony*, jointly with the Duke of *Bremen* (now the Elector of *Hanover*) and in the Circle of *Westphalia*, he and the Elector *Palatine* are the two Directors, as Dukes of *Cleves* and *Juliers*. At the Diet he has seven Votes,

Votes, the first as Elector, and the rest as Prince of *Magdebourg*, *Cleves*, *Lower Pomerania*, *Halberstadt*, *Minden*, and *Camin*; to which an eighth is added, for the County of *Mazurs*, lately erected into a Principality.

In 1701, Elector *Frederick*, the present King's Father, considering the Antiquity and Dignity of his House, from whence many crown'd Heads in several Parts of *Europe* had proceeded, and being himself able to support the Splendor of a Crown, took upon him the Royal Dignity the 18th of *January* that Year, with extraordinary Ceremony. The Emperor wou'd have arrogated to himself the Power of conferring this new Royalty, and to that End sent Deputies to *Koningsberg*; but the Elector being a Prince of great Spirit, took no notice of them, and taking the Crown in his own Hands, placed it on his Head.

1. The Kingdom of *Prussia*, a Country *Domini-*  
in the North of *Poland*: It formerly be-<sup>ons.</sup>  
longed to the *Teutonick* Order; but *Al-*  
*bert*, Marquis of *Brandenburg*, the 34th  
Great Master, got it made hereditary in  
his own Family in 1525, on Condition  
that he should hold it as Vassal to the  
King of *Poland*: But *Frederick-William*  
the Great succeeded so well, that the  
Sove-

Sovereignty of this Country was confirm'd to him and his Heirs by the *Polish* Ambassadors, on Condition, that in case of the Failure of his Heirs, it should return to the *Poles*, and be made a Fief of that Crown. The Country is indifferently fruitful; it has *Polish Prussia* on the West, *Lithuania* on the East, the Duchy of *Warsaw* on the South, the *Baltick* and *Samogitia* on the North. The chief Towns are *Koningsberg*, the Capital, a large and trading Place, *Memel*, *Pilaw*, *Brandenburg*, *Holland*, *Labiaw*. This Country is the larger Part of *Prussia*, being in Length 130 Miles, and in Breadth 100.

2. The Electorate of *Brandenburg* is divided into, 1. The *Old Marck*, containing *Stendal*, *Gardleben*, *Osterburg*, *Stoltwedel*, *Angermund*, *Perleberg*, &c. 2. The *Middle Marck*. The chief Towns are *Berlin*, *Brandenburg*, *Spandaw*, *Francfort* on the *Oder*, *Rippin*, *Lebus*, *Furstenwald*, *Prenslow*, and *Templin*. 3. The *New Marck*, containing *Custrin*, *Falkenburg*, *Dreysen*, *Sunneberg*, *Lansberg*. This Country is not very fruitful, by reason of its cold and watery Soil. The *Old Marck*, however, is said to abound in Herbs and Fruit, and the *New Marck* has some Corn and Pasture. *Buno*, in his Notes on *Cluverius*, says from *Aventinus*, that most of this *Marck* was sold to the Emperor  
*Charle*



Charles IV. by *Otto* of *Bavaria*, for 200,000 Pieces of Gold, which *Otto* afterwards spent in the Castle of *Wolfstein* on a Baker's Wife, whom he debauch'd. The Country is in Extent 180 Miles long, and 80 broad.

3. *Brandenburg* or *Lower Pomerania*, (the Country of the *Vandals*). The chief Places are *Stargard*, *Camin*, *Polberg*, *Rugen*, *Stolpe*, *Griffenberg*. It is about 110 Miles in Length, and 40 in Breadth.

4. *Swedish* or *Upper Pomerania*, (a large Part of) yielded by *Sweden* to the King of *Prussia*, in 1720. The chief Places are, the wealthy and strong City of *Stetin*, *Randaw*, *Ancklam*, *Demmin*, and *Triptow*, together with the Islands of *Ullen*, and *Usedom*. This Part of *Swedish Pomerania* which belongs to *Prussia* is in Length 70 Miles, and Breadth 30.

The Air of *Pomerania* is reckon'd the coldest in *Germany*. The Soil in many Parts is sandy and barren; but in some there is Corn for Export. The Woods and Lakes furnish the Inhabitants with Plenty of Land and Water Fowl, and Fish; and their Towns of *Stetin*, *Stralsund*, and other Ports, bring them all sorts of foreign Commodities.

5. The Duchy of *Magdebourg*. It was an Archbishoprick, but being seculariz'd at the Treaty of *Westphalia*, with the

the Bishopricks of *Halberstadt* and *Minden*, in favour of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, to whom they were yielded as an Equivalent for the other half of *Pomerania*, which was given to the *Swedes*; who demanded all *Pomerania* to reimburse them the Charges of the War. The City of *Magdebourg* has been fortifying these many Years. This Country has Plenty of Corn and Wood; it is about 50 Miles in Length, and 30 in Breadth.

All these Countries lie in *Upper Saxony*; but these we are now to mention lie in *Lower*.

6. The Countries of *Hohenstein* and *Rheinstein*, bordering on *Magdebourg*; the first is about 15 Miles in Length, and 10 in Breadth; and the other 10 in Length, and five in Breadth.

7. The Principality of *Minden*. It abounds with Corn: *Minden* a strong and wealthy Place, and *Petersbagen*, are the chief Towns here: The Country is in Extent 25 Miles long, and in Breadth 20.

8. The Country of *Teclenbourg* is 20 Miles in Length, and 10 in Breadth.

9. The Principality of *Halberstadt*: It is a fruitful Country, 30 Miles in Length and 20 in Breadth. The City is strong and populous.

10. The Duchy of *Cleves*, a delicious Country. It lies on both sides the *Rhine*, and

and borders on *Holland*. It contains *Cleves*, the Capital, famous for its Pleasanthness and Antiquities, *Emmerick*, *Rees*, *Ralkar*, *Goeh*, *Cränenburg*, *Santen*, *Duisburg*, and *Wesel*, which is the second Place in the Duchy; formerly 'twas a rich and trading City, now it is full of Soldiers. It, and its Citadel, have been fortifying ever since his present Majesty's Accession, so that it may well be reckon'd one of the strongest Towns in *Europe*. This Country is about 40 Miles in Length, and in Breadth 15.

11. The County of *Marck*; it is reckon'd the largest County in *Germany*, but is not so fruitful as *Cleveland*. It contains several good Towns, viz. *Hamm*, *Unna*, *Altena*, and *Werden*; *Soest*, and *Dortmund*, have the Title of Imperial Cities, but the Elector of *Brandenburg* disputes this with them. This County is 40 Miles long, and 40 broad.

12. The County of *Ravensberg*; it is rocky and hilly, borders on *Minden*; but contains these good Towns, *Ravensberg*, *Vlofwe*, *Bielevelt*, *Limburg*, and *Herforden*.

These three last-nam'd Countries came to the Family of *Brandenburg*, by virtue of an Elector's marrying with the eldest Sister of the last Duke of *Cleves*, *Juliers*, &c. who died in 1609 without Issue. *Ravensberg* is in Length 20 Miles, and in Breadth 10.



13. The larger Part of *Spanish Guelderland*, with the strong Town of *Gelders*: This Country, which borders on *Cleves*, was given to the King of *Prussia* in 1713, at the Treaty of *Utrecht*. His Majesty at the same time renouncing all Right to the Principality of *Orange*, and promising to satisfy the Family of *Nassau-Dietz*, or *Orange*, which he has accordingly done by the Treaty of *Partition* made at *Dieren*, June the 4th, 1732.

14. The larger Half of the Estates of King *William III.* of Great Britain, Prince of *Orange*. By virtue of the just mention'd Treaty of *Partition* between the King of *Prussia*, and the Prince of *Orange*, his Majesty keeps the Principality of *Mœurs*, bordering on *Cleves*, in Length 10 Miles, and as many in Breadth; and the County of *Lingen*, which is about 15 Miles long and eight broad. These two Countries lie in *Westphalia*; but the following Estates and Towns are in the Province of *Holland*, viz. The Bailiwick of *Montfort*; the Lordship of *Upper and Lower Swaluse*; the Lordships of *Naaltwick*, *Hoenderland*, *Wateringen*, *Orange-Polder*, and *s'Gravesande*; as also the House of the *Hague*, called the *Old Court*; the Palace of *Honslardyke*, six Miles from the *Hague*. The Toll of *Gennep* on the *Meuse*, the Barony of *Herstal* on the same River, two Miles below

below *Liege*. The Lordship of *Tournhout* in *Brabant*, adjudg'd to the King of *Prussia* by the States of that Province, and a Rent of 7000 *l.* arising from the Tolls and Customs on the *Meuse*. (As to the other Part of this Succession, see the Article of *Nassau-Dietz* or *Orange*)

15. The Lordships of *Lavenbourg* and *Butau* in *Poland*.

16. The Dukedom of *Crossen* in *Silesia*.

17. In *Lower Lusatia*, the Towns of *Cotbus*, *Pretz*, *Sommerfeld*, *Peskau*, *Peltzen*, and *Storkau*.

18. The Cities of *Hall* in *Saxony*, and *Lipstadt* in *Westphalia*.

19. The Patronship of the two Protestant Nunneries of *Hervorden* and *Quedlinburg*; the Protectorship of the Imperial Towns of *Mulhausen* and *Northausen*; as also the Lordships of *Schomberg*, and some Lands in the Countries of *Weissenfels*, *Mersburg*, and *Naumburg*; all which have been lately purchas'd by the King of *Prussia*, from the Elector of *Saxony*.

20. The Principality of *Neufchatel*, and County of *Valengen*, in *Swisserland*; they are 30 Miles in Length, and in Breadth 15; being adjudg'd to the King of *Prussia* by the States of the Country, in 1707, on the Demise of the Duchess of *Nemours*.

21. [In *Africa*, on the Coast of *Guiney*, *Great Fredericksburg*, which the Trading Company establish'd at *Emden* by the Elector *Frederick-William*, caused to be built in 1683, under the Direction of Captain *Otho Græben*; who was sent thither with two Men of War. The Towns of *Accada*, and *Taccarary* have put themselves under the Protection of this *Prussian* Fort, and the Inhabitants of the Country soon followed their Example.]

N.B. His *Prussian* Majesty may travel from one End of his *Polish* and *German* Dominions to the other; that is, from the Borders of *Lithuania* quite across the Empire, to this Side the *Rhine* in the *Netherlands*, containing a Tract of above 800 Miles, without being oblig'd to sleep above one Night out of his own Dominions.

*His Pretensions.* The King of *Prussia* forms Pretensions to,

1. All *Pomerania*, by virtue of an hereditary Union made in 1338, betwixt the two Families of *Brandenburg* and *Pomerania*.

2. The Dukedom of *Fergerndorf* in *Silesia*.

3. The Reversion of the Countries of *Juliers*, *Bergues*, and *Ravenstein*, on the Death



Death of the present Elector Palatine, without Issue. (*See the Grounds of his Prussian Majesty's Pretensions, in a Discourse at the End of this Volume*)

4. The Burgraveate of *Nuremburg*.

5. The Reversion of the County of *Limpurg*. The Family of that Name being extinguish'd in 1713, the King of *Prussia* possess'd himself of the County; but was obliged to evacuate it till the Affair should be decided by the *Aulick* Council.

6. The Reversion of some Lands situate in *Franconia*, which did formerly belong to the Marquis of *Brandenburg*.

7. The Right of succeeding to the House of *Hoenzolern*.

8. The Reversion of *Holstein*, so far as that Country is a Fief of the Empire.

9. The Reversion of the Countries of *Meclenburgh* and *Anbault*.

10. The Reversion of the Principality of *East Friezland*.

These Countries are become rich and *Revenues* powerful since *Frederick-William the Great* gave so kind a Reception to the *French* Protestants \*, who were obliged to

\* This Great Prince employed their Nobility and Officers in his Court and Armies, and was so charitable and bountiful to the poorer Sort, that he said he would rather sell his Plate, than they should want Assistance.

leave their Country in 1685, and the following Years. Above 100,000 of that industrious and active People having been settled in the most considerable Places of his large Dominions, but particularly at *Berlin*, have made Trade and Manufactures to flourish there, where formerly there were none. By these wise Methods that Prince and his Successor *Frederick I.* who trod in his Steps, saw their Revenues almost doubled to what they had been but a few Years before; for in 1680 they were reckoned to amount to only betwixt 6 and 700,000 *l.*; but in 1690, they were thought to exceed 1,000,000 *l. per Annum*; his present Majesty, by almost every Year inviting and handsomely settling new Colonies of that People, has advanced his Revenue to above one Million and half of our Money. There are some, who, considering the many and great Taxes that have been lately laid on all Commodities, Wearing Apparel and Victuals not excepted, have made the annual Revenue of this Prince to amount to near two Millions of Pounds Sterling.

As the King of *Prussia* has few Silver Mines, but some of Brass, Iron, and Copper, the Money in his Dominions is generally worse than in *Saxony*, and the Dominions of *Hanover*.

Every

Every one knows, that next to the *Forces*  
House of *Austria*, that of *Brandenburg*  
is the most powerful in the Empire. *Fre-*  
*derick-William* had an Army of 40,000  
Men; but his Grandson the present King  
has increased his to near double that Num-  
bers; so that his regular Troops consist  
of betwixt 70 and 80,000 Men\*, of  
which, however, he is very sparing. They  
are all tall pick'd Men, well cloath'd  
and pay'd, and are suffer'd neither to  
swear nor game, or abandon themselves  
to any sort of Licentiousness; on *Sundays*  
they are required twice a Day to hear  
Sermon; the *Roman* Catholicks have the  
Liberty of going to Mass: The Infantry  
is cloathed in blue, and the Horse and  
Dragoons in white, they are not permit-  
ted to marry, and yet their Lives are very  
regular; they are held under exact Disci-  
pline, and exercised every Day for two  
Months in the Spring, and one in Au-  
tumn: The King never fails to review  
them himself once a Year, and sometimes  
oftner. His Foot Guards are composed of  
three Battalions, consisting of 600 Men  
each, by the Name of *Tall Grenadiers*.  
They do not attend his Person, but he

\* Including the ten Supernumerary Men which every  
Captain of the Army has, this Prince's Forces must a-  
mount to near 100,000 Men.



has the Pleasure of seeing them frequently at *Potsdam*, where the first Battalion always keeps Garison. They are made up of all Nations; they are very chargeable, some of them have had 3 or 400 *l.* List-Money; several of 'em are rich, and some have an *English* Crown a Day.

*Forts.*

This Prince has many fortified Places in his Dominions, which are kept in as fine Order as those that belong to the States General: Of that Number are *Berlin*, *Custrin*, *Stettin*, *Magdebourg*, *Wesel*, *Gelders*. His Arsenals are also very well furnish'd.

*Interest  
and Policy.*

His *Prussian* Majesty ought to endeavour to have himself considered as one of the Powers of the North; and, in that Quality, to look with a jealous Eye on his over-grown Neighbour of *Muscovy*. The exorbitant Power and Influence of that Crown, not only in the *Baltick*, but even in the Empire, ought to fill him (and perhaps some others too) with Concern and Dread. I will venture to prophesy, that he will never be able to reflect on his late Tameness in suffering a *Russian* Army to enter the Empire without Regret, nor his Posterity without Indignation.

With relation to the rich Succession of *Juliers*, *Bergues* and *Ravenstein*, his Majesty,

jeſty, I doubt, has been ſomewhat behind-hand in taking his Meaſures. That Prince, whoever he be, who trusts ſolely to the Goodneſs of his Cauſe, relies on a broken Reed. It is true, the King of *Pruſſia* has, for theſe many Years paſt, kept up a great Standing Army; but that very thing has proved his Undoing: It has render'd him obnoxious to every Power who may be any ways affected thereby; for not only *Ruſſia*, *Poland*, the Emperor, *France*, and the States General, but alſo every Prince of the Empire, whether *Roman* Catholick or Proteſtant, will do their utmoſt to hinder the Increate of that Power which is already ſo conſiderable. And thus, all that is left to this Prince to do, at leaſt for the preſent, is to make himſelf as eaſy as poſſibly he can; but he is by no means to let go his Pretenſions, for ſuch is the Mutability of human Affairs, that a lucky Incident or Opportunity may ſoon happen, to render them effectual.

I would only obſerve here, that in the general, it would greatly contribute to the Advancement of the Proteſtant Intereſt, and to the ſtrengthening the Barrier of the Empire againſt *France*, were thoſe Countries to be poſſeſſed by the King of *Pruſſia*.

*Residence.* *Berlin*, by reason of the Largeness of the Streets, the regular Architecture of the Houses, and the many Works of Magnificence and Ornament, which, during the present, and the two preceding Reigns, have been erected there, have render'd it the finest City of the Empire. His present Majesty has been so intent, not only on fortifying, but likewise beautifying this Capital, that he has made his Courtiers, and other great Men, build stately Houses for themselves. The City is pleasantly seated on the Banks of the *Spree*, which, with several Canals to the *Oder* and *Elb*, do moreover render it one of the best Trading Towns in *Germany*. The King's Palace, which *Frederick I.* began in 1699, is a sumptuous and vast Structure, and very richly furnished. It is not however quite finished; his present Majesty has done nothing to it except converting the fine Gardens into a Place of Arms, and a Parade for the Guards. The House called *Monbijou* does well deserve that Name; it belongs to the Queen. In the Suburb of *Stralau* is the House and Gardens of *Belvedere*, so called from the delightful Prospects it yields. The Prince Royal's Palace was formerly possessed by the Marshal *de Schomberg*; it was built by Order of the Elector *Frederick-William*, for the Reception



ception of that Great Man, who resigned the Batoon of the Marshal of *France*, on the Revocation of the Edict of *Nantes*, and came with a numerous Retinue of Gentlemen, to desire Employment under the Elector. Three Years after he accompanied the Prince of *Orange* to *England*.

The King's Seats in the Country are *Potsdam*, *Oranienbourg*, *Fredericksfeld*, *Charlottenbourg*, and *Wusterhausen*: The first was built by *Frederick-William*, but has of late received many Improvements: The King hunts the Stag here. The Village of *Potsdam* is well built and very delightful. *Charlottenbourg* is the only other Seat that is kept in Repair, it is very noble and richly furnished. *Orangebourg* was so called by the late King, in Honour of his Mother, who was born Princess of *Orange*.

The King is somewhat corpulent, and is of a ruddy Complexion, chiefly occasioned by his exposing his Face so much to the Sun; for he walks very erect, and thinks it effeminate to take any manner of Precautions against the Weather, in so far, that he one day chid an Officer for letting down one of the Cocks of his Hat in a very hot Day. He is an Enemy to all Ceremony and Pomp, and dresses very plain,

plain, his ordinary Garb being a blue short Coat, white worsted Stockings, a little Hat, and Qued-Wig; so that it is not easy to distinguish him from a Lieutenant of the Army. He is not given to any one Vice; for since his great Illness in 1734, which seem'd to be a Complication of Distempers, wherein, however, drop-fical Symptoms were the predominant, he has taken to a very exact Regimen. His Endeavours to augment his Revenues are absolutely necessary to maintain so great a standing Force. He sometimes hunts, but has an Aversion to all other Diversions; Plays, Balls, Gaming, and Gallantry, are Strangers to the Court of *Berlin*. He is intent on Business, takes Cognizance of every Thing, visits every Corner of his large Dominions, and knows every considerable Family in it. He is pious, and divides his Morning Hours betwixt the Closet and the outer Court, where every Morning in the Year he sees the Soldiers mount Guard. He speaks little, a few Words from a King are sufficient to command Respect and Obedience, and yet he is easy of Access, and lends an Ear to the meanest of his Subjects.

The Queen, both in Person and Temper, resembles the late King *George I.* of *Great Britain*, her Father: She is not fond of Magnificence; but out of Complaisance

plaisance to the Court, she has a Drawing Room twice a Week, in the Absence of the King. Her Prudence and Sweetness of Temper, render her very dear to the Subjects.

The Prince Royal is adorned with every Virtue : He has a lovely Countenance, but the Beauties of his Mind are not inferior to those of his Person ; he has all his Mother's good Qualities, especially her Sweetness, so that such as are (unreasonably) disaffected with the present, promise to themselves Halcyon Days in the future Reign. He is no Enemy to innocent Diversions, but does not suffer himself to be wholly engrossed by them ; he prefers the Conversation of Men of Letters, and Reading, especially Books of History and Geography, to all other Pleasures. He loves Musick and the liberal Arts, tho' the main of his Education was committed to two Military Gentlemen ; yet is it easy to foresee that the Happiness of the Subject, and the cultivating the Arts of Peace, will make the distinguishing Glories of his Reign. When he is present at Musters, it is obvious to every Spectator how much he is displaced, and that he is there only in Obedience to the Royal Command. He is exceedingly given to Acts of Charity, Generosity, and Munificence, Virtues which add a Lustre to  
Royalty



Royalty itself, and which his excellent Preceptor had instilled into his princely Breast almost from his Cradle. Of these Acts there are many Instances.

The King has, in all, ten Children, whereof the Prince Royal, and the four eldest Princesses are married.

The other Princes and Princesses of the Blood are, the Margravine, Dowager of the Margrave *Philip*, Brother to the late King; in 1728, she was appointed Abbess of *Herford*, a famous Protestant Abbey in *Westphalia*: She has two Sons and a Daughter.

The two Sons of *Albert*, the King's Uncle, who died in 1731, make a shining Figure at the Court of *Berlin*. *Christian-William*, another Uncle of the King, died in 1734.

The King's Ministers, or Generals (for his Majesty has no Ministers that have not Posts in the Army) are *Leopold* of *Anbault Dessau*; he is the Favourite, and Generalissimo of the Army; he is a Sovereign Prince of the Empire: Marshals; *Bork*, *Grumkau*, *Wartensleben*, *Ginkle*. The Generals *Lottum*, *Dhona*, *Denhoff*, *Arnheim*, and *Natzmer*, who were so famous in the late Wars of *Flanders*, are all dead.

*Frederick-*

*Frederick-William*, by the Grace of God King of *Prussia*, Margrave of *Brandenburg*, Great Chamberlain and Prince Elector of the holy Roman Empire; Sovereign Prince of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, Duke of *Magdebourg*, *Cleves*, *Juliers*, &c. The King takes the Title of Prince of *East-Friezland*, since the Year 1732, the better to strengthen his Right to the eventual Succession of that Principality, conform to the Rights of Reversion granted to his Father by the Emperor *Leopold* in 1698.

The Arms of this Royal Family are, *Argent*, an *Eagle* spread *Sable*, crown'd with a Royal Crown, for *Prussia*. *Azure*, a Sceptre *Or*, for the Dignity of Elector. *Argent*, an *Eagle Gules*, for *Brandenburg*. *Or*, a *Lyon Sable*, for *Juliers*. *Gules*, an *Escutcheon Argent*, in form of a Heart, with Rays of a Carbuncle knotted and flower'd *Or*, illuminated with *Vert*, for *Cleves*. *Coupe, Argent* and *Gules*, for *Magdebourg*, &c. *Gules*, 1, 4. faced *Or*; *Or*, 2, 3. with a Cornet *Azure*, the whole surmounted with an *Escutcheon Chequer*, *Or* and *Azure*, for *Orange*; his *Prussian* Majesty retaining both the Arms and Title of that Principality; and allows the Prince of *Nassau-Dietz*, or *Orange*, to do the same.

1. The University of *Koningsberg* was Univer-  
founded in 1544. by *Albert*, first Duke of *Prussia*.

*Prussia*. It has, till of late, been very flourishing and well resorted to by great Numbers of Scholars from *Poland, Lithuania, Hungary, Livonia, &c.* The Reduction of the Number and Salaries of the Professors, by his present Majesty, has occasioned a Decay of Learning in that Capital and Country, which his Predecessors had so gloriously laboured to establish.

2. The University of *Francfort*, on the *Oder*: It was founded in 1506, by *Jochim IV.* It has of late Years been very flourishing.

3. The University of *Duisburg*, in the Country of *Clevesland*, founded or renewed in 1655, by *Frederick-William*, and Prince *Maurice of Nassau*, Governor and Captain General of this Country. *Grævius* was for some time Professor here, as was also *Pigius*, and several other learned Antiquarians.

4. The University of *Halle* founded in 1694, by *Frederick III.* is in a very flourishing Condition. The noble Hospital here, founded by that learned and pious Person *Hermannus Franck*, without any certain Fund, either for building or supporting it, and which has hitherto been maintained by a wonderful Chain of providential Charities, has, together with its new University, render'd this little City famous



famous all over *Europe*. I here take no notice of the several Academies of Cadets, where the young Nobility are taught the Rudiments of War, founded by his present Majesty.

The King and his whole Court are *Religion. Calvinists*; but the Religion of the Country is *Lutheran*. The Elector *George-William*, the present King's Great Grandfather, having married a *Calvinist* Lady of the *Palatine* Family, Daughter to *Frederick V.* King of *Bohemia*, turned *Calvinist* too. Since that time, those of that Persuasion have increased in the Country, to which they are encouraged by the Court. There is free Exercise of Religion in the Duchies of *Cleves*, *Halberstadt* and *Minden*, for *Roman* Catholicks, *Lutherans*, and *Calvinists*. There are no Protestant Countries in *Europe* better furnished with an able and learned Clergy, than those belonging to his *Prussian* Majesty. The late King, to give the greater *Eclat* to his Coronation, made two Bishops, one in *Prussia* and the other in *Berlin*; and they were the Ministers that assisted at the Solemnity. After their Death the Sees were never filled up.

There may be about three Millions of Souls in this Prince's *German* Dominions, without

without reckoning those of *Brandenburg-Prussia*.

W R I T E R S.

*Writers.*

*La Vie des Electeurs de Brandebourg, avec leurs Portraits, et leurs Genealogies, traduit du Latin de Gernitius, par Teissier, Fig. Fol. Berlin, 1707. This is the best general History of the House of Brandenburg, and Teissier has done Justice to the Original, as to every other Author he has translated. This Work was well received by his late Prussian Majesty, with whom Teissier lived in Quality of a Man of Letters.*

*Abregé de l'Histoire des Electeurs de Brandebourg, par Demandes et par Responses, par Teissier, 8vo. Berlin, 1705.*

*Histoire de l'Etablissement des Refugiez François dans Brandebourg, par Ancillon, in 8vo. à Berlin, 1690. Here we have an exact Relation of the noble manner in which Frederick-William, the present King's Grandfather, received and settled the French Protestants in his Dominions.*

*Memoirs du Cardinal Bentivoglio, avec la Relation des Guerres arrivées en Flandres, à l'occasion de l'entremise des Provinces Unies sur la Ville de Juliers, &c. 12mo. 2 Vol. Paris, 1713. Here the Grounds of the Disputes with relation to the Succession of Juliers and Cleves, on the Death of the last*

last Duke of those Countries are clearly laid open by this fine Italian Writer, who was himself not only a Spectator, but Actor in that grand Affair.

Martini Zeileri Topographia Electoratus Brandenburgici, Fig. Fol. Francof. 1651.

Scriptores de Rebus Brandenburgens. maxime celebres, cum Præfat. Kranzi, 4to. Francofurt. et Lips. 1729.

Reinecii Origines Illustris Stirpis Brandenburgicæ, Fol. Francof. 1581.

Gasp. Sagittarii Hist. Marchionum ac Electorum Brandenburgicæ, 4to. Jenæ. 1684.

Geo. Cötzii Vita et Gesta Alberti Brandenburgici Electoris, dicti Achillis Germanici, 4to. Jenæ, 1670.

J. Scheplitz Consuetudinis Electoralis Brandenburgicæ, 4to. Lips. 1617.

H. Hildebrandi Genealogia Pomeranicæ Ducum, Fol. Stetin. 1623.

Con. Schurtzeleisch Origines Pomeranicæ, 4to. Witteb. 1673.

Jo. Frid. Durii Georg. Fred. Marchionis Brandenburgici pietas, 4to. Jenæ. 1683.

Jo. Crinitii, Decem è Familia Burgraviorum Nürimburgensium, Fol. Berlin, 1702.

Sam. Puffendorphii Res Gestæ Fred. Wilhelmini Magni El. Brandenburg. Fol.

VOL. I.

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*The Present State* [Brandenb.

*Berolini*, 1695. *The bare Name of the Author of this Book is the Encomium of it.*

*Tschmaker Annales Cliviæ, Juliæ, Marchiæ, &c. Fol. cum Chartis Geograph. Arnheimii, 1645, et Francof. 1721. ex Edit. Duckeri. [This Book is justly esteemed, but it is not easy to be found, at least the first Edition, which is the best. The Editor of the second did ill in keeping out the Maps, and substituting I do not know what stuff in their room.]*

*Greg. Leti Historia della Casa Sereniss. Electorali Brandenburg, 4to. 2 Vol. Amstelod. 1687.*

*Stemm. Register des Fürstlichen Hannes Julich, Cleve, Berg, und Mark, Fol. Arnheim, 1610.*

*Egbert. Hopens, Genealog. der Grafen und Hertzoge zu Cleve, 8vo. Cleve, 1655.*



THE



T H E

Electoꝛ *PALATINE.*

**C** *HARLES-PHILIP*, born the 24th of *October* 1661. He was at first an Ecclesiastick; but afterwards took to the Sword, and was made General Velt-Marshal of the Emperor, and Governor of *Tyrol*, and succeeded his Brother *John-William* in the Electorate, in 1716. He has been twice married; 1st, To *Charlotte*, Widow of *Lewis* Margrave of *Brandenburg*, and Daughter to *Bogislas* of *Radziwil*, a *Polish* Prince: She died in 1695. 2d, To *Theresa* Daughter to *Lubomirsky*, another *Polish* Nobleman: She died in 1712. By his first Wife he has had four Children, three of which died in Nonage, and the fourth, to the unexpressible Grief of the Electoꝛ her Father, died in 1728, having been married to the hereditary Prince of

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*Sultz-*

*Sultzbach*; who died in 1729\*. By his second, he has had two Children, but both died in the Cradle.

The Elector's Father was PHILIP-WILLIAM, born in 1615. Duke of *Newburg*, in 1653; and Elector, on the Extinction of the Electoral Branch of *Simmeren*, in 1685. He took to his first Wife a Daughter of *Sigismund III.* King of *Poland*: She died without Issue. To his second, a Daughter of the Landgrave of *Hesse-Darmstadt*. Their Children were these following (besides four who died in their Infancy.)

I. *Eleanora*, married to Emperor *Leopold*: She died in 1720.

II. *John*; Elector in 1690; died without Issue in 1716. He was twice married, first to a Daughter of the Emperor *Ferdinand III.* and then to a Daughter of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*.

III. *Wolfgang*; Canon, at the same time, of *Cologne*, *Strasburg*, *Liege*, *Munster*, *Osnabrug*, *Passau*, *Trent*, *Brixen* and *Breslaw*. He died in 1734.

\* He was succeeded by his Brother *John Christian*, who died of a Dropsy in 1733, aged 33. By his Wife, a Princess de la Tour de Auvergne, Heiress of *Bergopzoom*, he had a Son, born in 1724, who is presumptive Heir to the Elector; he had his Education at *Brussels*, but is now at the Court of *Manheim*.



IV. *Lewis*; Great Master of the *Teutonic* Order, Canon of *Mentz*, *Cologn*, *Liege* and *Munster*; Bishop of *Worms* and *Liege*. He died in 1694.

V. *Charles-Philip*, the present Elector.

VI. *Alexander*, Bishop of *Augsburg*, Provost of the Cathedral of *Constance*, and Canon of *Archstadt*. He died in 1737.

VII. *Francis*; Bishop of *Worms*, in 1694; Elector of *Treves* in 1716, and of *Mentz* in 1729; and died 1732.

VIII. *Frederick*; killed at the Siege of *Mentz* in 1689.

IX. *Mary*; married to *Peter*, King of *Portugal*: She died in 1699.

X. *Mary-Anne*; married to *Charles II.* late King of *Spain*.

XI. *Philip*; he was twice married, and died in 1693.

XII. *Dorothy*, married to the last Duke of *Parma*.

XIII. *Hedgwige*, married to a Son of *John Sobiesky III.* King of *Poland*.

The present Elector's Grandfather was, **WOLFGANG-WILLIAM**, Duke of *Newburg*; he was born in 1578, and died in 1653. It was his Brother *Augustus* who formed the Branch of *Sultzbach*, which is to succeed to that of *Newburg*.

*Charles* was the last Elector of the Line of *Simmeren*; he died without Issue in 1685.

He had a Sister called *Charlotte*, who was married to *Philip* Duke of *Orleans*, only Brother to *Lewis* XIV. King of *France*. She died in 1722. Their Father was,

CHARLES-LEWIS, Elector in 1650, and died in 1680. He was a pious and learned Prince : The Empire forced the Emperor to restore him to the Lower Palatinate, and the Electoral Dignity. He married a Daughter of *Hesse-Cassel*, by whom he had *Charles* and *Charlotte*, whom we have just mentioned.

This Prince's Father was the famous FREDERICK V. Elector *Palatine*, and King of *Bohemia*; he married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to King *James* I. of *Great Britain*; by whom he had Issue,

I. HENRY; he was drowned in the Lake of *Haerlem* in *Holland*.

II. CHARLES-LEWIS, above-named.

III. ELIZABETH, Abbess of *Hervorden*: She was a Princess of great Learning, as her Letters to *Des Cartes* do abundantly testify. She died in 1680.

IV. RUPERT, so well known in *England*, was Vice-Admiral and General for King *Charles* I. against the Parliament; he was made, by King *Charles* II. Duke of *Cumberland*; and died in 1682.

V. MAURICE; he was taken, with his Brother *Rupert*, during the War with the Emperor; some time after, he embarked  
for

for *America*; and was never more heard of.

VI. LOUISA, Abbess of *Maubisson* in *France*; she died in 1709.

VII. EDWARD; who married *Anne Gonzague*, Daughter to the Duke of *Nevers* in *France*: He had three Daughters, the first married to *John Frederick*, Duke of *Hanover*; he died in 1679, but she did not die till 1730. The second, to *Charles-Theodore* Prince of *Salm*. The third, who died in 1723, was married to *Henry Juliers* Prince of *Condé*.

VIII. *Henrietta-Mary*, who married Count *Ragotzki*; and died in 1651.

IX. X. XI. *Louisa*, *Philip*, and *Charlotte*; they died in their Infancy.

XII. SOPHIA; born in 1630; married in 1658, to *Ernestus Augustus* Duke of *Hanover*, who died in 1698. This Great Princess had the Reversion of the Crown of *Great Britain*, by an Act of Parliament in 1701, settled on her and her Heirs. She died in 1714, aged 84 Years.

*Frederick V.* His Father was

FREDERICK IV. he married *Louisa-Julia* of *Orange*, had great Quarrels with the House of *Austria* about the Affairs of Religion, and died in 1610; his Father *Lewis V.* was a learned Prince, he died in 1583.



The present Elector, of the Branch of *Newburg*, is descended from the Family of *Deux-Ponts*, one of whom, called *Lewis II.* married a Daughter of *Hesse*, brought the Reformation into his Dominions, and died in 1532. His Grandson, *Philip Lewis*, was Elector; received the *Calvinists* into his Country; married *Anne*, second Sister to the last Duke of *Cleves* and *Juliers*; and died in 1614. The present Elector is his Great Grandson.

Prerogatives.

The Electors *Palatine* formerly enjoy'd the Office of *Great Master* of the Empire, and the fifth Place in the Bank of Electors; But they were deprived of those Dignities, which were given to the House of *Bavaria* in 1623, when the Elector *Palatine*, King of *Bohemia*, was by the Emperor stript both of his Crown and patrimonial Estates, for want of being duly supported by his Father-in-law King *James I.* of *Great Britain*. By the Treaty of *Westphalia*, his Son *Charles-Lewis* was restored to his Estates, and the Electoral Dignity; and the Office of Great Treasurer of the Empire, was erected in his Favour. Things continued in this Situation till the Year 1708, when the Elector of *Bavaria* having been put to the Ban of the Empire, the Office of Great Master was given to the Elector *Palatine*, who, in exchange, yielded

yielded that of *Great Treasurer* to the new Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg* or *Hanover*; but in 1714, the Elector of *Bavaria* having reconciled himself to the Empire, by the Treaty of *Baden*, the Elector *Palatine* was obliged to restore to him the Title of *Great Master*. This is the Ground of Dispute that subsists between the two Electoral Houses of *Palatine* and *Hanover*, for the titular Office of *Great Treasurer of Germany*.

The Elector *Palatine* is Director of three Circles; of the *Lower Rhine*, jointly with the Elector of *Mentz*; of the *Upper Rhine*, as Prince of *Simmeren*, with the Bishop of *Worms*; and of *Westphalia*, as Duke of *Juliers*, alternately with the King of *Prussia*, who is Duke of *Cleves*.

In the Diets of the Empire this Elector has five Votes, one in the Assembly of Electors, and four in those of the Princes.

1. The Duchy of *Newburg*, in the Circle of *Bavaria*. It affords good Wine, is about 40 Miles long on both Sides the *Danube*, and 30 broad. The Places of most Note here, are, *Newburg*, *Lauingen*, *Hockstadt*, *Blenheim*, &c. Some Geographers place this Country in *Swabia*. Estates.

2. The *Palatinate*, Part whereof belongs to the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, and Part to the *Lower*; 'tis called the  
*Lower*

*Lower Palatinate*, to distinguish it from that of *Bavaria*, called the *Upper*. It is the pleasantest Part of *Germany*: The Hills are covered with Vines, which yield the well known *Rhenish* Wine; the Plains and Vallies abound with all sorts of Corn and Fruits; and their Forests are well stock'd with Deer, and other Game. The *Rhine* passing through the middle of the Country, does very much improve the Commerce, and, with the *Neckar*, *Nake*, and other Rivers, supplies the Inhabitants with plenty of Fish; and the Mountains abound with Minerals: There is some Gold found in the Sand of the *Rhine*, of which they coin Pieces which bear its Name. This Country has *Alsace*, &c. on the South, *Lorraine* and *Treves* on the West, *Mentz* on the North, and *Franconia* on the East; being about 100 Miles in Length, and 50 in Breadth. It is divided into fifteen Bailiwicks, viz. 1. *Heidelberg*, containing *Heidelberg*, the Capital, *Manheim*, and *Fredericksbourgh*. 2. *Mosbach*. 3. *Bretten*. 4. *Bochsberg*. 5. *Uzberg*, with *Urnstadt*. 6. *Alzey*. 7. *Germerheim*, and *Seltz*. 8. *Neustadt*, with the Town of *Frankendal*. 9. *Lautern*. 10. *Oppenheim*. 11. *Bacharach*, noted for excellent Wine. 12. *Creutzenach*. 13. *Simmeren*. 14. *Kirchberg*. 15. *Stromberg*.

3. The



3. The Bailiwick of *Boeckelheim*, with the Towns of *Sobernheim*, and *Monzingen*. The Elector of *Mentx* having Pretensions to this Country, it is at present sequester'd in the Hand of the C. of *Hobenloe*, till the Matter be decided.

4. The little Counties of *Veldentz*, *Lauterick*, and *Lutzelstein*.

5. The Duchy of *Juliers*; a very plentiful Country, abounding with Corn, Hay, Wood, Deer, Fish, &c. It abounds with Woad for Exportation, and does moreover serve other Countries with good Horses. It has the *Netherlands* on the West, the Electorates of *Treves* and *Cologne* on the South and East, and *Gelders* and *Cleves*, which belong to the King of *Prussia*, on the North; being about 50 Miles long, and near 30 broad. The chief Towns are *Juliers*, *Duren*, *Sittard*, *Tudder*, and *Susteren*. *Aix la Chapelle* lies in this Duchy, but it is an Imperial City.

6. The Duchy of *Bergues* or *Berg*; it is as large, but not so fruitful as *Juliers*, from which it is separated only by a narrow Tract of the Electorate of *Cologne*. It lies on the East Side of the *Rhine*, and contains *Dusseldorp*, *Gerisheim*, *Bensburg*, *Solingen*, and *Wipperford*. The greatest Part of the Town of *Essen* belongs to the noble Nunnery of that Name.

7. The

7. The Barony or Lordship of *Ravenstein*, is a small Tract of Land in the North part of *Brabant*. The Town of *Ravenstein* enjoys a pretty good Trade on the *Maes*.

N. B. These three last named Countries are that Part of the Succession of the last Duke of *Cleves*, *Juliers*, &c. which fell to the Family of *Newburg*. See what we say of that important Succession in our *Political Discourse* at the End of this Tome.

*Pretensions.*

1. To the Principality of *Meurs*, as a Fief that fell to the Duke of *Cleves*, on the Death of the last Count of *Meurs*; whose Widow marrying in 1589, *Maurice* Prince of *Orange*, the Elector of *Brandenburg* has seized it as Heir to that House.

2. To all the Islands that are formed in the *Rhine*.

3. To the County of *Sayn*, with the Lordship of *Zwingenburg*, belonging to the Baron of *Goelar*.

4. To the Vicariate of the Empire attached to the Palatinate of the *Rhine*.

*Revenues.*

The Revenues of this Prince arise chiefly from the Toll on the Vessels that pass up and down the *Danube* and the *Rhine*; from

from Imposts on Wine, Corn, &c. The Countries of *Juliers* and *Berg*, yield above a Third ; the Palatinate, above one other Third ; and his ancient Patrimonial Estate of *Newburg*, about a Fourth of the Elector's Revenue ; the Whole has been estimated at about 300,000 *l.* a Year.

In Time of Peace, the Elector has, of *Forces* standing Forces, about 6 or 7000 Men ; *and Forts.* but during the last long War with *France*, he had 12,000 regular Troops on foot, which however could not hinder the Country from being laid waste, the Fortresses demolished, &c. In the Duchy of *Juliers* there are two fortified Places, viz. *Juliers*, and *Duren* ; and in that of *Berg*, *Dusseldorf* ; and some Years since the Elector has put the Fortifications of *Manheim* in a very good Condition.

These wealthy and fruitful Countries *Interest* lying so open to the Armies of *France*, it *and Policy.* infinitely imports their Sovereign, if he would not see them utterly ruin'd, to observe a Neutrality in time of War, unless the Emperor and Empire shall give him better Security than what they have hitherto given, of indemnifying his Losses on his taking Part with them. Those Princes and States who live in the Heart or the Extremities of the Empire, out of all Danger, may cry



cry out upon this Proposition ; but were their Case the same with the Elector *Palatine*, they would think it highly reasonable. It is for this Reason the Country of *Liege* is allowed a Neutrality in the hottest Wars, and is moreover excused from giving Winter-Quarters. The Diet of *Ratisbon*, as usual, has given a deaf Ear to the Remonstrances of his Electoral Highness, on the Score of the vast Losses sustained by him during the two last Campaigns of 1734 and 1735, tho' he was among the first who sent his Quota to Prince *Eugene*. It will shew very little concern, on the Part of his Electoral Highness, for the Good and Security of the Empire after his Decease, if he should consent to match the Prince of *Sultzbach* with a Daughter of *France* ; he need not fear but that Crown will secure the Succession of *Juliers* to the Prince, even tho' no such Alliance should be formed. In all Events, it is to be hoped, the Emperor and every other Prince, will be on their Guard at this most critical Juncture.

*Residence.*

The Electors *Palatine* formerly resided at *Heidelberg* ; but that City having disoblged the present Elector, he translated his Court to *Manheim*, which has in a manner been built by him, and made one of the prettiest Cities in the Empire : It stands on

on the Conflux of the *Rhine* and *Neckar*, and is well fortified; it is, however, inferior to *Dusseldorp*, the Capital of *Bergs*.

Many Princes and States of the Empire Court. holding of the Palatinate, makes the Court of this Elector very splendid. His Life-Guards are in fine Order. Besides, there are always here, Numbers of Strangers and Travellers of the better sort, there being no Court in the Empire, where they have more Civilities shewn them than here.

The Elector *Palatine* is pretty tall; in his Youth he was looked upon as the handsomest Prince of his Age, and performed his Exercises with the best Grace. He was fond of Pomp and Gallantry; but Age, a sickly Body, and, above all, the Death of his only Daughter, has quite alter'd his Relish. He is a very gracious Prince, and loves his Subjects, who in their Turn, adore him, and are continually putting up Prayers to Heaven, to have his Life prolonged: Even his Protestant Subjects dread falling into the Hands of a certain Protestant Power, one of the Claimants to Part of his Electoral Highness's Succession.

The four Ministers of the *Conference* (or Cabinet Council) are the Barons *Siekingen*, Great Chamberlain; *Hatzfeld*,  
Secre-

Secretary at War; *Beveren*, Great Marshal of the Court, and *Hildesheim*: The Great Chancellor is Baron *Haalberg*; and *Taxis* is General. The Elector's Household is splendid; he has twelve Gentlemen of the Chamber, twelve *Highbucks* in long Robes and huge Caps with Feathers; they are very tall Men, and wait on the Elector's Person; twenty-four Pages in Blue mounted with Red, and Silver Lace; and forty Footmen, in very rich Livery. His Musick stands him in about 3000 *l.* a Year.

*Councils.*

Besides the principal Councils and Courts of Justice, usual in other Countries, there is an Ecclesiastical Council here; which judges in the last Resort of all religious Affairs: It is composed of some Churchmen, but chiefly of Laicks of Quality, distinguished by the Title and Office of *Ruling Elders*; an Order of Ecclesiastic Officers well known in the Protestant World.

*N.B.* This Council has lost much of its Authority since the Popish Branch of *Newbourg* has been in Possession of the Electorate.

*Title.*

This Prince's Titles are, By the Grace of God, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, Great Treasurer and Elector of the holy *Roman*



Roman Empire, Duke of Bavaria, Juliers, Cleves, &c.

His Arms are, a *Lyon Or*, drawn arm'd, langued and crown'd, for the *Palatinate*. Arms.

1. *Lozeng'd*, *Argent* and *Azure*, for *Bavaria*.
2. *Or*, a *Lyon Sable*, for *Juliers*.
3. *Argent*, a *Lyon Gules*, arm'd and crown'd *Azure*, for *Berg*, &c.

The University of *Heidelberg*, the Capital of the *Palatinate*, was founded by

Count *Rupert* in 1346. It has 16 Professors, three for *Divinity*, four for *Law*, three of *Physick*, and six of *Philosophy*; their Rector *Magnificentissimus*, is commonly the Prince himself; and the Rector *Magnificus*, or Vice-Chancellor, is one of the Professors, who is chosen annually. The Academical Senate has Power of Life and Death; but the Elector has Power of Pardoning. Many great Men have been bred here, and, among others, *Agricola*, *Munster*, *Junius*, *Smetius*, *Freherus*, and *Gruterus*; to the forming of whom we may suppose the famous Library kept in the great Church here, did not a little contribute; it was, as *Scaliger* reports, larger, and fill'd with better Books, and especially MSS. in the ancient and modern Languages, than that of the *Vatican*. The Spanish General, Count *Filly*, on Sacking the City in 1622, carried off this noble Collection, part of which was sent to

Rome, and the other to *Vienna*, where they are still to be seen in the Vatican and Imperial Libraries.

*Religion.*

*Philip William*, Duke of *Newburg*, a Roman Catholick Prince, being the nearest Male of Kin to the *Palatine* Family, succeeded to this Electorate in 1685, to the great Disadvantage of the Protestants here, and in all *Germany*. Since that Period, the Protestant Subjects have almost every Year been forsaking their Country in quest of new Settlements, tho' it must be own'd, there has been no direct Persecution carried on against them; however, the Frowns of the Court are very discouraging Things, and strike a Damp. Nor are Matters likely to change for the better in the future Reign; the young Prince, who is to succeed, having had his Education in the Jesuits School at *Brussels*. There are many very wealthy *Jews* in this Country, who are made to buy their Sovereign's Favour at a dear Rate.

In the Duchy of *Newburg*, the Palatinate, and the Countries of *Juliers* and *Berg*, there may be betwixt 6 and 700,000 Souls.

## WRITERS.

*Writers.*

*M. Zeilerii* Topographia Palatinatus Rheni et Provinciarum, Regionum. Fol. *Francof.* 1645.

*M. Fre-*

M. Freberi Origines Palatinæ, Fol. Heidelb. 1613, et 4to. 1686.

—— De Electoratu Palatino Rheni, 4to. Heidelb. 1612.

Danielis Parei Historia Palatina, 12mo. Francof. 1633. [*This famous Protestant Divine was furnished with good Materials by his Master the Elector, who set him to work on the Palatine History.*]

Car. Lud. Tolneri Historia Palatina, seu Primorum et Antiquissimorum Comitum Palatinorum ad Rhenum Res Gestæ, Fol. Francof. 1700.

Ejusdem Additiones ad Historiam Palatinam, Fol. Heidelb. 1709. [*These two Histories are esteemed.*]

H. Thomæ Leodii Vita et Res Gestæ Frederici Palatini I. in 4to. Francof. 1624, 1665.

J. Dav. Koeleri, Fredericus V. Palatinatus, 4to. Altd. 1716. [*The History of that excellent but unfortunate Prince, Frederick V. King of Bohemia, deserved a better Pen than Koelerus.*]

Melchioris Adami Apographia Monumentorum Heidelbergensium, 4to. Heidelb. 1612.

Job Hen. Hollingeri Oratio de Academiæ Heidelbergensis Origine, Progressu, et Restauratione, 4to. Heidelb. 1612. [*In this inaugural Oration of the learned Hollinger, there are many deep Recherches*  
L 2 touching



*touching both the City of Heidelberg, and the whole Palatinate. Melchior Adams, another Professor of this University, has well succeeded in his Work, just named.*

*Phil. Hoffmans, Geneologia der Pfaltzgrafen beyrn Rhein, Fql. Francf. 1649.*

*Lebens Beschreibung Friderici V. Caroli Ludovici, und Caroli, 12mo. Francf. 1700.*

*Burch. Got. Struvens, Pfaltzische Kirchen Historie, 4to. Francf. 1721. [This Church History of the Palatinate and the neighbouring Countries, regards chiefly the Affairs of the Protestants of a modern Date.]*



THE



THE  
**Elector of Brunswick-**  
**Lunenbourg,**  
**KING of GREAT BRITAIN.**

**G E O R G E - A U G U S T U S**, born the 30th of October 1683, was Prince of Wales in 1714. Elector of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, or Hanover, and King of Great Britain, the 11th of June 1727. The 22d of August 1705, he married CAROLINA-WILHELMINA-DOROTHEA, born the 1st of March 1683; Daughter to John-Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach; and Erdmuth-Louisa, Daughter to George Duke of Sax-Eisenach, and of Janett Countess of Sayn. Their Children are,

I. FREDERICK-LOUIS, born the 19th of January 1707, came to England in December

ember 1728. On *April* the 27th, 1736, he married *Augusta*, who was born the 17th of *November* 1719: She is Sister to the reigning Duke of *Sax-Gotha*.

II. ANNE, born the 22d of *October* 1709; married, the 14th of *March* 1734, *William-Charles Friso* Prince of *Nassau-Dietz*, or *Orange*. *December* the 7th, 1736, she was delivered of a Princess, who died in the Birth.

III. AMELIA-SOPHIA-LEONORA, born the 30th of *June* 1711.

IV. CAROLINE-ELIZABETH, born also the 30th of *May* 1713.

V. A Prince, born the 8th of *November* 1716, he died soon after.

VI. *George-William*, born the 2d of *November* 1717; he died the 5th of *February* the Year following.

VII. WILLIAM-AUGUSTUS, Duke of *Cumberland*, was born the 14th of *April* 1721.

VIII. MARY, born the 27th of *February* 1723.

IX. LOUISA, born the 4th of *December* 1724.

The King's Father was,

GEORGE-LOUIS: He was born the 28th of *May* 1660. Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenburg* in 1698, and King of *Great Britain* the 1st of *August* 1714. He died at *Osnabrug* the 11th of *June* 1727.

In



In 1682. He married *Sophia-Dorothea*, who was born the 3d of *February* 1666; she died the 2d of *November*, 1726, in the Castle of *Ablen*, where she resided after the Dissolution of her Marriage, pronounced by the Consistory of *Hanover* on the 16th of *December* 1694. She was Daughter and sole Heiress to *George-William* Duke of *Lunenburg-Zell*, and *Leonorea d'Esmiers*, Daughter to *Alexander d'Esmiers*, Lord of *Olbreuse* in *France*. Their Children are,

I. *GEORGE-AUGUSTUS*, afore-named.

II. *SOPHIA-DOROTHEA*, born the 4th of *March* 1687; and married 1706, to the Prince Royal, now King of *Prussia*, to whom she has borne many Children, as has been already mentioned.

The King's Grandfather was,

*ERNEST-AUGUSTUS*; he was born in 1629; made Bishop of *Osnabrug* in 1662; succeeded his Brother *John-Frederick* in the Duchy of *Calenburg*, or *Hanover*, in 1679; and at the Desire of K. *William III.* of *Great Britain*, and other Protestant Powers, he was created an Elector by the Emperor and Empire, in 1692; he died in 1698. In 1658 this Prince married *Sophia*, Daughter to *Frederick V.* Elector Palatine and King of *Bohemia*, and to *Elizabeth*, Daughter to King *James I.* of *Great Britain*. She was born the 2d of

October 1630, had the Succession to the Crown of *Great Britain* settled on her by Act of Parliament, dated the 7th of *March* 1702; and died in 1714. Their Children were,

I. **GEORGE I.** King of *Great Britain*.

II. **FREDERICK**, born in 1661; Major General in the Emperor's Service; he was killed by a Musket-shot in a Skirmish betwixt him and a Party of the *Turks* in *Transylvania*, in 1690.

III. **MAXIMILIAN**, born in 1666; he was a Lieutenant-General in the Imperial Army, and died a *Roman Catholic* at *Vienna* in 1726.

IV. **SOPHIA**, born in 1668, was married to the late King of *Prussia*, and died in 1705.

V. **CHARLES**, born in 1669, was a Colonel in the Emperor's Service, and was killed by a Party of *Tartars* in *Bulgaria*, in 1690.

VI. **CHRISTIAN**, born in 1671; he was a Major-General in the Imperial Army, and killed in Fight near *Munderkingen*, in 1703.

VII. **ERNEST**, born in 1674; Bishop of *Osnabrug* in 1715, and died in 1728.

The King's Great Grandfather was,

**GEORGE**; he married a Daughter of *Hesse-Darmstadt*, and died in 1641, leaving these Children,

I. CHRISTIAN Duke of Zell; he died without Issue in 1665.

II. GEORGE-WILLIAM, Duke of Zell, born in 1624, created Knight of the Order of the Garter in 1691, and died in 1705 without Male Heirs. He had four Daughters, three whereof died in their Nonage, and he married the fourth, as has been said, to his Nephew, George I. late King of Great Britain.

III. JOHN, Duke of Hanover, turned Roman Catholick in 1651, and died in 1679. He married a Daughter of the Count of Simmeren, and of Anne Daughter to the Duke of Nevers; she died at her Country Seat at Asnières, near Paris, in 1730. Their Children were,

1. Charlotte, married in 1696, to the Duke of Modena, and died in 1710.

2. Wilhelmina, born in 1673; married in 1699, to Emperor Joseph, then King of the Romans; and became a Widow in 1711.

IV. SOPHIA, married to Frederick III. King of Denmark.

V. ERNEST-AUGUSTUS, first Elector of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, of whom we have already spoken.

This illustrious and ancient House of *Origin* Brunswick, derives its *Origin* from *of the* Azo IV. of the Family of Este, Son of *Family.*  
Hugo



*Hugo III. Marquis of Ferrara, in Italy. Azo, who died in 1055, left by his Wife Cunegonde, Daughter and Heiress to Guelf III. Duke of Bavaria, a Son, who was Guelf IV. Great Grandfather to Henry the Lion. It were inconsistent with our intended Brevity, to enumerate his Descendants; we would only observe, that after several Disunions, the whole House of Brunswick came to be reunited in the two Sons of Henry Duke of Zell, 1546. From Henry, the eldest Son, are descended the Dukes of Brunswick-Wolfenbittel, Blanckenburg, and Beveren; and from William, the youngest Son, the Electoral Branch of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, or Hanover. Their common Ancestress was MARGARET, Wife of Malcolm III. King of Scotland, Sister to Roger Athelin the Saxon.*

*Prerogatives and Dignities.*

It is to be remarked, that tho' this Country was erected into an Electorate in 1692, as has been already said, yet so great was the Opposition made thereto, that 'twas not till the Year 1708, that the late King, as Elector, took his Seat in the Electoral College. At the Coronation of the Emperor this Elector carries the Standard; he is moreover Arch-Treasurer of the Empire, a titular Honour. The Electorate is attached to the Duchies of Hanover and Zell, which, by virtue of the King's

King's Mother, are both united in his Person. He enjoys many Rights jointly with the Dukes of *Wolfenbuttel*, as the Privilege of judging in the last Resort; Causes that do not exceed 2000 Florins, and those that exceed that Sum he carries before any Tribunal of the Empire he pleases. He has moreover the Bishoprick of *Osnabrug* by Turns with a *Roman* Catholick. We may here take Occasion to observe, that the Government of the several Countries which compose this Electorate, is the least Despotick of any in the Empire. The Elector cannot make Laws, raise Taxes, &c. without the Consent of the States, which meet regularly every Year for the Publick Good. Those States are made up of the Nobility or Gentry, Clergy and the Towns.

The Dominions belonging to this House *Domini-*  
we shall consider under three Heads, *ons.*

1. The Patrimonial Estates. 2. The Succession of *Lunenburg Zell*, which devolved to the Branch of *Hanover*, on the late King's marrying the Heiress of that Country. 3. The Duchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*, lately purchased.

I. The Duchy of *Calenberg*, or *Hanover*: It is a populous and fruitful Country, lies on both Sides the *Leyne*, and produces Wheat and Rye in such abundance

dance as to supply their Neighbours. The chief Places are *Hanover, Hamelen, Newstadt, Rickling, Calenberg, Battenstein.*

2. The Principality of *Grubenhagen*: 'Tis almost overgrown with Woods, and is of a very barren Soil, all its Riches being hid under Ground; for 'tis in this Country that most of the Mines of Silver, Copper, and Lead are, which belong to the Elector. The good Towns here are *Göttingen, Münden, Northeim, Lavenstein*, where there are Salt-Pits; but the following Places are all inhabited by Miners, viz. *Eymbecke, Lutterberg, Andreasberg, Clausthal, Altenau, Osterode.* The chief of the Mines are *Ramelsberg, Wildmann, Lauenthal, Gunde, and Zellerfeld*, where the Overseer resides.

3. Near the Half of the County of *Diepholt.*

4. In the County of *Hoya*; the Towns of *Stoltzenau, Diepenau, Stigerberg, and Barenburg.*

5. In the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*; the Bailiwicks of *Coldingen, Lutern, Barinberg, and Westerhoff*, with the Protectorship of the City of *Hildesheim.*

II. The Duchy of *Lunenburg*; a large but barren Country; one Part of it is covered over with Woods and Forests which abound with all sorts of Game; such as Deer, wild Swine, and other Venison;



nison; and the other Part is vast Heaths and Wastes. The chief Towns are *Lunenburg*, on the *Elminow*, which is here navigable; 'tis about two Miles in Compass, and is well built: Its chief Trade is in Salt. *Zell*, where the last Duke usually resided; *Ulczen*, *Bardowick*, *Walsrode*, *Gutborn*, *Botmar*, *Ithen*, *Harbourg*, on the *Elb*, over-against *Hamburg*: In this Country lies the County of *Danneberg*, yielded by the Duke of *Wolfenbittel* to the House of *Lunenburg-Zell*, for their Pretensions to the City of *Brunswick*.

2. The other Half of the County of *Diepholt*.

3. The County of *Hoya*.

4. The Duchy of *Sax-Loewenburg*, on the *Elb*. *Julius-Francis*, the last Duke, dying without Heirs Male in 1689, several Princes put in their Claims, which are not yet finally determined; but the Duke of *Lunenburg-Zell*, one of the Claimers, seized it, and kept Possession; so that 'tis now, and like to continue, in the House of *Hanover*: It contains *Loewenburg*, *Mollen*, *Wittenberg*, and *Ratzeburg*; small Towns, but populous, and have a good Trade on the *Elb*. The Country abounds in Pasture, and great Numbers of good Cattle.

### III. The

III. The Duchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*; except a small Tract, on the Mouth of the *Elb*, called *Hadeland*, which belongs to *Hamburg*; and the Imperial City of *Bremen*, with its Territory: Some Parts of this Country is desert and sandy, but others abound with Corn Fields, Meadows and Orchards. The Inhabitants are chiefly turn'd to Trade, to which the Situation of the Country does natural invite them; for it has the two navigable Rivers of the *Elb* and *Wefer* on the North and South, and the Sea on the West, (on the East it joins to *Lunenburg*). The chief Towns here are *Stade* on the Banks of the *Elb*; it enjoys a good Trade, and is the second Town in the Duchy, next to *Bremen*; *Ottersberg*, *Rottenberg*, *Buxtebude*, *Bremen-Verde*: *Verden*, formerly a distinct Bishoprick, but it was united to the Duchy of *Bremen*, and given to the *Swedes* by the Treaty of *Westphalia*.

In 1712 this Country was bought by the Elector of *Hanover* of the King of *Denmark*, who had taken it from the *Swede* in the last War. To this Disposal the Crown of *Sweden* has acquiesc'd, and yielded up all Pretensions in Favour of the Purchaser.

The

|                                                                 | Length | Breadth |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| The Duchy of <i>Calenburg</i> }<br>or <i>Hanover</i> is about } | 40     | 12      |
| The Principality of <i>Gru-</i> }<br><i>benbagen</i> }          | 40     | 40      |
| The County of <i>Diepholt</i>                                   | 30     | 10      |
| The County of <i>Hoya</i>                                       | 30     | 15      |
| The Duchy of <i>Lunenburg</i>                                   | 80     | 50      |
| The Duchy of <i>Bremen</i> }<br>(including <i>Verden</i> ) }    | 60     | 40      |
| The Duchy of <i>Sax-Law-</i> }<br><i>enburg</i> }               | 30     | 15      |

All these Countries lie almost contiguous; some in *Westphalia*, but the greater Part in *Lower Saxony*; so that almost this whole Circle belongs to the Elector. He has for Neighbours, the Dukes of *Holstein* and *Mecklenburg*, the King of *Prussia*, the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, and the Bishop of *Munster*.

This Elector's Pretensions are not considerable; for he pretends only, Pretensions.

1. To the small County of *Eichfeld*, as a Part of the Principality of *Grubenhagen*; The Elector of *Mentz* is in Possession of it.

2. To the larger Half of the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*.

3. To the Fortrefs of *Peyna*.

4. To



4. To the County of *Reinſtein*, as a vacant Fief: The Elector of *Brundenburg* has ſeized it, as holding of his Principality of *Halbertſtadt*.

*Revenues.* The Elector's Revenues ariſe, 1<sup>ſt</sup>. From the Salt-Pits, or Springs that riſe within the Walls of *Lunenburg*: The Salt-Houſes are fenced, and conſtantly guarded, as being the main Support of the City, and a conſiderable Branch of the Prince's Revenue. 2<sup>d</sup>. From Taxes on Land, Cattle, Merchandizes, Publick Houſes and Inns. 3<sup>d</sup>. But his greateſt Revenues ariſe from the rich Mines of Silver, Iron, and Copper. The Mines of *Clauſthal*, with thoſe of *St. Andre*, and *Altenau*, yield, according to Computations that have been made, near 1,200,000 *l. per Annum*; but whether this is to be underſtood as clear of all Charges, is not ſpecified.

The larger half of the Mines of *Harts*, comprizing thoſe of *Zellerfeld*, *Wildemand*, *Grunde* and *Laventhal*, do likewise belong to the Elector, the other Part to the Duke of *Wolfenbuttel*; So that his whole Revenue may amount to about 400,000 *l. per Annum*, a Sum far exceeding the current Charges of State, eſpecially now that there is no Court kept at *Hanover*. Some have thought the yearly Incomes of this Prince muſt amount to double that Sum.

In the Year 1692, the King's Grand-<sup>Forces.</sup> father had 14,000 regular Troops on foot. Now that the Estates of the Electorate are larger by more than one Half by the Addition of *Lunenburg* and *Bremen*, his Majesty may raise here an Army of betwixt 30 and 40000 Men, without greatly burdening the Subject. In the Year 1729, he passed in Review a Body of 19890 Men; and in *September* 1735, that Number was augmented to 22,000 regular Troops.

The Inhabitants of the Duchy of *Lunenburg* are accounted good Soldiers, being bred in a cold Climate, and with a spare Diet.

It infinitely imports the Sovereign of <sup>Interest</sup> these Countries to draw a Trade, if pos-<sup>and Policy.</sup> sible, to his Port of *Harburg*, as what would in good measure supply the Barrenness of the large Country in which it lies.

*Stade*, the second City in the Duchy of *Bremen* is situate yet fairer for Trade than the other, and 'tis surprizing it has not more engaged the Attention of the Ministers of the Electorate: It has a large and commodious Haven, and lies 30 Miles nearer the Sea, in a fruitful Country, and is capable of receiving larger Ships than go to *Hamburg*. It was once the Staple for

our *British* Factories; for the *Hamburgers* having affronted our Merchants, they removed their Trade hither; and tho' they did again settle at *Hamburg*, yet has this Port continued in a pretty flourishing Condition.

The late Duke of *Lunenburg-Zell*, by the great Encouragement he gave to the *French* Protestants, saw several profitable Manufactures erected in *Lunenburg, Zell*, and other good Towns; by which his Revenue was considerably augmented, and his Country improved.

The Elector should not suffer the King of *Denmark*, or his Ministers, every time either of them want a Piece of Money, to pick a Quarrel with the City of *Hamburg*; unless he was of the Mind, that the suffering that Free Emporium to be drained by degrees, or even to fall into the Hands of an absolute Prince, Trade must leave it, and flee over to his Ports of *Harburg* and *Stade*. In 1736, his Majesty was pleased to exempt *British* Vessels from anchoring before *Stade*, and allow them to proceed directly to *Hamburg* Toll-free; for which he had the Thanks of the Company of Merchant-Adventurers to that Free Port.

It was the Interest of this Prince to have cultivated a good Understanding with the ducal House of *Brunswick*, where  
he



he might have bestowed some of his Children in Marriage. The King of *Prussia* has made his Advantage of this Over-sight.

There is an Hereditary and Perpetual *Alliances*. Union, made in 1687, between the Electoral Families of *Saxony* and *Hanover*; this Alliance was renewed in the Years 1731 and 1736; it consists in a mutual Guarantee of peaceable Possession of their Estates, against all Disturbers and Invaders.

*Hanover* is pleasantly situated on the *Residence*. *Leyna*: This City is not large, but tolerably well built and fortified; the Castle, or Palace is of Free Stone, with several square Courts; it is an old Building. The Churches, particularly those of St. *James* and the *Holy Cross*, are well adorned with Crucifixes, and very fine Paintings. In the Palace there's a rich Closet of Rarities, with a noble Collection of Medals Ancient and Modern. The Play-House is likewise in an Apartment of the Castle; it has all the Seats free, the Prince being at the Expence of the Comedians, Lights, Scenes, &c. There is besides a Theatre for Operas, which is visited by all Travellers, the Paintings and Contrivance being reckoned among the best of their kind in *Europe*. The four Fairs that are annually kept here are famous,

mous, as being mightily resorted to by Foreigners as well as others. Tho' this Town lies about the same Latitude with London, yet the Winters are much longer and sharper here, than in the most Northern Parts of *England*.

The Prince's Country-Seats are, 1. *Herrenhausen*, on the *Leyna*, two Miles North of *Hanover*: The House is mean; but the Gardens, which lie on the Banks of the River, are exceeding magnificent, and the Water-Works are inferior to none in *Europe*. 2. *Gorde*, or the *Gobre*, a royal Hunting-Seat in the Country of *Lunen-burg*; it lies about 70 Miles from *Hanover*, in the midst of a vast Forest. 3. *Linsburg*.

*Court.*

The Court of *Hanover* has always been reckoned one of the most splendid in *Germany*, and Strangers are entertained there with great Civility, according to their Quality. The Elector has some Troops of Life-Guards, and two Regiments of Foot-Guards, cloathed in Red, with fine Equipage, a martial Livery rarely to be met with out of *England*. He has the same Officers of State usual in the Courts of crown'd Heads.

The late King, on his coming to *England*, ordered, that his Grandchild Prince *Frederick* (now Prince of *Wales*) should

still keep a Court there ; which was done with more Elegance than Profusion.

That Great Prince, who was in some *The Fa-*  
fort a Founder of the Electorate, and of *family.*  
its Glory, was adored by his Subjects: He was not of a great Stature, but well set ; he had a swarthy Complexion, and his Countenance was full of Sweetness and Majesty ; the Make of his Mind corresponded to that of his outward Appearance, for he was the best of Masters, and the most indulgent of Sovereigns: He was very mild, and Master of his Passions ; for the only time he was ever seen in Anger, was when the Imperial Resident, *M. de Palm*, in the Memorial he left behind him, gave that Prince the Lye ; upon which, clapping his Hand to his Sword, he said, *That were it practicable, he would go to the Gates of Vienna, and demand Satisfaction of the Emperor.* His Marriage with the Heiress of *Lunenburg-Zell*, was not the Effect of Choice on either Side ; Policy and the Aggrandization of the surviving Branch in the Electoral House brought it about, when the Parties contracting were very young. That Princess's long Residence of about thirty Years in the Castle of *Ahlen*, was more a voluntary Retirement, than any sort of Confinement, for she had the best of Usage and



Respect shewed her, and moreover, full Liberty to move whither soever she pleased. Nor did she at all seem unworthy of those Concessions, for she had many good Qualities. The late Elector (King George I.) left a great Treasure behind him, which could not otherwise happen, if we consider the good Order in which his Finances were kept, and that the ordinary annual Revenue, which was raised without Burden to the Subject, far exceeded the current Charges of the State.

That Prince's Son, the present Elector, and King of *Great Britain*, is not tall, but genteel, and has a slow majestick Step. He is very brave: In the Campaign of 1708 he distinguished himself at the Head of a Squadron of his Father's Dragoons, and particularly at the Battle of *Oudenard*, where he had a Horse shot under him, and the Colonel of Dragoons shot by his Side. He likewise assisted at the ever-memorable Sieges which followed on the back of that glorious Action. And yet, tho' he be thus naturally turned to Military Glory, he has learned to bridle that (generally destructive) Passion, so that we see the chief Object of his Royal Attention, is the Prosperity of the Subject, and the Preservation of the Peace and Tranquillity of *Europe*. With relation to his private Life, it is very regular and  
tem-

temperate; he is given to no Diversions, if you except the *Opera*, which is the only one he takes delight in, for he understands Musick: He hunts little; so that most of his Time is spent with his Ministers. As he is a Prince of great Vivacity and Spirit, he sets himself against all those Overflowings, which these Qualifications do generally occasion in other Men. There seems to be some kind of Necessity for his being a good Oeconomist, that he may be enabled to maintain his numerous Family with Dignity, and to abound in Acts of Generosity and Munificence; which adorn the Persons of Kings more than the Crown they wear.

The Queen Consort is very fair, and of a noble Presence: She has a great deal both of Sweetness and Majesty in her Countenance. She is very affable, and talks much and well. She is so great a Walker, that the Ladies of her Retinue can hardly keep up with her. Riding out in an open Chair, attended by the Princesses, is another Exercise she takes delight in; but Gardening, and other rural Amusements (which have proved the Entertainment of the greatest Princes in all Ages) are the Things she seems to be fondest of. She has a choice Library, loves Reading, and recommends it to her Children. The Conversation of Learned Men

is among her chief Delights, and she has been often heard say, *That she esteemed herself happy for living in an Age and a Country that was so fruitful in great Men\**. Queen *CAROLINE* is Mistress of History, Philosophy, and the whole Train of polite Arts: But these are not the chief of her Accomplishments, nor does she suffer them to engross her, or to make up the most valuable Part of her Character: To please her Royal Husband is her highest Ambition, and to give her Children an excellent Education, is her chief Concern; being desirous that they should be rather more beloved than respected, and more eminent for their Virtues than for their Birth.

The Prince of *Wales*, in his Air and Gait, resembles his Royal Father; he is of a fair Complexion, and walks very erect: There is a great deal of good Nature in his Countenance, and which displays itself in every Thing he does. He is fond of Parties of Pleasure, and his chief Diversion is riding out to take the Air: He is exceeding affable, and of a most engaging Behaviour; he talks much, but to the Purpose. His Openness and Generosity of Nature have already secured

\* *A* Leibnitz, *a* Sloan, *a* Newton, *a* Clark, *a* Whiston, &c.



to him the Love and Esteem of a great People, who are taken with nothing more than to see their Princes act up to the Dignity of that Crown they place upon their Heads; and yet it is certain, his Royal Highness's Munificence is not attended with Profusion; for that would be an Excess, in its Consequences, rather more fatal to a Free State, than the greatest Thriftiness. In a word, the Prince's Sentiments, his Behaviour, and (rural) Recreations, make it probable, that the Series of mild and peaceable Reigns, which (so far as the fickle and changing Nature of human Affairs would permit) have been so happily begun and continued by his Royal Predecessors, will not be interrupted when he comes to the Crown.

The Prince's Consort, born Princess of *Sax-Gotha*, is of a just Tallness, and well shaped; she is marked with the Small-Pox, but they are not unbecoming; for she is one of the most amiable Women of the Age. On her Arrival at the Court of *Great Britain*, her Behaviour and Conduct were universally applauded; the Strictness of Education, and the Retiredness of her former Life did not appear in her Carriage and Manner, which were perfectly easy and disingaged.

The Duke of *Cumberland*, second Son to the King, is a lovely Prince, and very handsome;

handsome; he is inclined to be lusty, notwithstanding all possible Precautions used to prevent it. Riding out, and Hunting in the Season, are his favourite Diversions, in which he is indulged, more than otherwise he would be, on account of his Corpulency; and yet, by reason of his own lively Genius, and the Address of his Ingenious and Learned Preceptor, he has made considerable Progress in Letters, especially in the Tongues; for *Latin, German, French and Italian*, are familiar to him. He was early initiated in the Military Art, when he had a Company of young Soldiers: After that, 'twas proposed he should have a Taste of Marine Affairs; but perhaps the second Thought is best——. In the general, it is not for the Advantage or Happiness of States, that their Princes should be bred up in the School of *Mars*.

The King's eldest Daughter is a Princess of fine Address, and an exact Shape. She was tenderly loved by her Royal Father, as she now is by her most serene Husband, the Prince of *Orange*: Her Carriage in her new State of Life has given inexpressible Satisfaction to her august Parents; so that she seems, in every respect, worthy of that illustrious Prince whom Heaven has given her.

Princess

Princess *Amelia*, so justly celebrated for fine Features and a Sweetness of Temper, has at last recovered a tolerable measure of Health. Her Highness, and her Sister the Princess *Caroline*, are not unworthy of their Royal Lineage, or the high Esteem of a polite Court.

Her Majesty continues the same Attention with regard to the Education of the two youngest Princesses, with which she was pleased to honour the rest of her Children.

Next to the Royal Family of *Prussia*, the Families of *Great Britain*, *Spain*, and *Poland*, are the most numerous; each of which hath seven Children alive.

The King's Ministers and Generals for <sup>The Mini-</sup> the Electorate are, M. *de Hattorf*, who <sup>sters.</sup> succeeded his Father the famous Baron *Bothmar*, who died in 1728. This Prime Minister always attends the King's Person. The Marshal Baron *de Belau*, (who was made a Count of the Empire in 1736) Generalissimo of the Forces, by reason of his advanced Age, has resigned the Command of the Horse, is succeeded by M. *de Hardenburg*, and in Command of the Foot, by M. *Melvil*, a *Scots* Gentleman. M. *Pont Peitin* had the Command of the Body of Troops which were sent to the *Rhine* in the Campaign of 1735.



1735. The Marquis *de la Forrest* is great Chamberlain, and M. *Peterswald* Vice-Chamberlain. M. *de Munchausen*, and the Baron *de Meyern*, Ministers of the Privy Council; the Baron *de Rbeede*, is Grand Marshal of the Court; and the Count *de Platen*, hereditary Post-Master-General.

*Councils.*

The Elector has five or six Courts or Councils, viz. 1. The Council of State, of which M. *de Hardenberg* is President: To this Council all the Courts of Justice in the Dominions of *Hanover* are subject and accountable. It receives its Orders immediately from the King, countersigned by one or other of the *German* Ministers that attend his Majesty's Person. 2. The Council of War. 3. The Chancery. 4. The Justice-Court. 5. The Chamber. 6. The Consistory, or Ecclesiastical Court: This last Court is made up of the Ministers or Presbytery of the City of *Hanover*, assisted by some Lay-Elders, who are generally Persons distinguished for their Learning and Piety, as well as for their Rank and Interest at Court. We shall observe here once for all, that every Protestant Prince and State in *Germany* have the like Courts, if indeed they may be called by that Name; for they are not allowed any Power in Civil Affairs, the  
Business

Business of Divorces only excepted. The Prince, or State, have their Commissary or Deputy present at all their Meetings, to be a Check upon their Power, and keep them within their Province \*.

George II. by the Grace of God, King *Title.*  
of Great Britain, &c. Duke of Brunswick-  
Lunenburg, Arch-Treasurer, Prince and  
Elector of the holy Roman Empire, &c.

The Arms of this Elector are, *Arms.*  
Gules, two Leopards Or, langued, for Brunswick.  
Gules, a Horse-Argent, for Lower Saxony.  
Or, a Lyon-Azure, strew'd with Harts-  
Gules, for Lunenburg, &c. A Scutcheon-  
Argent, for the Electoral Dignity.

1. The University of *Helmstadt*, which *Universi-*  
lies in the Duchy of *Brunswick-Wolfen-*  
*buttel*, is one of the most considerable in *ty.*  
Germany. It was founded, and richly  
endowed by Duke *Julius*, and his eldest

\* Those great Restrictions oblige the Clergy of Pro-  
testant Countries to look out for other Methods than  
Courts, Fines, and Imprisonments, (the Chains of  
Rome) to procure the Esteem and Love of their Peo-  
ple, nor are those Ways or Methods made Use to obtain  
these Ends unsuccessful; they consist in close and painful  
Application to every Part of the sacred Office, in  
affectionate Preaching, constant Visiting, in an exem-  
plary Modesty and Sanctity of Life, and keeping them-  
selves disengaged, as much as may be, from secular  
Affairs, and Modes of Living.

Son

Son *Henry Julius*, about the Year 1570. Those two Princes did moreover furnish it with a good Library, and would have it called *Academia Julia*, after their own Name. The Elector, and the Duke of *Wolfenbuttel*, are joint Sovereigns, and have the Direction of it in their Turns, Year about ; when they are pleased to be called Rector. No University has shone out with a greater Lustre than this, or had more famous Professors ; witness, *Meibomius*, *Stuckius*, *Lampadius*, *Caselius*, *Horstius*, *Reineccius*, *Horneius*, *Coringius*, *Cellarius*, &c.

2. The University or Academy of *Lunenbourg*, formerly a Monastery, with part of whose Revenues it is endow'd.

3. The University or Academy of *Gottingen*, about 50 Miles from *Hanover* : It was founded, in 1734, by the reigning Elector, King *George II.* of *Great Britain* \*.

\* To eternize the Memory of the illustrious Founder of this University at Hanover, there was a Gold Medal Value 25 Ducats, and a Silver one valued at one Ducat, struck both upon its Institution ; having, on one Side, *Minerva* with an Angel over her holding a Crown of Laurel, and the City of *Gottingen* in perspective, with these Words upon Top, *In Publica Commoda*, and underneath, *Academia Georgia Augusta Goetingæ fundata 1734* ; and on the Reverse the King's Bust, with his Name and Titles round it.

The



The Sovereigns of this Country, and *Religion.* their Subjects, are *Lutherans*: There is, however, a *Jewish* Synagogue and a *Roman* Catholick Church, for there are several wealthy Families both of *Jews* and *Catholicks* there. The Clergy here, and in the Dominions of *Brandenburg* and *Hesse-Cassel*, are reckoned the best provided for, as they are the most able and learned, of any in the Empire. The Erection of this Country into an Electorate, which was effected by the Influence of King *William III.* of *Great Britain*, and most of the Protestant Princes of the Empire, was intended as a Counter-balance for the Accession of the Popish Branch of the *Palatine* Family, to the Electorate of the *Rhine*.

The large Country of *Lunenburg*, which makes up above one Third of the whole Electorate, being but thinly inhabited, we cannot reckon above 800,000, or at most a Million of Souls here.

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*censis et Lunenburgensis, Germanicè, Fol.*  
*Francof.* 1654.

Mr. *Herman Moll's* Map of the King's  
*German* Dominions, in two Sheets, *London*,  
1715. [*His late Majesty, who was a good*  
*Judge of Works of this Nature, was so*  
*well*

well pleased with this, that he made a Present of two Medals of the Gold of his own Mines, to the ingenious Author.]

Jo. Jac. Leibnitzii, *Scriptores Rerum Brunswicensium*, 3 Vols. Fol. *Hanoveræ*, 1707, 1710, et 1711. [This historical Collection on the Brunswick Family, however voluminous it may seem, is yet imperfect. It was the late Princess Sophia who engaged Mr. Leibnitz in the Undertaking, which that great Man could not finish, by reason of his other Works and his bodily Infirmities. He died in an advanced Age, in 1716.]

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*Gaspar*

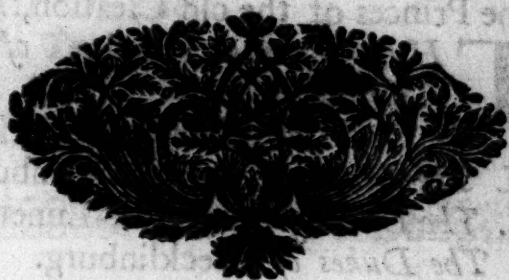
Brunsw.] of GERMANY.

177

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1714.

*Fred. Tellers* Brunshweig-Luneburgische Genealogische Historien, 8vo. Leipzig, 1717.

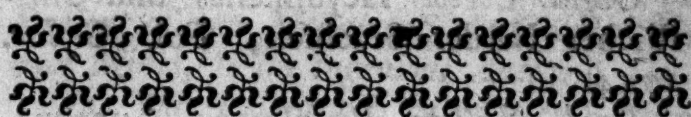


VOL. I.

N

OF





OF THE  
**SECULAR PRINCES**  
 OF THE  
**EMPIRE.**

The Princes of the old Creation, are

- I. **T**HE Counts Palatine of the Rhine.
- II. *The Dukes of Saxony.*
- III. *The Margraves of Brandenburg.*
- IV. *The Dukes of Brunswick-Lunenbourg.*
- V. *The Dukes of Mecklinburg.*
- VI. *The Dukes of Wirtenberg.*
- VII. *The Landgraves of Hesse.*
- VIII. *The Margraves of Baden.*
- IX. *The Dukes of Holstein.*
- X. *The Princes of Anhalt.*

The Princes of New Creation are,

- I. **T**HE Dukes and Princes of Aremberg.
- II. *The Princes of Hohenzolern.*
- III. *Lobkowitz.*

IV.

- IV. Salm.
- V. Dietrichstein.
- VI. Nassau.
- VII. Aversberg.
- VIII. East-Frizland.
- IX. Furstenberg.
- X. Schwartzenberg.
- XI. Oetingen.
- XII. Lichtenstein.
- XIII. Picolomini.
- XIV. Portia.
- XV. Schwartzburg.
- XVI. Lamberg.
- XVII. Waldeck.
- XVIII. Mansfeld.
- XIX. Trautson.
- XX. Lawenstein-Wertheim.
- XXI. Tour and Taxis.



## I.

## *The Counts* PALATINE of the Rhine,

Formed several Branches, viz.  
 F That of *Simmeren*, which was  
 extinguished on the Death of  
 the late Duke without Issue,  
 in 1673, the Elector *Palatine* became his  
 Heir. Those of *Deux-Ponts* and *Valdents*;

the latter was extinguished in 1694, and the former in 1732, but the Branches of *Neuburg* and *Birckenfelds* issued from that of *Deux-Ponts*, do still subsist. *Newburg* is the Electoral *Palatine* Branch, from which is issued the Collateral Branch of *Sultzbach*, which we are now to account for.

*The Count* PALATINE of *Sultzbach*.

*Charles-Philip*, born in 1724; he lives at *Brussels*, with his Grandmother the Princess of *Arenburg*, who has the Care of his Education. This young Prince is presumptive Heir to the Elector *Palatine*.

His Father was *John-Christian*, born in 1700, Prince of *Sultzbach*, lately deceased. He had a Regiment given him by the Emperor in 1729. He was twice married, first to a *Brabant* Lady, and next to a Daughter of *Hesse-Rheinfelds*. By the former he had the Prince.

His Grandfather was *Theodore*; he died in 1732, and left several Children, viz.  
 1. *Joseph*, who died in 1729. he married the Daughter of the reigning Elector *Palatine*, who died in 1728, having left six Children, whereof only three Daughters are living; *Mary-Elizabeth*, born in 1721; *Mary-Anne*, born in 1722; and *Francis*, born in 1724. 2. *Anne*, married



ried to the present King of *Sardinia* in 1722; she died the Year following.

3. *Christina*, Abbess of *Thoren* in *Guelders*, and in 1726 made Abbess of *Essen*.

The Counts of *Sultzbach* were formerly so considerable, that *Ernest*, who lived in the Time of the Emperor *Henry III.* had one Daughter married to *Conrade III.* Emperor of *Germany*, and another to *Emanuel* Emperor of *Constantinople*.

The Estates of the Prince of *Sultzbach*, which lie in the Circle of *Bavaria*, are the Principality of *Sultzbach*, a stony barren Country. The half of the Lands of *Parckstein* and *Weyden*. The Town and Bailiwick of *Floferburg*. The Land of *Vobenstaus*.

His Titles are, Duke of *Bavaria*, *Cleves*, *Juliers*, &c.

The Prince resides at *Sultzbach*, a well-built Town, with a handsome Palace.

He is *Roman Catholick* himself, but above one half of his Subjects are *Lutherans*.

There are no Writers that treat in particular of this Family: The Reader, if he pleases, may see the Historians of the *Palatine House* in general.

*The Duke of Deux-Ponts.*

**W**E shall here take Occasion to say something of the Estates of *Deux-Ponts*, which having at present no Master, being in Sequestration since the Year 1732, may soon come to demand the Attention of the Publick.

Duke *Casimire* of *Deux-Ponts*, had by his Wife *Catharine*, Sister to *Gustavus-Adolphus* King of *Sweden*, two Sons; the Eldest had the Crown of *Sweden*, and was succeeded by his Son *Charles XI.* and his Grandson *Charles XII.* who during a short Career, having performed a great number of heroick Exploits, was killed before *Frederickshall*, in *Norway*, the 1st of *December* 1718; leaving only one Sister, the present Queen of *Sweden*.

*Casimire's* younger Son, who had the Duchy, had three Children, viz. 1. *Catharine*, who was married to the famous Connt *Gylenstrien*, Governor of *Bremen*. 2. *Mary*, who was at first a Nun in *Her-vorden*; but afterwards she went to *Paris*, where she embraced the *Roman* Catholick Religion, and lived for some time in the Convent of *Maubuisson*, out of which she made her Escape into *Germany*, and entred into the State of Matrimony. 3. *Gustavus Leopold*, last Duke of *Deux-Ponts*;

*Ponts*; he embraced the *Roman Catholick Religion* at *Rome*, in 1696; succeeded *King Charles XII. of Sweden*, in the *Duchy of Deux-Ponts*, and died without Issue in 1732.

The Estates which belonged to that Prince are, 1. The *Duchy of Deux-Ponts*, (in *German*, *Zweybruycken*) divided into five large *Bailiwicks*. It has *Lorrain* on the West; but on the other sides, is surrounded with the *Palatinate*. It belongs to the *Upper Rhine*, being about 40 Miles in Length, and 16 in Breadth. 2. The half of the Lordships of *Bischweiler* and *Guttenberg*. 3. The Lordship of *Montfort* in the *Duchy of Burgundy*. 4. Several Tolls. 5. The Lordship of *Rixengen* in the *Weteraw*.

The Pretenders to those Estates are the Counts *Palatine* of the *Electoral Branch* of *Neuburg*, and the Prince of *Birckenfeld*, who is a Protestant.

The *Landgrave of Hesse-Dermstadt*, and the *Abbot of Fulda*, both *Roman Catholicks*, are appointed by the *Emperor* to govern this Protestant Country during the *Sequestration*.

The Residence of the Prince was at *Deux-Ponts*, a neat well-built Town.



*The Third PALATINE Branch is  
that of Birckenfeld.*

**C**HRISTIAN III. Prince of *Birckenfeld*,  
born in 1674; married a Daughter of  
*Nassau-Saarbruck*, by whom he has four  
Children, viz.

I. *Christina-Carolina*, born in 1721.

II. *Christien*, Hereditary Prince, born  
in 1722.

III. *Frederick*, born in 1724.

IV. *Henrietta*, born in 1725.

The Prince's Father was,

*Christien*; he married the Heiress of  
*Rappolstein*, and died in 1717, leaving  
several Children.

The Estates belonging to this Prince are,

1. The small Principality of *Birckenfeld*,  
betwixt the Electorate of *Treves*, and the  
*Palatinate*. The half of the Bailiwicks  
of *Traarbach*, *Allenbach*, and *Winterberg*.

2. In *Upper Alsace*, the Country of *Rappol-*  
*stein*. 3. In *Lower Alsace*, *Bischweiler*.

4. The Lordship of *Lutzelsstein*. 5. The  
Lands of *Guttenburg* and *Berckheim*.

His Titles are, *Christian* by the Grace  
of God, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*,  
Duke of *Bavaria*, &c.

He is *Lutheran*, and resides at *Bischweiler*.

*Francis Marguard* Count of *Warten-*  
*berg*, Governor of *Amberg*, forms another  
Branch of the *Palatine* Family. II.



II.

*The* DUKES of Saxony

Form Two Principal Branches, the

ERNESTINE and ALBERTINE.

The ERNESTINE is divided into Two, viz.  
Those of *Weimar* and *Gotha*.

The Branch of *Weimar* is again subdivided  
Into *Weimar* and *Eisenach*.

---

*The* DUKE of Sax-Weimer.

**E**RNEST-AUGUSTUS, born in 1688; succeeded his Uncle in 1728; and, on the Death of *John-William* Duke of *Sax-Eisenach* in 1729, had the Management of the Affairs of that Family committed to him.

He married a Daughter of *Anbalt-Coethen*, who died in 1726. Their Children that are alive are,

I. *Wilhelmina-Augusta*, born in 1717.

II. *Ernestina*, born in 1722.

III. *Bernardina*, born in 1724.

The

The Duke's only Son died in 1732.

The Prince's Father was *John Ernest*, who died in 1707; he was twice married, and had nine Children, two whereof are only alive; the present Duke, and *Charlotta* who was born in 1693.

The Dukes of *Weimar* and *Eisenach* have many Things in common; such as the Reversion of several Estates, Archives, Tolls, and Mines.

*Estates.*

The Duke's Estates, which lie in *Upper Saxony*, are,

1. The Duchy of *Weimar*: It is about 40 Miles long, and 16 broad. The Bailiwicks of *Bercka*, with the Forests of *Tanroder*, of *Brembach* with the Lake of *Ilmenau*, *Rosta*, and several others.

2. The Estates of the Branch of *Sax-Jena*, which was extinguished in 1691; viz. The Bailiwicks of *Dornburg*, *Burgel*, *Capelendorf*, *Apolda*, &c. and the University of *Jena*, of which this Prince is joint Sovereign with the Duke of *Sax-Eisenach*.

The Revenues of this Prince are computed at about 80,000 *l.* a Year, with which he maintains 1000 regular Troops in the finest Order, and keeps a tolerable Court.

*Weimar*, the Capital of the Country, is a pretty good Town, and has a handsome Pa-



Palace; but the Duke commonly resides at a Pleasure-House out of Town, called *Bellevoir*, because of the fine Prospects which it commands. He has a good Library, which he orders to be thrown open to the Curious. His Family, for want of Male Heirs, is on the point of being extinct.

The Duke and his Subjects are *Luthe-Religion-ans*.

His Titles are, by the Grace of God, *Title.*  
Duke of *Saxony, Cleves, Juliers, &c.*

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state, tum Vetustate, inclyta. *Jenæ*, 1595.  
Et *Chronica Sagittarii*, in 4to. 1685.

*The* DUKE of Sax-Eysenach.

**WILLIAM-HENRY**, born in 1691; he has been twice married, but has no Children.

His Father, *John-William*, died in 1729; he had four Wives, who bore to him twelve Children.

His Grandfather, *John-George*, married *Janet* Daughter of the Count of *Sayn*;

*The Present State* [Sax-Eysen.

*Sayn*; she died in 1701. Their Daughter *Leonora-Erdmuth-Louisa*, who was born in 1662, and died in 1696, was Mother to Queen *Caroline*. See the Article of *Brandenburg-Anspach*.

*Estates.* The Estates of the Duke of *Sax-Eysenach* are, The eight Bailiwicks of *Eysenach*; the Town of *Ostheim*; the Bailiwick and Town *Crutzberg*, and *Jena*, &c.

*Titles.* His Titles are, Duke of *Saxony*, *Cleves*, &c.

This Prince resides at *Eysenach*, where there is a sort of an University. The Inhabitants have a considerable Trade in Iron.

*University.* The University of *Jena* is justly reckoned the most considerable of any in the Empire, as having never wanted great Numbers of Learned Men: The great Philosopher *J. Lipsius* was bred here: The Library, the Gift of several Dukes of *Saxony*, is very noble. The City lies in a pleasant Vale which abounds with Vines.

*Religion.* The Religion both of Prince and Subject, is *Lutheran*.

*The*

*The Branch of SAX-GOTHA*

Is divided into those of *Gotha, Meinungen, Heldburghausen* and *Saalfeld*.

*The DUKE of Sax-Gotha.*

**F**rederick III. born in 1696, married in 1729, a Daughter of *Sax-Meinungen*.

The Duke's Father was,

*Frederick II.* Knight of the Order of the *Elephant*, born in 1676, and died in 1732 : He married, in 1696, *Magdalene Augusta*, Daughter to *Charles-William*, Prince of *Anhalt Zerbst*, who was born in 1679. This Princess has borne 16 Children ; those of them that are alive are,

I. The present Duke.

II. WILLIAM, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot in the Service of the Elector of *Saxony* ; born in 1701.

III. JOHN-AUGUSTUS, a Major-General in the Imperial Army ; born in 1704.

IV. CHRISTIAN-WILLIAM, Captain in the Emperor's Service.

V. LOUIS-ERNEST, Captain in the Emperor's Service.

VI. MAURICE, born in 1711.

VII. FREDERICK, born the 4th of July 1715.

VIII. AU-



VIII. *AUGUSTA*, Princess of *Wales*, born the 17th of *November* 1719.

IX. *JOHN-ADOLPH*, born in 1711.

The Duke's Grandfather was,

*Frederick* I. he died in 1691. He was twice married, first to a Daughter of *Sax-Weissenfels*; and then to a Daughter of *Brandenburg-Anspach*; the latter died without Issue in 1705, but the former bore,

I. *ANNE-SOPHIA*, she was married to the Count of *Schwartzburg-Rudelsstadt*, and died in 1729.

II. *Dorothea*, married to *Ernest* Duke of *Sax-Meinungen*, and died in 1713.

III. *Frederica*, married to *John* Prince of *Anbalt Zerbst*, and died in 1709.

IV. *Frederick*, the late Duke.

V. *JOHN-WILLIAM*, General-Velt-Marshal of the Imperial and *Dutch* Armies; he was killed at the Siege of *Toulon*, the 3d of *August* 1707.

VI. *Jane*, married to *Frederick* Duke of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*, and died in 1704.

*Estates.*

The Estates of the Duke are the Duchy of *Gotha*, comprizing the three Lordships of *Tonna*, *Wachsenburg* and *Ichtershausen*; it is about 30 Miles long, and 12 broad. The Bailiwick of *Kranichfeld*, the Monastery (by some called the *Bishoprick*, but wrongly) of *Volkenroda*. In the Country of

of *Altenburg* (by Geographers placed as a Duchy, but erroneously) the Towns of *Altenburg*, *Orlamunda*, *Kala*, *Leuchtenburg*, *Schmoelle*, *Sichweighoff* in the Principality of *Coburg*; and the small Principality of *Eisenburg*, where are *Ronneberg*, *Comburg* and *Roda*.

The Titles of the Duke of *Sax-Gotha* Titles. are the same with those of *Sax-Eysenach*, only they add the Lordship of *Tonna*; and the other Branches of this Family have the same Titles, but without *Tonna*. [See a more ample Account of the illustrious Family of *Sax-Gotha*, at the End of this Tome.]

### *The DUKE of Sax-Meinungen.*

**C**HARLES-FREDERICK, who was born in 1712, is Son of *Ernest-Louis*, Great Master of the Artillery of the Empire, who died in 1724. He had to his first Wife, a Daughter of *Frederick I.* Duke of *Sax-Gotha*; and to his second, the Widow of the late Margrave of *Brandenburg-Bareith*: She resides at *Coburg*.

The Duke's Grandfather was *Bernard*, who was the first of this Branch.

The

The Estates he possesses are the County of *Henneberg*, and *Meinungen*; of *Masfeld*, and *Wassungen*; Part of the Counties of *Coburg*, and *Roembild*; *Ludewicksburg*, *Saltzungen*, *Gravestadt*, and *Sand*.

### *The DUKE of Sax-Hilburghausen.*

**ERNEST-FREDERICK II.** born in 1707, he has by his Wife, a Daughter of *Furstenau*, three Sons, the Eldest whereof was born in 1727.

The Duke's Father was *Ernest*, General in the Imperial and *Dutch* Armies; he died in 1724. His Widow, a Daughter of *Erpack*, resides at *Eisfeld*. They had ten Children, whereof seven died in Non-age. The Duke's Grandfather was *Ernest*, the first of this Branch; he died in 1715, leaving by his Wife, a Daughter of *Waldeck*, 1. *Ernest*, just mentioned. 2. *Joseph*, born in 1702, embraced the *Roman Catholick Religion* at *Milan* in 1727, and had the Government of *Comora* in *Hungary* given him in 1735.

This Prince's Estates consist of the Bailiwicks of *Eisfeld*, *Veildorf*, *Schalkau*, *Koeninsberg*, *Sonelfeld*, and *Behrunen*.

*The*



*The DUKE of Sax-Saalfeld,*

**CHARLES-ERNEST**, born in 1683,  
and married in 1724.

His Father, who died in 1729, left  
nine Children.

This Duke possesses *Saalfeld*, and its  
Territory; the Bailiwicks of *Grafsenthal*,  
*Zell*, *Neubaus* and *Ossa*, the Town of  
*Lebesten*; the two Thirds of the Revenue  
of the City of *Coburg*; the Duke of  
*Meinungen* has the rest.

N.B. The Branch of *Gotha* was for-  
merly divided by the Sons of *Ernest* Duke  
of *Gotha* into seven particular Branches,  
which formed so many different States.  
Three of those Branches are extinguished;  
*viz.* that of *Coburg*, *Rœmbild*, and *Ei-  
senberg*, and their Estates have been di-  
vided among the remaining four, in the  
Manner and Proportion we have already  
related: Their joint Revenues have been *Revenues*.  
reckoned to exceed 330,000 *l. per Annum*.  
They enjoy many Things in common,  
and reside in those Places whence they  
have their Names. They and their Sub-*Religion*.  
jects are *Lutherans*.

These Princes belong to *Upper-Saxony*.

The principal Branch of their Revenues arises from the Iron Mines, (which do likewise produce some small Quantity of Gold and Silver); from the Forests, and Salt-Pits; and from the Navigation on the River *Werra*.

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Diplomatica, oder Fürstl. Sachsen-Gotha-  
thaifche Historien Beschreibung, cum Fig.  
2 Vol. Fol. *Francofurt*. 1717.







## *The ALBERTINE Branch*

Forms Four others; *Viz.*

The *Electoral* (of which we have already treated) and those of *Weissenfels*, of *Mersburg*, and of *Zeitz*.

### *The DUKE of Sax-Weissenfels.*

**C**HRISTIEN, born in 1682. succeeded his Brother in 1712; he married a Daughter of *Stolberg*.

His Father *John Adolph* died in 1697. He was twice married, and left several Children.

Those of them that have made the greatest Figure, besides the reigning Duke, are,

I. *Magdelene*, married to *John-William* Duke of *Sax-Eysenach*; she died in 1726.

II. JOHN-GEORGE, Duke of *Sax-Weissenfels*; he died in 1712, leaving by his Wife, a Daughter of *John-George* Duke of *Sax-Eysenach*, only one Daughter, who was married in 1730, to *Ferdinand* late Duke of *Courland*.

III.

III. *Sophia*, Widow to *George-William* Margrave of *Brandenburg-Bareith*.

IV. *JOHN-ADOLPHUS*, at first a General Officer in the Emperor's Service; but on the Death of Velt-Marshal *Wackerbarth*, he was named Generalissimo of the Troops of the Electorate of *Saxony*, in 1734. He commanded the Elector's Troops before *Dantzick*. He professes the *Lutheran* Religion. By his Wife, a Daughter of *John-William* Duke of *Sax-Eysenach*, he has had only one Son, who died in his Infancy. This Prince is highly consider'd at the Court of *Dresden*, being dignified with the Title of *Prince of the Blood*.

His Estates are *Weissensels*, the Princi- Estates:  
pality of *Querfurt*; the Counties of *Barby*, *Bybra*, *Thomasbruk*, *Lania*; the Bailiwicks of *Langensals*, *Eckersburg*, and *Seachenburg*.

### *The DUKE of Sax-Mersburg.*

**HENRY**, born in 1661, succeeded his Nephew in 1731; married a Daughter of *Meclenburg-Gustrau*, by whom he has had only one Child, who died in 1722.

His Father *Christian*, who was the third Son of the Elector *John-George*, died in 1691, leaving a numerous Issue.

*The Present State* [Sax-Zeitz,

His Estates consist chiefly, of the very rich Bishoprick of *Mersburg*, which was secularized by the Treaty of *Passau*, in favour of the House of *Saxony*.

It comprises the Bailiwicks of *Lutzen*, *Lauckstadt*, and *Scheisditz*. 2. The Bailiwicks of *Deltſch*, *Bitterfeld*, *Zorbifch*, and *Brene* in *Nether-Alſatia*; *Luben*, *Forſts*, *Luccau*, and *Finſterwald*.

The Duke reſides at *Mersburg*, a City ſweetly ſituated on the Banks of the *Sala*.

The Revenues of this noble Biſhoprick enable him to keep a very genteel Court.

*The DUKE of Sax-Zeitz or Naumburg.*

THIS Branch is as good as extinct; the only Male that remains is *Maurice Adolph*, Prince of *Neuſtadt*. He was perſuaded by his Uncle the late Cardinal *de Sax-Zeitz*, to turn *Roman Catholick*, and to embrace an Eccleſiaſtical State. He reſides at *Koningſgratz* in *Bobemia*, of which Place he is Biſhop.

His Father *Frederick Henry* died in 1713.

His paternal Uncles were *Maurice*, who married a Daughter of *Frederick William*, Elector of *Brandenburg*; by whom he had *Dorothea*, married in 1717, to *William* Prince



Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, Brother to the King of *Sweden*. 2. *Christien* turn'd Roman Catholick, and was made Bishop of *Raab* in *Hungary* in 1696, Cardinal in 1706, and Archbishop of *Gran* and Primate of *Hungary* the Year following; in 1716 he was Commissary of the Emperor at the Diet of *Ratisbon*, where he died in 1725.

The Estates which belonged to *Sax-Weitz*, and which the Elector of *Saxony* has seized since the Death of the last Duke *Maurice-William*, are *Naumburg*, a secularized Bishoprick, about 20 Miles long, and 12 in breadth; *Weitz*, *Pegau*; in the County of *Henneberg*, *Schlenfingen*, *Sula*, *Kuhndorf*, *Vestra*; in the *Vogtland*, *Planen*, *Weida*, *Neustadt*, &c.

The Dukes of *Saxony* of the *Albertine* Line, and their Subjects, are also all *Lutherans*.

They reside at *Weissenfels*, *Mersburg*, *Barby*, *Spreinberg* and *Dabme*.

Their Titles and Arms differ little from those of the *Ernestine* Family.

#### WRITERS.

*Origines Cizæ*, 4to. *Leips*. 1688.

*Dithmari*, *Episcopi Merseburgensis*, Fol. *Halmstadii*, 1670.

*Jo. And. Schmidii*, *Nummi Bracteati*, *Naumburg*, *Cicensis*, &c. 4to. *Jenæ*, 1695.



## III.

## *The* MARGRAVES of Brandenburg.

This House is divided into Three Branches;

I. *The Electoral.*

II. *Culmbach.*

III. *Anspach.*

There are several other Branches; but  
they are extinct.

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*The* MARGRAVE of Brandenburg-  
Culmbach, or Bareith,

**G**EORGE-FREDERICK-  
CHARLES, born in 1688; he  
married a Daughter of *Holstein-  
Beck*; from whom he was divorced in  
1716. Their Children are,

I. SOPHIA, born in 1710, married to  
the Hereditary Prince of *Tour-Taxis*; she  
embraced the *Roman Catholick Religion*  
in 1732.

II. FREDE-

II. **FREDERICK**, Hereditary Prince of *Bareith*, born in 1711, and married *Frederica-Sophia*, Eldest Daughter to the King of *Prussia*, by whom he has a Daughter. He has a Regiment of Dragoons in the *Prussian* Service.

III. *William-Ernest*, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot under the Emperor; he died in 1733.

IV. *Sophia-Charlotta*, born in 1713.

V. *Sophia-Wilhelmina*, born in 1714.

The Margrave's Father was **CHRISTIEN-HENRY**; he was a Major-General in the Service of his *Prussian* Majesty, and died in 1708. He married a Daughter of the Countess of *Wolstein*, who lives now at *Copenhagen*, with her Daughter the present Queen of *Denmark*. Their Children are,

I. The present Margrave.

II. *Albert*, Lieutenant-General in the Imperial Service.

III. *Dorothea*; she died in 1712.

IV. *Sophia-Magdalena*, born in 1700, and married to the present King of *Denmark* in 1721.

V. *Frederick*, Governor, for his *Danish* Majesty, of the Duchies of *Sleswick* and *Holstein*; he has married a Daughter of *Brunswick-Beveren*.

VI. *Sophia*, married to the Prince of *East-Friesland*.

VII.



VII. *Frederick*, Colonel in the *Danish* Service ; he has married a Daughter of *Anhalt-Schaumburg*.

And seven more Children, who died in Non-age.

The Margrave's Grandfather was, *John-George*, who was twice married; and his Great Grandfather, the first of the Branch, was Son to *John-George*, Elector of *Brandenburg*.

### *The MARGRAVE of Brandenburg-Anspach, or Onoltzbach,*

**C**HRISTIAN-WILLIAM, born in 1712; he married the King of *Prussia's* second Daughter in 1729.

His Father *William-Frederick*, who died in 1723, married a Daughter of *Wirtemberg-Stutgard*, who died in 1729.

His Grandfather was *John Frederick*; he was born in 1654, and died in 1686. He was twice married, first to a Daughter of *Bade-Durlach*, and then, in 1681, to *Leonora-Erdmuth-Louisa*, Daughter to *John-George*, Duke of *Sax-Eysenach*, and *Janet*, Heiress of the County of *Sayn*. *Leonora* was born in 1662, and died in 1696, having been married a second time to

to George IV. Elector of Saxony, who died in 1694.

The Margrave, by his first Wife, had

I. *Christien*; he died in 1692.

II. *Dorothea*, married to the Count of *Hanau-Lichtenberg*: She died in 1731.

III. *George*, Lieutenant-General in the Imperial Army; he died in 1703 of a Wound he received at the Fight of *Schmidmublen*.

And by his second,

I. *WILHELMINA-CAROLINE*, or *Charlotte*; born the 1st of March 1683; married the 2d of September, 1705, to *GEORGE* Electoral Prince of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, now King of Great Britain.

II. *William-Frederick*, of whom we have but now spoken.

The Origin of the Branches of *Culmbach*, and *Anspach*, is derived in a direct Line from *John-George*, Elector of *Brandenburg*. That Prince had three Sons; to the Eldest he left the Electorate, with its Appendages; to the Second, who was called *Christian*, the Margraviate of *Culmbach*, and to the Third that of *Anspach*.

The Branch of *Culmbach* was subdivided into two, viz. That of *Baireith* (which became extinct in 1726, by the Death

Death of the last Duke *George-William*); and that of *Weverlingen*, which flourishes in the Person of the reigning Margrave of *Culmbach*, a Prince of fine Accomplishments; he is Cousin and Heir to the just-mentioned *George-William* of *Bareith*.

The Branch of *Anspach* has had no Collateral Line, the present Margrave being the fourth Descendent in a direct Line from *Joachim-Ernest*, youngest Son of the fore-mentioned *John-George*, Elector of *Brandenburg*.

Those two Families enjoy many Rights and Privileges in common. They bear the same Arms and Titles, which do not differ from those of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, except in what concerns the Electoral Dignity. They belong to the Circle of *Franconia*, of which they are joint Directors with the Bishop of *Bamberg*.

Among the Counties, Baronies, and other noble Fiefs which hold of this united House, they reckon 32 situate in *Austria*, to which it gives the Investiture. This kind of lucrative Sovereignty would very much augment the Revenue of the two Margraves, (which otherwise is not very considerable) did the Electoral House of *Brandenburg* share more of those Profits with them.

The



The Estates of *Culmbach* consist of the Margraviates of *Culmbach* and *Baireith*, which are now united, and are about 60 Miles long and 40 broad.

Chief Towns besides *Culmbach* and *Baireith* are *Erlangen*, the best-built Town in the whole Country; *Hof*, *Wobnisdorf*, and *Neustadt* on the *Aisch*; *Weverlingen* in the Country of *Halberstadt*, and *Plesenburg* the Duke's chief Fortress.

The Margraviate of *Anspach*, which is about 45 Miles long and 16 broad, is divided into four Bailiwicks; viz. those of *Anspach*, *Schwabach* *Krayshelm*, and *Uffenheim*, *Craylingen* on the *Tauber*, a pretty Town of good Trade; *Fubrt*, *Hilsbrunn*, and the County of *Geyer*, which the King of *Prussia* yielded in 1729 to the Margrave. There are good Manufactures erected at *Schwabach* and *Anspach*, which give no small Uneasiness to the City of *Nuremburg*.

These two Princes, with all their Sub *Religion*.  
jects, are *Lutherans*.

They have a Revenue of near 100,000 *l. Revenues*.  
each, they have not many Forces on foot, but their Courts do not want for Magnificence.

They reside at *Baireith* and *Anspach*; *Residence*.  
both, especially the latter, well-built  
Towns. Two Miles from *Baireith*, there  
is

is a very pretty Seat, in the middle of a thick Wood, called the *Hermitage*; here the Prince commonly resides during the fine Season. The Palace at *Bareith* is old, but very stately; and that at *Anspach*, when finished according to the first Plan, will be exceeding magnificent.

Univer-  
sity.

At *Hilsbrunn* is the Univerfity or Academy of the Country.

#### W R I T E R S.

*Job. Fickenscherii* Prof. Phil. Oratio de Fatis Baruthi, 4to. *Baruthi*, 1674.

*Job. Wildiffen* Furstlicker Branden. Onoltzbachischer Genealogischer Lustwald. Fol. *Onoltzb.* 1680.





IV.

*The* DUKES of Brunswick.

**T**HIS House is divided into Two Branches; viz. *Wolfenbittel* and *Lunenburg*.

The former is subdivided into Three, in the Sons of Duke *Augustus*; into,

I. That of *Brunswick*; which became extinct in 1704.

II. That of *Wolfenbittel*, extinct in 1735.

III. That of *Beveren*.

The Branch of *Lunenburg* (as has been already observed) was divided into two, viz.

Into those of *Zell* and *Hanover*;

But on the Death of the last Duke of *Zell*, without Male Issue, that Branch was extinct, and his Estates devolved to the Elector of *Hanover* by Marriage.

*The* DUKE of Brunswick-Wolfenbittel or Beveren,

**C**HARLES, born in 1713; Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons in the Emperor's Service in 1722; he was with  
Prince



Prince *Eugene* on the *Rhine* when his Father died. In 1733 he married *Philippina-Charlotta*, third Daughter to the King of *Prussia*. They have two Sons, the first born in 1735, and the other, who is called *George-Francis*, in 1736.

His Father was *Ferdinand-Albert*, who was born Prince of *Beveren*, in 1680; being Brother-in-Law to the Emperor, he was made Velt-Marshal General of his Forces which he commanded in the Campaigns of 1733 and 1734, on the *Rhine*, in the Absence of Prince *Eugene*. He married *Antonietta-Amelia*, Daughter to *Louis Rodolph*, Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel*, upon whose Death he succeeded to the Duchy. He died in *August* 1735 (about six Months after his Father-in-law and Predecessor) of a violent Fit of the Cholick, as he sat at Supper at his Pleasure-House at *Saltzhal*. He had seven Sons and seven Daughters by his Wife aforesaid, viz.

I. The reigning Duke.

II. *Antony-Ulrick*, born in 1714: He is at the Court of *Petersburg*.

III. *Elizabeth*, born in 1715, was married to the Prince Royal of *Prussia* in 1733 (the same Year the Duke her Brother married the third Daughter of that Family).

The other Eleven, are all alive, the youngest whereof was born in 1732.

His

His Grandfather was *Ferdinand-Albert*; he died in 1687. He left several Children; *Augustus*, who was kill'd at the Battle of *Hochstadt*; *Ernest*, who married a Daughter of the Duke of *Courland* in 1714, by whom he has many Children; *Henry*, who fell before *Turin* in 1706.

Here it will be necessary to say something of the Branch of *Brunswick-Wolfenbittel*, which came to be extinct only in 1735, by the Death of the last Duke *Lewis-Adolph*, which happen'd on the 1st of *March* in the same Year. That Prince, by his Wife *Christina-Louisa*, Princess of *Oetingen*, whom he married in 1690, had Three Daughters; 1. *Christina-Elizabeth*, the Empress Regent. 2. *Charlotte*, who was married to the unfortunate *Alexis*, Eldest Son to *Peter the Great* of *Russia*; to whom she bore *Peter II.* Emperor, who died in 1730; but she died in 1715. 3. *Antonietta-Amelia*, married to *Ferdinand* aforesaid, Duke of *Brunswick-Beveren*, *Louis-Adolph's* Cousin German and Successor. *Christina-Louisa* died in 1736.

All the Princes of this illustrious House descend from *Ernest* Duke of *Lunenburg*, who died in 1546. The Branch of *Wolfenbittel*, from his Eldest Son; as that of *Hanover* from the Younger.

Formerly the two Elder Branches of *Brunswick* and *Wolfenbittel*, to save the Charges of separate Councils, &c. governed the Estates in common; and gave to the younger Branch only the Bailiwick of *Beveren*, and an Appenage of about 2000 *l.* Now they are both extinct, and their Dominions possessed by the Branch of *Beveren*, which flourishes in a numerous Family.

*Estates.* His Estates are, 1. The Cities of *Brunswick*, formerly Imperial, *Wolfenbittel*, *Helmstadt*, *Koeningslutter*, &c. 2. The Bailiwicks of *Hessen*, *Lichtenburg*, *Ferxen*, *Calvoerde*, *Forst*, *Schæpenstein*, *Schæningen*, *Lutter*, *Walkenried*, *Gandesheim*, &c. 3. The small Principality of *Blanckenberg*, containing the Towns of *Heimberg*, *Boernick*, the Monastery of *Michelsstein*, the Commandery of *Supplinburg*.

*Revenues.* The reigning Prince, succeeding to all those Estates, is rich and powerful; his Revenue amounts to above 300,000 *l.* a Year, and he is able to set on foot 12 or 14,000 Men. The Country is pleasant and fruitful, and the Inhabitants are reckoned good Soldiers. His two Predecessors kept a considerable Body of Troops on foot, Part whereof was taken into the Pay of *Great Britain*, for which a large annual Subsidy



sidy was granted by Act of Parliament.

The Titles, Arms, and Pretensions of this Branch are much the same with those of Hanover. <sup>Titles, Arms, and Pretensions</sup>

Formerly the several Princes resided at <sup>Residence.</sup> *Wolfenbittel*, the Castle of *Blanckenburg*, *Beveren*, and *Saltzdahl*, a Pleasure-House about two Miles from *Brunswick*. At the first of these there is a most stately Palace, the Apartments are richly furnished, and adorned with costly Paintings. The Library, founded by their late learned and brave Duke *Augustus*, is admired by all Strangers, and reckoned one of the best in *Europe*. In 1604, Mr. *Hanifus*, the Library-Keeper, gave an Account, that it contained 124,000 Volumes; but according to another Account published in 1660 it contained only 27,666 Volumes, and above 11,000 Treatises. Among the Manuscripts, which are about 2000, there are 438 Folio's of *French* Embassies, transcribed out of the *French* King's Library at the Charge of the Founder.

The rich and populous City of *Brunswick* yields a considerable Part of the Prince's Revenue. Their chief Trade is Hides, and Mum. The latter is a sort of sweet Malt Liquor, being brewed with

Barley and Hops, and a small Mixture of Wheat : It is very thick, being scarce drinkable till purified at Sea. It is transported into other Countries.

*Religion.*

The Religion of this Country is rigid *Lutheranism* ; but those named *Calixti* about *Helmstadt*, who are moderate, and have a better Opinion of the *Calvinists*, are much increased of late.

## W R I T E R S.

*Mart. Goske* Vita et Fama Augusti, multis ingeniosis Emblematis Figurisque adornata, Fol. *Guelph.* 1693.

*Theod. Engelhusen* Genealogia Ducum *Brunswicensium* illorum, qui *Eimbeck*, *Osterrod*, *Hamelin* et *Dunderstadt* possiderunt. Extat apud *Mader* Antiq. *Brunsf.*

*Guil. Mechorii* Herois *Luneburgica*, 8vo. *Hagæ Comitum*, 1698.

*Jo. Lenckfeld* Antiquitates *Blanckenburgenses*, 4to. *Lips.* 1708.



made publick Professor of the Law  
 to succeed her Aunt in the  
 Throne of Russia, and the one without  
 V.

## The DUKES of Mecklen- burg.

This House is divided into Two Branches, viz.

I. Into that of *Swerin*.

II. Into that of *Strelitz*.

### The DUKE of Mecklenburg-Swerin.

**CHARLES-LEOPOLD**, born (under  
 an unlucky Planet) in 1679, succeeded  
 his Brother **FREDERICK-WILLIAM** in  
 1713. He has been twice married; first,  
 to *Sophia-Hedgwick*, who is Aunt, on the  
 Father's side, to the Prince of *Orange*:  
 They were parted in 1710, and she re-  
 sides at *Butzow*, in this Country. His  
 second Wife was *Catharine*, Daughter to  
 the unfortunate *Ivan-Alexiowitz*, Czar of  
*Russia*; she was Sister to the reigning  
 Empress, and died in 1733; leaving only  
 one Daughter, *Elizabeth-Catharine*,  
 born in 1718; she has had her Educa-  
 tion at the Court of *Petersburgh*, and



made publick Profession of the *Greek Church* in 1733, in the View, as we may conjecture, to succeed her Aunt in the Throne of *Russia*, in case she die without Issue.

The Duke's Father, **FREDERICK**, died in 1688, and left these Children,

I. **FREDERICK**, who died without Issue in 1713; his Widow, a Daughter of *Hesse-Cassel*, resides at *Barzow*.

II. **CHARLES-LEOPOLD**, of whom we have spoken.

III. **CHRISTIEN-LOUIS**, born in 1683; he resides at *Grabow*, and has been named by the Emperor, in 1728, Administrator of the Duchy. By his Wife, a Daughter of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*, he has four Children,

1. *Frederick*, born in 1717.

2. *Ulrica*, Abbess of *Runen*, born in 1723.

3. *Louis*, born in 1725.

4. A Daughter, born in 1730.

IV. **SOPHIA-LOUISA**; she was married to *Frederick I.* King of *Prussia*, who died in 1713. She resides at *Grabow*.

*The Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.*

**A**DOLPH-FREDERICK III. born in 1686; by his Wife, a Daughter of *Holstein-Ploen*, he has two Daughters; but they are both dead.

The Duke's Father was, ADOLPH-FREDERICK II. who died in 1708. By his first Wife, a Daughter of *Mecklenburg-Gustrow*, he had the present Duke, and a Daughter who is married to *Christen-Louis*, Administrator of *Mecklenburg-Swerin*. By his second, a Daughter of *Sax-Gotha*, he had no Issue; and by his third, a Daughter of *Schwartzburg*, he had *Charles*, who is a General Officer in the Imperial Service.

The best Genealogists do not scruple to make this Family descend from the ancient Kings or Leaders of the *Vandals* or *Heruli*. The *Vandal* Branch of *Stargard* was united in that of *Mecklenburg* in the 15th Century. The Branch of *Gustrow* issued about an hundred Years after, and became extinct but lately. The Branch of *Swerin* issued about the same time; but that of *Strelitz* not till 1658.

The Differences about the Succession to the Estates of *Gustrow*, betwixt the Princes of *Swerin* and *Strelitz*, have been lately accommodated by a Treaty of Partition:

By Virtue whereof *Strelitz* has the Principality of *Ratzeburg*, with a Voice in the College of Princes; *Stargard* with its Dependences; the Commanderies of *Mirow*, and *Nemerow*; and a Sum of above 2000 *l. per Annum* on the Toll of *Boitzenburg*. The Duke of *Swerin* has all the Principality of *Gustrow*, except the Lordship of *Stargard*. The two Dukes have four Votes at the Diet of the Circle of *Lower Saxony*, to which they belong.

As the Affairs of the present Duke of *Mecklenburg-Swerin* have made a great Noise in *Europe*, we think it may not be unentertaining to say something of them here.

This Prince, then, having formed the Resolution of augmenting his Forces, and of incorporating two Regiments of *Muscovites* of 1500 Men each, which the Czar had made him a Present of, among the Troops of the Country; he began to raise new Contributions on his Subjects; and on their Refusal, he quarter'd his Soldiers on his Nobility, and confiscated the Estates of those of them who had made the greatest Opposition. He did even augment his Troops to the Number of 11,000 Men. The *Aulick* Council being applied to for Redress of those Grievances, by the Estates and Nobility, who had the Laws of the Country on their Side, the  
Emperor,



Emperor, in 1718, causes a Body of Troops of the Circle to march into the Duchy. The Duke encounters them, and drives them back whence they came. Great Disorders ensue; till at last, his Highness being worsted, he retreats to *Dantzick*; upon which, in 1728, the Emperor sends Commissioners to *Mecklenburg*, who declare the Duke fallen from the Government of the Country; and put the Administration into the Hands of his Brother *Louis*. The degraded Prince shews no regard to this Imperial Decision, but appeals to the Diet at *Ratisbon* for Redress. The Emperor, on his Part, lays before the same Sovereign Tribunal, by the Prince of *Furstenburg*, his first Commissary, a Bill of Grievances against the Duke, importing that his Highness had made many Changes and Alterations tending to the Destruction of the Rights of the Country, and the Privileges of his Vassals; that he had erected at *Domitz* a sanguinary Tribunal or Inquisition, and for several Years stopt the Course of Justice, to the great Prejudice and Ruin of many of his Subjects; that he had spoken disrespectfully of the Imperial Commission and Rescript of the 11th of *May* 1728, and done many unjustifiable Things to hinder the Execution of them: That for these and other Reasons, his Imperial Ma-

jesty

jeſty had removed him from the Govern-  
ment of the Country, and placed his  
Brother in his room, till he, the Duke,  
ſhould ſubmit himſelf to his Imperial Ma-  
jeſty, and return to a better Mind.

In 1730, the Duke leaves *Dantzick*,  
returns to *Swerin*, his Capital, and beſtirs  
himſelf afreſh, trying all manner of Ways  
to ſetter his Brother's Adminiſtration, and  
elude the Imperial Decree; which is re-  
newed in 1732, with this additional Clauſe,  
“ That the Regent, for the farther Se-  
“ curity of his Perſon and Government,  
“ might take into his Service a certain  
“ Number of Troops of a neutral Prince,  
“ and then call the annual Diet of the  
“ States, in order to reſtore the publick  
“ Tranquillity.” This Imperial Mandate  
did moreover ordain, “ That the degraded  
“ Prince ſhould have a yearly Salary of  
“ about 10,000 *l.* beſides the Revenues of  
“ *Damitz* and *Swerin*, and his Brother the  
“ Regent 6000 *l.*” On the Receipt of  
this Writ, 400 Horſe of *Hanover*, and 200  
Foot of *Wolfenbittel*, are taken into Pay,  
and Things continued pretty calm in the  
Country, the unhappy Prince ſeemingly  
acquieſcing in this new Regulation. He  
hoped his Siſter-in-law the Czarina might  
be wrought upon to interpoſe in his Fa-  
vour. At laſt, finding he had nothing  
to expect from her, he rouſes himſelf  
afreſh,

afresh, rambles about the Country, and goes to *Weimar*, where, happening to strike one of his Domesticks with a Cane, and commit some other little Frolics in November 1735, the Magistrates began a Prosecution against him, with Intention to punish him for breaking the Peace of their little Territory\*.

This Country is surrounded with those of *Brandenburg*, *Hanover*, and the *Baltick Sea*.

The Estates of the Duke of *Mecklenburg* Estates.

*Swerin*, or *Schwerin*, are, 1. The Duchy of *Mecklenburg*, which is about 90 Miles long and 45 broad, and contains these good Towns, *Swerin*, *Waren*, *Domitz*, *Boitzenburg*, *Grabow*, *Rostock*, *Sternberg*, &c. 2. The Duchy of *Gustraw*, (included in that of *Mecklenburg*) except the Lordship of *Stargard*.

The Estates of *Strelitz* are inconsiderable, as consisting only of the small Principality of *Ratzeburg*, and the Bailiwicks of *Stargard*, *Brode*, *Strelitz*, *Wenske*, *Feldberg*, *Furstenberg*, *Frideland*, *Waldeck*, *Nemerau*, and *Mirau*.

\* In April 1736, the Aulick Council passed Sentence of Death upon Mr. Hayl, Secretary to the Duke, on his being convicted of having encouraged that Prince in his Opposition to the Emperor's Orders.

This



This Country abounds with Corn, Pasturage, Fruit and Fowl; but the Air is very cold in Winter. It has the Advantage of the *Baltick*, many Rivers, and large Lakes, which abound with Fish.

**Revenues:**

The Duke of *Swerin*'s Revenue which arises from his Domain, and the Subsidies of the States, amounts to about 40,000 *l.*; but were the Duke absolute, which is what he is endeavouring to be, he would doubtless double that Sum. The Duke of *Strelitz*, who is likewise subject to the Laws of his Country, has a Revenue of about 15,000 *l. per Annum*, besides his own Domain, which is considerable.

**Forces.**

This Country is able to maintain a great Body of Troops. The strong Places are *Domitz*, *Swerin*, *Gustrow*, and *Rostock*; this latter is properly a Hans Town; but the Duke of *Swerin* has some Authority there, and the Garison is maintain'd jointly by him and the Magistrates.

**Titles.**

The Titles of these two Dukes are the same; Dukes of *Mecklenburg*, Princes of *Wenden*, *Swerin*, and *Ratzelburg*, Lords of *Rostock* and *Stargard*.

**Pretensions.**

Their Pretensions to the Duchy of *Sax-Lawenburg*, and *Luchtenburg*, are very remote. They

They reside at *Swerin, Strelitz, Gra-Residence.*  
*bow.*

Their Arms are, *Or, a Buffalo's-Head, Arms.*  
*the Front Sable, the Curls and Horns Ar-*  
*gent, for Mecklenburg. Azure, a Griffin*  
*Or, for Rostock. Cut in the first Azure,*  
*a Griffin Or, in the second Argent, fill'd*  
*up with Sinople or Green, for Swe-*  
*rin, &c.*

The University of *Rostock*, which for *Univerf-*  
*this two last Centuries* has been one of the *ty.*  
 most flourishing in *Germany*, had their  
 Charter from Pope *Martin V.* The Duke  
 is at half the Charge, and has the Choice  
 of half the Professors, who are Eighteen  
 in all; and their *Rector Magnificus*, or  
 chief Magistrate of the University, is  
 chosen every half Year by Turns, out of  
 those Professors. Among other Learned  
 Men bred here, were the famous Historians  
*Crantzius, Posselius, and Chytræus.*

The Establishment of the Country is *Religion.*  
*Lutheranism.*

#### WRITERS.

*Alb. Cranzii Vandaliæ, Fol. Francof. Writers.*  
 1667. (*This Book has been much consulted*  
*by Historians, Antiquaries, &c. as being*  
*the best extant on the Vandals, a People*  
*who*

*who once made so great a Bustle on the Continent of Europe).*

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*Jo. Boceri Duces Mecklenburgici, 8vo. Lips. 1566.*

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*Lindembrogii Topographica Rostochii Descriptio, 8vo. Lubecæ, 1611.*







VI.

*The* DUKES of Wirtemberg.

This House is divided into Two Branches; viz.

STUTGARD *and* JULIAN:

STUTGARD is again divided into:

I. *Stutgard.* II. *Neustadt.*

The JULIAN or SILESIAN Branch is likewise divided into Two; viz. *Oels* and *Bernstadt.*

*The* DUKE of Wirtemberg-Stutgard.

**E**UGENE-LOUIS, born the 30th of January 1728.

His Father was CHARLES-ALEXANDER, who died in the 53d Year of his Age, on the 1st of March 1737. He embraced the *Romish* Religion in 1712, and was Velt-Marshal of the Emperor's Forces, and Governor of *Servia* and *Belgrade.* He moreover obtained of the Diet of the Empire, the Post of Velt Marshal jointly with the late Duke of *Brunswick-*

*Beveren*, and the Prince of *Anhalt*. He married *Mary-Augusta*, Princess of *Tour* and *Taxis*, in 1706; by whom he had Three Sons and a Daughter, viz.

1. *Eugene-Louis*, the reigning Prince.
2. *Louis-Eugene*, born the 25th of December 1730.
3. *Frederick-Eugene*, born also the same Day of the Year, 1731.
4. *Augusta-Elizabetha-Maria*, born the 19th of October 1734.

Duke CHARLES-ALEXANDER, succeeded his Cousin German EBERHARD-LOUIS, in 1733.

The reigning Duke's Grandfather married a Daughter of *Brandenburg-Anspach*, by whom he had,

I. The late Duke.

II. HENRY; at first he served in the *Dutch Army*; but afterwards, in 1732, was by the Emperor nominated Commander in chief of his Troops in *Lombardy*.

III. MAXIMILIAN, a Colonel in the *Swedish Army* in *Poland*, was made Prisoner at the Battle of *Pultowa* in 1709, and died the same Year at *Dubno* in *Muscovy*.

IV. FREDERICK, at first he engaged in the *Saxon Service*, but afterwards was made General of the Artillery to the Emperor, whose Troops he commanded in the *Isle of Corsica* in 1732.

V. CHRI-

V. CHRISTINA, who was married to *Frederick*, Margrave of *Brandenburg-Anspach*; and died a Widow in 1729.

The Duke's Grandfather was EBERHARD: He was twice married, and had 25 Children, two whereof successively continued the Branch of *Stutgard*; the first, *William-Louis*, was Father of the above-mentioned Duke *Erbert Louis*, who died in 1733, leaving only one Granddaughter behind him, viz. *Louisa*, born in 1722; and the other, *Frederick-Charles*, Father to the reigning Duke.

### The DUKE of Wirtemberg-Neustadt.

CHARLES-RODOLPH, born in 1667.

General to his *Danish* Majesty till 1716, when he succeeded his Brother *Frederick-Augustus*, and in 1729 was made General Veldt-Marshal of the Emperor's Armies. He has no Issue.

The Duke's Father was FREDERICK; by his Wife, a Daughter of *Brunswick*, he had these Children:

I. *Frederick*, who died in 1716; by his Wife, the Heiress of *Eberstein*, he had,

1. *Augusta*, who married the Count of *Hohenlohe-Langenburg*.

2. *Leonora*, born in 1694.

VOL. I.

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3. *Fre.*



3. *Frederica*, Canoness of *Gandersheim*.

II. *SOPHIA*, who was married to the Count of *Stolberg*.

III. *FERDINAND*, born in 1659. He was at first a General in the *Danish* Service, and afterwards, Commander in chief of the *Dutch* Infantry in 1693; and Colonel of the *Dutch* Guards, for King *William*, in 1698; and died at *Sluise*, in *Dutch Flanders*, of which Place he was made Governor in 1701.

### *The DUKE of Wirtemberg-Oels.*

*CHARLES*, born in 1690: He married a Daughter of the late Duke of *Wirtemberg-Weilting*.

His Father was *CHRISTIAN*: He was four times married, and, besides the present Duke, left these Children:

I. *CHRISTIAN*: He embraced the *Catholick* Religion at *Rome* in 1723. By his Wife, a Daughter of the Count of *Ridern*, he has Four Children.

II. *AUGUSTA*, married to the Duke of *Weissenfels-Barby*.

# *The DUKE of Wirtemberg-Bernstadt.*

**C**HARLES, born in 1682, married a Daughter of *Sax Meinungen*. He is Son of *Julius Sigismund* and *Sophia* of *Mecklenburg-Swerin*.

☞ The Branches of *Montbelliard* and *Weilting* are extinct; the former in 1723, and the latter in 1705; and their Estates are devolved to the surviving Families above-mentioned.

The Duke of *Wirtemberg-Stutgard* is a *Estates* considerable Prince, and possesses one of the finest and most fruitful Countries in *Germany*. The Mountains are full of Mines and Vineyards, the Vallies stocked with large Herds of Cattle, and the Forests with Variety of Game. The *Danube* which runs by its Neighbourhood, and the River *Neckar* which runs through the Country, enrich the Inhabitants by the Conveniency of transporting their Commodities; so that the Duke, on a great Emergency, is able to raise 20,000 Men in a little time; but he is so wise to *Forces*. keep no more than 4 or 5000 Men on foot, besides his Guards, which are in the finest Order. The *Matricula* places him on a *Par* with the Electors of  
Q. 2                      *Mentz,*

*Mentz*, *Cologne*, the *Palatinate* and *Brandenburg*; and his Troops make a considerable Figure in the Armies of the Empire. *Wirttemberg* is a free Country, and governed by the States, which are composed of the Nobility, Clergy, and the Towns. The usual Portion of the Daughters of the *Stutgard* Family, is about 6000 *l* and that of the Daughters of the other Branches, about 4000.

The Duke of *Wirttemberg Stutgard* is the only one who has a Seat in the Diet, where he has two Votes, one for the Duchy of *Wirttemberg*, and the other for *Montbelliard*.

The Dukes of the *Silesian* Line have only Seats in the Estates of the Duchy of *Silesia*, in Consideration of the small Principality of *Oels*.

Prerogatives.

There are several Princes that hold of the Duke of *Wirttemberg-Stutgard*. When the Emperor commands his Armies, the Duke carries the Imperial Banner; which is *Or*, a *Baton Sable*, pointed, *Argent*; with a *Spread-Eagle*, *Sable*. He is also great Huntsman of the Empire, and joint Director of *Swabia* with the Bishop of *Constance*. He is moreover Colonel of the Troops of that Circle.

His Dominions are, 1. The Duchy of *Wirttemberg*: It has the *Palatinate* and *Franconia*



*Franconia* on the North, the *Danube* on the South, *Baden* on the West, and *Augsb- burg* on the East. 'Tis about 60 Miles long and as many broad, and is exceeding populous; but the frequent Wars between the Emperor and *France*, have both lessened the Number of People, and greatly ruined the Country; each Army striving to get Footing in it, on account of its great Fertility. In the Duchy is comprised the Counties of *Aurach*, *Groningen*, and *Kalbe*; the Bailiwicks of *Teck*, *Kirkheim*, *Owen*, *Guttemberg*, *Achalmen*, *Balingen*, *Dutlingen*, *Blaubeurin*; the Fort of *Hohenstauffen*; Part of the County of *Eberstein*; the Lordships of *Tubingen*, and *Wieltingen*, the latter was united to the Duchy in 1705: The County or Principality of *Montbelliard*; the Lordships of *Blumont*, *Hericourt*, *Chatelet*, *Clermont*, *Clairvaux*, and *Passevant*; the seven last lie in *Burgundy*, of which County they are Fiefs.

The Duke of *Wirtemberg-Neustadt* has only the Town and Territory of *Neustadt* on the Frontiers of *Franconia*, *Weinsberg* and *Mockmuble*.

The Duke of *Wirtemberg Oels*, possesses the small Principality of *Oels*, in *Silesia*; the Lordships of *Sternberg* and *Medzibor*, in *Moravia*.

*Titles.*

The Titles of the Princes of *Wirttemberg* are, Dukes of *Wirttemberg*; Counts of *Montbelliard*, Lords of *Heidenheim*, &c.

*Arms.*

The Arms of *Wirttemberg* are, Or, three *Demi-Perches*, or Branches of Stags-Horns *Sable*, laid face-wise one above another, for *Wirttemberg*. In the first, *Lozenges Or* and *Sable*, for *Teck*. In the second, *Azure*, a Standard Or, placed bend-wise, charged with a *Spread-Eagle Sable*, for the Standard of the Empire. In the third, *Gules*, two *Trouts Or*, Back to Back, for *Montbelliard*. The Helmets are Or crowned, surmounted with a *Heron*, with white Feathers in its Mouth, for *Wirttemberg*, &c.

*Residence.*

The D. of *Wirttemberg-Stutgard* resides at *Stutgard*, the Capital of the Country: It is pleasantly situated in a Valley surrounded with Vineyards; 'tis pretty large, and well fortified; the Castle is very ancient, but is adorned with fine Gardens, and a Pleasure-House. The Town is much resorted to because of its natural Baths, which cure many Diseases. In 1726 Duke *Eberhard-Lewis* transferred his Residence from *Stutgard* to *Ludwigbourg*, where he built a handsome Palace: But the last Duke thought fit to return to his Capital.

The

The Revenue of the Duke of *Wirtem-Revenues*.  
*berg-Stutgard* have been reckoned at about 400,000*l.* a Year; the least they can be put up at is 200,000; for he possesses one of the most fertile Countries in *Europe*, only it has the Misfortune to be surrounded with other Countries, viz. the *Palatinate*, *Franconia*, and *Alsace*, as fertile as it; so that the *Wirtembergers* have hardly any Export for their Commodities.

The Duke's Court is numerous, his *Court*.  
Liveries rich, and his Stables furnished with the finest Horses. There is commonly a *French* Comedy here, at the Charge of the Prince; and all other Entertainments usual at the Courts of the Kings.

The Establishment of this Country is *Religion*.  
*Lutheranism*, there is no other Religion tolerated: But the last Duke turned *Roman* Catholick, and saw his Children brought up in that Faith. But Things are now like to take another Turn; for by his Will, the Duke of *Wirtemberg-Neustadt* is Administrator of the Duchy, who is a *Lutheran*, as is also the Count *de Nostitz*, who is appointed the young Duke's Governor.



The other three Princes of this House reside at *Neustadt*, *Oels*, and *Barnstadt*. They and their Subjects are *Lutherans*.

Univer-  
sity.

The University of *Tubingen* was founded by Count *Everard* in 1417, advanced and endowed by his Successors. None are admitted here but such as are descended of ancient Families, and accounted Gentlemen. The Civil Law is chiefly studied. The first Rector was *Naclerus*, whose historical Works were published by *Melancthon* in 1500. Among other learned Men who have had their Education here, *Crusius* and *Schickard*, both well versed in the Oriental Languages, are of chief note. There is also an Academy for the young Nobility at *Montbelliard*.

#### W R I T E R S.

Writers.

*Geo. Cardner*, Ducatus *Wirtemberg*. Descriptio, in qua omnia ejus Oppida, Monasteria, Pagi, Nemora, Flumina, et Rivuli alicujus nominis diligenter exprimuntur, Fol. *Antwerp*, 1579, et apud *Ortelium* 1595.

*Martini Crusii*, Oratio de vetustissimo Ducatus *Wirtembergici* Comitatu, 4to. *Tubing.* 1595.

Documenta rediviva Monasteriorum præcipuorum in Ducatu *Wirtemb.* sitorum, 4to. *Tubing.* 1536.

*Joh.*

*Job. Ulr. Pregizer* Historisch und Genealogische Ephemerides des Hoch fustlichen Hauses Wurtemberg, Fol. *Tub.* 1729.

N.B. The House of *Austria* bears the Title and Arms of *Wurtemberg*, and claims the Right of Succession on the Failure of the Duke's Heirs Male, for no other Reason but for the Emperor *Charles V.* driving Duke *Ulrick* out of his Dominions in 1519, and seizing them; tho' he was restored in 1534, by the Assistance of the King of *France*, and the Landgrave of *Hesse*.





## VII.

*The LANDGRAVES of Hesse.*

This House is divided into Two Principal Branches; which are those of

**CASSEL and DERMSTADT.**

The first comprizes, I. *Hesse-Cassel.*  
II. *Hesse-Rheinfels.*

The other, I. *Hesse-Dermstadt.* II. *Hesse-Homburg.*

The other Branches of this House are extinct, and their Titles and Estates descend to the surviving Branches.

*The LANDGRAVE of Hesse-Cassel,*  
**KING of Sweden.**

**F**REDERICK, born the 16th of April 1676; Knight of the Order of the *Elephant*, and of the *Black Eagle*, in 1705. Made Lieutenant-General of the *Dutch Army* in 1702; General of their Horse in 1707; Generalissimo both by Land and Sea, of the Armies of the  
the



the King of *Sweden*, in 1717; Regent of the Kingdom in his Absence; and King of *Sweden*, on the Resignation of Queen *Ulrica*, in 1720. He succeeded his Father in the Landgraviate of *Hesse-Cassel*, in 1730.

He took to his first Wife *Louisa* Daughter to the late King of *Prussia*, who died in 1705; and to his second, in 1715, *ULRICA LEONORA*, Princess Royal of *Sweden*, and Sister and Heiress to King *Charles II.* of that Kingdom, to whom she succeeded in 1718; but two Years after she resigned the Regal Dignity to the Landgrave, to which the States of the Kingdom agreed. They have no Children.

This Prince's Father was *Charles*, who was born in 1654; he married a Daughter of *Courland*, by whom he had, besides the Landgrave,

I. *SOPHIA*, Widow of the late Duke of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*.

II. *CHARLES*, Major-General in the *Dutch* Service; he fell before the Citadel of *Liege*, in 1702.

III. *WILLIAM*, General of the *Dutch* Cavalry, and Governor of *Mastricht* since the Year 1723; by his Wife, a Daughter of *Sax-Weitz*, he has,

I. *Fre-*

1. *Frederick*\*, born the 2d of *August* 1720.

2. *Mary*, born the 25th of *June* 1721.

IV. *LOUIS*, killed at the Battle of *Ramillies* in 1706.

V. *MARIA-LOUISA*, born the 26th of *January* 1688; married in 1709, to *John-William* Prince of *Nassau-Dietz*, or *Friesland*, who died in 1711. This Princess is Mother to his Serene Highness the Prince of *Orange*.

VI. *MAXIMILIAN*, born in 1689, Lieutenant-General of the Emperor's Forces in 1720; he had the Regiment of Foot vacant by the Death of General *Zumjungen*, in the *Milaneze*, in 1732. In 1720 he married a Daughter of *Hesse-Dermstadt*, by whom he has,

1. *Ulrica*, born in 1722.

2. *Christina*, born in 1725.

3. *Wilhelmina*, } Twins, the youngest

4. *Maria*, } is dead.

5. A Daughter, born in 1730.

VII. *GEORGE*, born in 1691. Lieutenant-General of the *Prussian* Army, and Governor of *Minden*.

And six more, who died young.

\* *As this young Prince is presumptive Heir to the Landgrave his Uncle, who has no Issue of his own, it is not to be doubted but Great Britain has an Eye on Him, for one of Her Princesses.*

The Landgrave's Grandfather was,  
 WILLIAM VI. who died in 1663 ; he  
 married a Daughter of *George-William*,  
 Elector of *Brandenburg*. Their Children  
 were,

I. *Charlotte* ; married to *Christian V.*  
 King of *Denmark*.

II. *William*, who died at *Paris* in 1670.

III. The late Landgrave.

#### *Collateral Line of Philips-Thal.*

IV. *Philip*, who died in 1721. He  
 had his Title from a Castle which he  
 built at *Creutzberg*, called *Philips-Thal*.  
 He married a Daughter of *Solms-Lanbach*,  
 by whom he had several Children, par-  
 ticularly, 1. *Charles*, who is Lieutenant-  
 General in the *French* Service. By his  
 Wife, a Daughter of *Sax-Eysenach*, he  
 has a Son and Daughter. 2. *William* ;  
 he is in the *Dutch* Service, and made Go-  
 vernor of *Ypres* in 1732. By his Spouse,  
 a Daughter of *Anbalt-Bernburg*, he has  
 also a Son and a Daughter.

V. ELIZABETH ; married to *Frederick I.*  
 King of *Prussia* ; she died in 1683.



**The LANDGRAVE of Hesse-Rheinfels.**

**J**OSEPH, born in 1705; married a Daughter of the Prince of Salm in 1725.

His Father, to whom he succeeded in 1731, married a Daughter of *Loewenstein-Wertheim*; by whom he had,

I. The reigning Landgrave.

II. *Leonora*, Widow to the late Prince of *Sultzbach*.

III. *Caroline*, who was married in 1728 to the Duke of *Bourbon*, Prince of *Condé*, Prince of the Blood of *France*.

And three more, who are yet unmarried.

His Grandfather, who was the first of the Branch, died in 1693. That Prince's second Son *Charles*, who died in 1711, formed the Collateral Line of *Wanfried*, upon which we need enter into no Detail.

**The LANDGRAVE of Hesse-Dermstadt.**

**E**RNEST-LOUIS, born in 1667; was Colonel of the Troops of the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, in 1722. By his Wife, a Daughter of *Brandenburg-Anspach*, he has these Children:

I. Do-

I. DOROTHEA, married to the Count of *Hohenlohe-Oebringen*; she died in 1723.

II. *Louis*, Hereditary Prince; he died in 1732; he married a Daughter of *Hannau*, by whom he had six Children, one whereof is dead: The rest are, *Louis*, born in 1719; *George*, *Caroline*, *Louisa*, and *John*; the last was born in 1726.

III. *Frederica*, married to *Maximilian* of *Hesse-Cassel*.

The Landgrave's Father was *LOUIS*, who died in 1678; he was twice married, first to a Daughter of *Holstein-Gottorp*, and next to a Daughter of *Sax-Gotha*, by both whom he had thirteen Children; those of them who have made any Figure, or left Issue, are,

1. *GEORGE*, who turn'd *Roman Catholick*; and was made Viceroy of *Catalonia*, and a Grandee of *Spain*, in 1697; he afterwards sided with the Emperor, and was killed in the first Attack of *Mount-jou*, in 1705.

2. *PHILIP*, who also turning *Roman Catholick*, was made Governor of *Mantua* in 1714. He has two Children.

3. *HENRY*; he lives at *Butzbach*: He quitted the Emperor's Service, on a Misunderstanding betwixt him and the Count of *Stabremberg*.

4. *FREDERICK*: In Choice of his Religion, he followed the Example of his

two Brothers above-mentioned, and then turned Ecclesiastic; but, in 1707, he took to the Sword, and was made a Lieutenant-General in the *Russian Armies* in *Poland*, where he was wounded at the Encounter at *Lexno*, and died in 1708. The Czar, to shew how sensible he was of the Loss of this Officer, caused a *Roman Catholick Church* to be built where the Body of he Deceased was buried.

### *The LANDGRAVE of Hesse-Homburg.*

**FREDERICK-JAMES**, born in 1673, was made Lieutenant-General of the *Dutch Horse*, in 1709: He took to his first Wife, a Daughter of *Hesse-Dermstadt*, and to his second, a Daughter of *Nassau-Saarbruck*: By the former he has,

I. **LOUIS**, born in 1705; Commander in Chief of the Czarina's Forces in the *Ukrain*.

II. **JOHN**, Major-General of the *Russian Horse*; he died in 1728.

III. **FREDERICK**, born in 1721.

And five more, who died in Nonage.

*Origin.*

The Founder of the Family of *Hesse* is uncertain: Some Genealogists make him contemporary with *Pharamond* King of *France*; but this is attested by no ancient Writer.

PHILIP



PHILIP the Magnanimous, Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, who died in 1567, left four Sons, who shared his Dominions, and formed the four Branches of *Hesse-Cassel*, *Hesse-Marpurg*, *Hesse-Rheinfels*, and *Hesse-Dermstadt*. In time these Families spread into several others, some whereof are extinct.

The Rights and Prerogatives of the Sovereigns of this House are great: They have three Votes at the Diet of the Empire. They belong to the Circle of the *Upper-Rhine*; but *Hesse-Cassel* has a Voice among the Counts of the Bank of *Westphalia*, for the County of *Schaumburg*. Causes not exceeding 1000 Florins are determined by the Courts of the Country, without Appeal. The Princes have several Privileges in common, such as the Right of Protection and Imperial Prefecture of the City of *Witzlar*, which is at present exercised by *Dermstadt* alone. The Princes of *Cassel* are not of Age till Twenty-five Years; but those of *Dermstadt* at Eighteen.

The Estates of the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel* are, 1. The *Lower Landgraviate*, in which is the County of *Pleß*. 2. *Marpurg*, in *Upper-Hessia*. 3. The Principality of *Hirshfeld* on the *Fulde*. 4. Part

of the County of *Catzenellebogen*. 5. The County of *Schaumburg*, except *Buckeburg*, which belongs to the Count of *Lippe*. 6. *Smalcalden*, in the County of *Henneberg*. 7. The Bailiwicks of *Rotenberg* and *Saxen-bagen*.

The Prince of *Dermstadt*, who is little inferior in Wealth as in Dominions, to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel* his Revenue amounting to near 100,000 *l.* a Year, possesses, 1. The Upper Landgraviate, in which there are *Giessen*, *Butzbach*, *Aendorf*, *Battenberg*, *Berg*, &c. 2. The County of *Nidda*, which consists of several Bailiwicks. 3. The Lordship of *Itter*. 4. The Upper County of *Catzenellebogen*, in which lies *Dermstadt*. The Land of *Epstein*, *Braubach*, in Lower *Catzenellebogen*; and *Kirnbach*, in *Swabia*.

In 1736, the Count *de Hanau* dying without Issue, the Succession was awarded to the Prince of *Dermstadt* as next Heir, on Condition of his paying 20000 *l.* by way of Compensation, to the House of *Cassel*. The late Count kept a very pretty Court. His Country, and Capital, are chiefly inhabited by *Walloons* and *French* Protestants, who have established several Manufactures there, especially *Woollen* Stuffs, by which this small Spot is greatly enriched.

The

The Branch of *Rhinfelds* possesses,  
 1. The greatest Part of the Lower County  
 of *Catzenellebogen*; viz. *Rhinfeld*, *St. Goar*,  
 and *Gevernbausen*, the Bailiwicks of *Rie-*  
*chenberg*, *Florenstein* and *Brau*. 2. *Rot-*  
*temburg*, and its District.

The Branch of *Homburg* possesses only,  
 1. *Homburg* and its Territory. 2. *Bing-*  
*heim*. 3. *Wevelingen*, and *Helmstadt* with  
 its Dependences. The Prince of *Hom-*  
*burg* has, moreover, an Appannage of about  
 1000 *l.* from *Hesse-Cassel*, and 2000 from  
*Darmstadt*, *per Annum*, who are the two  
 elder Branches of this House.

This Country has in many Places large  
 Woods and Forests, which abound with  
 Deer, and all other sorts of Game. In  
 their Mountains they have Mines of Cop-  
 per, Lead, and other Metals, of which  
 they make some Profit. The Air is  
 wholesome, tho' cold; and in some Places  
 there is plenty of Corn and Wine, espe-  
 cially towards the *Rhine* and the *Leck*, its  
 principal Rivers: But the chief Commo-  
 dity here is Wooll, the Vallies abounding  
 with Sheep which have the finest Wooll  
 in *Germany*; it used to be bought by our  
*English* Merchants, and made into Cloth  
 here, or their Factories abroad.

The *Hessian* Princes have for Neigh-  
 bours *Brunswick*, *Saxony*, and the Elector  
 of *Mentz*, of the latter of whom they



are very jealous, because his Territories are intermixed with theirs.

*Revenues.*

Those who make the Revenue of this House amount to no more than about 100,000 or 120,000*l. per Annum*, do certainly under-rate the Matter. The small County of *Schaumburg* alone yields a Revenue of 10,000 *l.*; and upwards of 150 Years ago the County of *Catzenellenbogen* with the Forests of *Richards Walde*, was farmed at 12,000*l.*

*Forces.*

'Tis computed that the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel* has between 40 and 50,000 Men in his Dominions able to bear Arms. The 12,000 Men which we had in pay for five Years, brought him in above one Million of Pounds.

*Court.*

The Landgrave, being also King of *Sweden*, resides at *Stockholm*; but his Brother Prince *William* (General in the *Dutch* Army) supplies his Place, at least, for six Months in the Year, and keeps a small Court at *Cassel*.

In the Infancy of the Reformation and after, the Princes of this House, as also those of *Saxony*, were grievously and basely used by the House of *Austria*, who attempted, under pretext of Religion, to  
ex-

extinguish both Houses, and make a Prey of their Estates. Landgrave *Philip the Magnanimous*, who was the Chief who procur'd and made the League betwixt the Protestant Princes of the Empire in 1530, at *Smalcald*, in Defence of their Religion and Liberties, being taken at the Battle of *Mulberg*, was, after solemn Treaty, contrary to the Emperor's Promise, and the Law of Nations, detained Prisoner five Years, upon a Trick of mis-spelling a Word in the Agreement, to which the Writer was corrupted, whereby the Emperor alledged, He did not promise that he should not be imprisoned; but, That he should not be perpetually imprisoned. The Descendants of that great, but unfortunate Prince, have all been eminent for their Magnanimity and Sanctity of Life. The two last Landgraves, in Gratitude to the *French* Protestants, for their so much profiting and improving the Country, gave, and endowed Churches and Free-Schools for their Use; as also Courts of Judicature of their own.

It has always been the wise Policy of this House, to strengthen themselves by Matches with the two Northern Crowns, the Families of *Brandenburg*, *Saxony* and *Brunswick*. And indeed the Elder Branch, viz. *Hesse-Cassel*, is arrived at so great Power and Wealth, and keeps so splendid

a Court, as to be well able to support the Electoral Dignity, at which it is now aspiring.

*Titles.*

The Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel's* Titles are, Landgrave of *Hesse*, Prince of *Hirschfeld*, Count of *Catzenellebogen*, *Dietz*, *Ziegenheim*, &c. The Titles of the other Branches are the same.

*Arms.*

Their Arms are, 1. *Argent*, a double Cross *Gules*, for *Hirschfeld*. 2. *Sable*, a Star *Or*, Coupe *Or*, for *Ziegenheim*, &c. *Azure*, a Lion, part *Argent*, part *Gules*, for *Hesse*. The Helmets are Five: The 1st, for *Hesse*; 2d, for *Hirschfeld*; 3d, for *Ziegenheim*; 4th, for *Catzenellebogen*; 5th, for *Schawenburg*.

*Residence.*

The Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel* resides at *Cassel*, the Capital of the Country, seated in a pleasant and rich Plain on the Banks of the *Fulda*: 'Tis large, and very well fortified. The Arsenal is a large Building of hewn Stone, with Arms for 25,000 Men, and in the Room underneath, there are 200 Cannon, and many taken from the Emperor and King of *Spain*. The Landgrave has a Library well furnished with Books, and Curiosities. The Palace is large and strong, and well adorned both within and without. From it there's a de-



delicate View over the adjacent Country, from whence may be seen many Towns, the least of which contain 300 Houses, a Prospect not to be matched, but with that from the Palace of *Cleves*, in the Empire.

The other Princes of this House reside in those Places whence they have their Titles. *Dermstadt* is a small, but wealthy City; the Prince keeping a good Court.

The Branches of *Cassel* and *Homburg* Religion. are *Calvinists*; *Dermstadt*, *Lutheran*; and *Rheinfelds* professes the *Roman Catholic* Religion; the latter is not tolerated in the Dominions of the other three Princes, except in the small Principality of *Hirschfeld*.

These Countries are adorned with several Universities and Academies. Universities.

At *Cassel* there is a Gymnasium, or College, which has produced some eminent Men, but it has been much eclipsed by the

University of *Marpurg*, which is one of the most flourishing in *Germany*; it was founded in 1426, but others say, not till 1607.

At *Gießen* there was also a University, which first began to flourish upon the Desertion of *Lutheranism* by their Professors

fessors at *Marpurg*, and their adhering to the Doctrine of *Calvin*: But in 1625, Landgrave *Lewis* recalled the Students, and, by a strict Edict, forbade any Professors for the future to teach at *Gießen*.

At *Rentelen*, in the County of *Schawenburg*, there is a Gymnasium.

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## VIII.

*The* MARGRAVES of Baden.

This House is divided into Two Branches,

BADEN-BADEN,

AND

BADEN-DURLACH.

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*The* MARGRAVE of Baden-Baden.

**L**OUIS-WILLIAM, born in 1702; Major-General in the Emperor's Army, and also of the Troops of the Circle of *Swabia*: He succeeded his Father in 1706; but was under his Mther's Guardianship till 1727, when he came of Age. By his Wife, a Daughter of *Swartzenburg*, he has two Children, viz. *Elizabeth*, born in 1726; *Charles*, born in 1728.

His Father, who died in *December* 1706, was the famous *Louis-William*, Generalissimo of the Army of the Empire: He was born at *Paris* in 1655. He signalized himself by his Victories against the *Turks*, and his Defence of the Empire against the



the *French*. The Elector of *Hanover*, *George I.* of *Great Britain*, succeeded him in this Command, in very discouraging Circumstances. The Margrave, by his Wife, a Daughter of *Sax-Lauenburg*, who died in 1733, had,

I. The reigning Margrave.

II. *AUGUSTA*, married in 1724 to the present Duke of *Orleans*; she died in 1726; leaving Issue *Louis-Philip* Duke of *Chartres*, born in 1725; and *Louisa*, who died soon after her Mother.

III. *Augustus*; Dean of the Chapter of *Augsburg*, and Canon of *Cologne*.

Six Infants died in the Cradle.

The Margrave's Grandfather was,

*FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN*, who by accident, in 1669, shot himself when he was a Hunting. He left Issue by his Wife, a Daughter of *Carignan*, only the late Margrave.

### *The MARGRAVE of Baden-Durlach.*

*CHARLES-WILLIAM*, born in 1679.

He is a General in the Emperor's Army, and Great Master of the Artillery of the Circle of *Swabia*. By his Wife, a Daughter of *Wirtenburg-Stutgard*, he had four Children, but they are all dead. *Frederick* his third Son, who died in 1732, had

had by his Wife *Charlotte-Louisa*, only Sister to the Prince of *Orange*, whom he married in 1727, two Sons; 1. *Charles-Frederick*, who was born the 10th of November 1728. 2. Another Son, born in 1732.

The Margrave's Father *Louis*, who died in 1709, was great Master of the Artillery of the Empire. He married a Daughter of *Holstein-Gottorp*, by whom he had several Children, *Jane*, *Albertina* and *Christophe*; the latter, who died in 1723, left Issue, *Charles* born in 1712. *Charles-William* born the Year following, and *Christopher* born in 1717.

The Margrave's Grandfather was *FREDERICK*; he married a Sister of *Gustavus Adolphus* King of *Sweden*, by whom he had several Children, the most famous whereof was *Charles*, a *Lutheran* Canon of *Strasburg*, and General of the Imperial Artillery; he died in 1703.

*Archinoald*, Major-Domo to *Clovis II.* *Origin.* King of *France*, is reckon'd the Founder of this House. From whom, after many Descents, came *Herman III.* from whom sprung the first Branch of *Baden*. The German Heralds can scarce determine the Pedigree of this Family, 'tis so ancient. From *Christopher*, who united the Branches of *Hochberg* and *Baden*, and died in 1527,  
pro-

proceeded the reigning Branches of *Baden-Baden*, and of *Baden-Durlach*.

*Prerogatives.*

The Margrave of *Baden-Baden* has one Suffrage at the Diet of the Empire, for *Baden*; and the Margrave of *Durlach* has two, for *Durlach* and *Hochberg*, and one more in the Bank of *Swabia*, as Count of *Eberstein*.

*Estates.*

The Estates of *Baden* are, the Upper Marquisate of *Baden*, containing the Baronies of *Baden*, *Beinheim*, *Bubil*, *Gravenstein*, *Ettlingen*, *Sultzberg*, *Stolbaffen*, *Radstadt*, and *Molberg*. 2. Part of the County of *Eberstein*. 3. Half the County of *Spanheim*. 4. The Lordship of *Usenberg*. 5. Nine Towns in *Bohemia*, which came to them by Marriage. 6. The County of *Guntzburg*, betwixt *Ulm* and *Augsburg*, and the Fort of *Kheil*; the two last were given to Prince *Louis* by the Emperor, as a Reward of his great Services; but the latter of these Places was restored to the Empire at the Treaty of *Baden* in 1714. The Margrave, however, enjoys the profitable Part of the Sovereignty thereof.

The Estates of *Durlach*, which are almost equal to those belonging to the Elder Branch, are, 1. The Lower Marquisate of *Baden*, containing the Towns of *Durlach*, *Pfortzheim*, *Gersbach*, &c. 2. The Mar



Marquisate of *Hochberg*. 3. The Landgraviate of *Sausenberg*. 4. The Lordships of *Roetelen*, *Baden-Weiler*, and *Muhlberg*. The Lordship of *Labr*, which has occasioned a long Dispute at Law betwixt *Durlach* and *Nassau-Saarbruck*, was at last, by a Decree of the *Aulick Council*, in 1724, given to the latter.

This Country, which is one of the finest in *Germany*, lies on the Eastern Banks of the *Rhine*, has the *Palatinate* on the North, *Switzerland* on the South, the *Black Forest* on the East, and *Alsace* on the West. It is near 50 Miles long, and 20 broad, and very fruitful in Corn and Wine, but chiefly in Hemp, which they sell to the *Dutch* and *Flemings*: It is, moreover, full of Villages and fair Gardens. The *Rhine*, *Entz*, *Wurb*, *Phints*, and other Rivers, afford them Plenty of Fish, and Chaces, and Parks, afford them abundance of Venison and Fowl. But the Inhabitants chief Profit and Advantage come from the great Numbers of excellent hot Baths, and Mineral Springs, that occasion a great Resort of the Nobility from most Parts of the Empire. The People are stout and warlike, and make good Soldiers.

The Margraves form many and great Pretensions, the least whereof almost equals Pretensions.  
what

what they are actually in Possession of. The two Princes are absolute.

Court.

The Prince of *Baden* resides at *Rastadt*, where the late Prince *Lewis* built a very stately Palace. It was in this Town where the famous Treaty was concluded betwixt the Emperor and *France*, in 1714. The Closet in the Palace where Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* and Marshal *Villars* sign'd it, is shewed to Strangers. *Baden*, the Capital of the Marquisate, stands among Hills, and is but indifferently built; but the excellent Baths occasion a great Resort of good Company to it.

The Prince of *Durlach* has always some Forces on foot. His Regiment of Horse and Foot Guards is in fine Order. He resides at *Carlsrouche*, that is, *Charles's Rest*. 'Tis a new Town and Palace built by the present Margrave *Charles*: 'Tis finely situated, and excels in noble Visto's, and Walks cut out in the adjoining Forest. There is a very pretty Court kept here; the Entertainments are Operas at the Palace, Musick, Parties of Hunting, &c.

The Hereditary Prince dying in 1732, his Son, Nephew to the Prince of *Orange*, is presumptive Heir. His Grandfather, the Reigning Margrave is reckoned one of the best accomplished Princes in *Europe*,  
and

and his Mother, only Sister to the Prince of Orange, is a virtuous Princess, and lives with Dignity. The late Prince Lewis of Baden, tho' possessed of many and great Offices, left vast Debts, but his Dowager, by good Oeconomy paid them all off.

The Revenues of the two Margraves *Revenues.* are almost equal, and may amount to about 80,000 l. each.

*Durlach*, the chief Town of the Principality is pretty large, and well built; the Palace far exceeds that of *Baden*. The Margrave has a good Library kept here, with a large Collection of ancient Coins and Medals.

Their Titles are Margraves of *Baden* *Title.* and *Hochberg*, Landgrave of *Sausenberg*, Count of *Spanheim* and of *Eberstein*, &c.

Their Arms are, Or, a Brochant Gules, *Arms.* for *Baden*. 1. Cheeked, Argent and Gules, for *Spanheim*. 2. Quarter'd, a Rose Gules, and a Bear Sable, on a green Hill, for *Eberstein*, &c.

At *Durlach* there's a Gymnasium, with Professors of the several Faculties.

The



*Religion.*

The Prince of *Baden* and his Subjects are *Roman Catholics*. The Prince of *Durlach*, and his Subjects are *Lutherans*; but the other two reigning Religions of the Empire, the *Calvinists* and *Roman Catholics*, are tolerated by the present Margrave.

## WRITERS.

*Writers.*

Vera totius Marchionatus *Badensis* et *Hochbergenfis*, cæterorumque Ducatum, &c. ad Principis hujus Nominis spectantium Geometr. Astron. Delineatio. Apud *Janssonium. Amstelod.*

*Con. Schutzfleisch*, de Rebus *Badensibus*, 4to. *Wittebergæ*, 1677.





IX.

*The* DUKES of Holstein.

This House is divided into Two Principal Branches;

*The* ROYAL and DUCAL.

The *Royal* forms, besides the Family of Denmark, those of, I. *Sunderburg*, subdivided into *Beck* and *Wiesenburg*. II. *Norburg*, which was extinct in 1722, on the Death of the last Prince. III. *Glucksburg*. IV. *Ploen*.

The *Ducal* has form'd no Branches; but is distinguished from the *Royal* by the Title of *Holstein-Gottorp*.

*The* DUKE of Holstein-Sunderburg.

(Formerly called Augustsburg.)

**C**HRISTIAN, born in 1696, succeeded his Uncle ERNESTUS in 1731. He married a Daughter of the Count of *Guldenloew*, by whom he has three Sons, and two Daughters; the

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S

eldest,

eldest, *Frederick*, was born in 1721, and the youngest in 1731.

The Duke's Father was Dean of the Cathedral of *Hamburg*; he resided at *Augustsburg* in the Isle of *Alsen*, and died in 1714. By his Wife, a Daughter of the Count of *Ahlefeld*, Chancellor of *Denmark*, he had, besides the present Duke, two Daughters.

The Duke's Grandfather was *Ernest*; he married a Daughter of *Holstein Glucksburg*, by whom he had *Louisa*, Abbess of *Itzehoe*, afterwards married to *Frederick*, Governor General of the Kingdom of *Prussia*; she became Widow in 1728. 2. *Ernest*, who embraced the *Roman-catholick* Religion, and was made a Canon of *Cologne*; but on his returning to *Lutheranism*, he did, by Consent of the King of *Denmark*, possess the Lands and Titles of *Sunderburg*, and died in 1731, without Issue.

### *The DUKE of Holstein-Beck.*

**F**REDERICK, born in 1714. His Father, who was Major General in the *Prussian* Service, died in 1728; he was twice married, and had the present Duke, and *Sophia*, born in 1722.

His Grandfather was General Velt Marshal of the *Prussian* Army, and Governor of



of *Koningsberg*, and died also in 1728. He left Issue, 1. *Charles*, Colonel of a *Saxon* Regiment of Foot, turned *Roman-catholick* in 1723, and married a natural Daughter of the late King of *Poland*. 2. *Philip*, Major General in the *Prussian* Service.

His Great Grandfather resided in the Castle of *Beck* near *Hervorden* in *Westphalia*, and left several Children; the most remarkable whereof were, 1. *Frederick*, who, on his turning *Roman-catholick*, was made a General in the Imperial Army; he fell at the Battle of *Franca Villa* in *Sicily* in 1719. 2. *Antony Gunther*, Lieutenant General in the *Dutch* Foot, and Governor of *Ypres*, and in 1733 promoted to the Government of *Boisleduc*.

### The DUKE of Holstein-Weisenburg.

**L**EOPOLD, born in 1674; on his turning *Roman-catholick*, he was made Privy Counsellor to the Emperor, and in that Quality resides at *Vienna*. By his Wife, a Daughter of the Prince of *Lichtenstein*, he has five Children; the eldest whereof, who was born in 1715, is married to *Joseph-Maria*, Duke of *Guastalla*; the rest are unmarried. The Duke's Father, on the Emperor's making him Ge-

neral Velt Marshal of his Armies, embraced the Faith of *Rome*. On his Death, which happened in 1724, his Imperial Majesty gave the Bailiwick of *Wiessenburg* in *Misnia* to the Elector of *Saxony*.

His Grandfather, who was thrice married, had a numerous Issue; one of which, a Daughter, he gave in Marriage to the famous *Louis Rabutin*, Count of *Bussy*, General of the Imperial Cavalry, and Governor of *Transilvania*; he died in 1716. His Widow, and four more of her Brothers and Sisters turned *Roman-catholicks*; she died in 1725.

### *The* DUKE of Holstein-Glucksburg.

**FREDERICK**, born in 1701. had the Regiment of *Oldenburg* in the *Danish* Army in 1729. His Father, who died the same Year, was twice married; 1st, to a Daughter of *Sax-Eysenburg*; 2dly, to *Catharine*, Countess of *Ablefeld*, Widow to the famous *Saxon* General *Johnston*; she died in 1726 without Issue; but the Duke's first Wife bore to him several Children.

*The*

*The DUKE of Holstein-Ploen, or  
Norburg.*

**FREDERICK-CHARLES**, born in 1706, was declared Prince of the Blood Royal of *Denmark* in 1722, and afterwards of *Norburg* and *Arroe*, vacant on the Death of his Uncle *Joachim-Frederick*. In 1730 he married a Daughter of the Count of *Raventlau*.

The Duke has an only Sister, who was born in 1704.

*The DUKE of Holstein-Gottorp.*

**CHARLES-FREDERICK**, born at *Stockholm* in 1700, succeeded his Father in 1702, and took the Reins of Government into his own Hands in 1717. He went to the Court of *Petersburg* in 1721, where he was in high Favour during the Reign of the late Empress of *Russia*; and returned to his own Country in 1727, having married, two Years before, *Anna-Petrowna*, Daughter to *Peter I.* Emperor of *Russia*; by whom he had only one Son, *Charles-Peter-Ulrick*, who came into the World two Months before the Death of his Mother, which happened in 1728; she was born in 1708.



This Prince had the Title of *Royal Highness* conferr'd upon him in 1723; and in 1734 an annual Subsidy of about 5000 *l.* given him by the States of *Sweden*; to which Kingdom, in case their *Swedish* Majesties die without Issue, he is presumptive Heir, thus:

The Duke's Father *Frederick IV.* (who was General of the Militia of *Swedish Pomerania* and *Bremen*, and killed at the Battle of *Kliffow* in *Poland* in 1702), married *Hedgwick-Sophia*, Daughter to *Charles XI.* King of *Sweden*, and eldest Sister to the late *Charles XII.* and to *Ulrica*, the present Queen.

The Duke's Grandfather married a Daughter of *Frederick III.* King of *Denmark*, by whom he had, 1. *Sophia*, who was married to *Augustus-William*, Duke of *Brunswick Wolfembuttel*. 2. *Christian*, Bishop of *Lubec*, and Regent of *Holstein* during the Minority of his Nephew; he died in 1726. He married a Daughter of *Baden-Durlach*, by whom he had 11 Children, three whereof are dead. 3. *Mary*, Abbess of *Quedlinburg* since the Year 1708.

Origin.

The first Line of this House fail'd in *Adolph*, who died in 1459, having declar'd *Christian I.* King of *Denmark*, his Successor, this Prince being Son to *Theoderick* the *Fortunate*, by *Hedgwife* of *Holstein-Schaw-*

*Schawenburg.* *Christian I.* who got *Holstein* erected into a Duchy, was also at the same time King of *Norway* and *Sweden*. *Frederick I.* established the *Augsburg* Confession in his Dominions in 1523. From him are descended the present Branch of *Holstein-Gottorp*, and the Royal Family of *Denmark*. His second Son *Adolph* succeeded to the Duchy of *Holstein*. The Branch of *Sunderburg* is descended from *Christian III.* from whose Son *John* the Branches of *Holstein-Ploen* and *Glucksburg* come. From *John's* Son *Alexander* comes the Branch of *Holstein-Beck*, &c. The extinguished Branches we do not mention.

*Holstein* has two Votes in the Diet of *Prerogatives* the Empire, and in the Circle of *Lower Saxony*; one for *Gottorp*, and one for *Gluckstadt*. It has also two Votes among the Counts of the Bank of *Westphalia*, for the Counties of *Oldenburg* and *Delmenhorst*.

The Branch of *Holstein-Ploen* is the most considerable after that of *Gottorp*. The other Branches are of little Account; however, the Nature of this Work requires, that we specify what each of them possesses.

I. The Branch of *Sundersburg* possesses *Estates* in the Isle of *Alsen*, *Augustsburg*, &c.

II. That of *Beck* has *Beck* with its Dependencies, and *Frankbagen* in the Duchy of *Sax-Lawenburg*.

III. With relation to the Branch of *Wiesenberg*, we have only to take notice, that the Emperor gave that Bailiwick to the Elector of *Saxony* in 1724; in lieu of which he made the Duke one of his Privy Council.

IV. The Duke of *Glucksburg* possesses *Glucksburg* with its Dependencies, in the Duchy of *Sleswick*.

V. To the Family of *Ploen* belong *Ploen* with its Territory, *Arensbeck* and *Rethwick* in the Duchy of *Holstein*, and the Castle of *Norburg* in the Isle of *Alsen*.

The Estates which the Ducal Branch of *Holstein-Gottorp* possess, or ought to possess, are, 1. The half of the Duchy of *Sleswick*, which the King of *Denmark* seized, and still keeps, under Pretext that the Infant-Duke had, during the War of the North, violated the Treaty of Neutrality. 2. In *Holstein*, *Kiel*, *Brodisholm*, and some other Lands. 3. *Oldenburg*, *Heiligenhafen*, *Neustadt*; *Eutin* is possessed by the Bishop of *Lubeck*. 4. The Isle of *Femeren* in the *Baltick*. 5. *Trittau* and *Rheinbeck*. 6. *Lunden* near the River *Eyder* and *Heyde*.

This Country of *Holstein*, which has *Denmark* on the North, the Electorate of *Hanover*



*Hanover* on the South, and the *Baltick* on the East and West, is about 90 Miles from East to West, and 45 from North to South. It is in general very fruitful in Corn, Fruits, and rich Pasturages; and the Inhabitants are much given to Commerce, for which the Country is well situated. It is divided into *Holstein Proper*, *Wagria*, *Stormar*, and *Dithmarsh*. 'Tis governed by two Regencies; that for the King of *Denmark* at *Gluckstadt*, and the other for the Princes, at *Gottorp*.

Touching the Revenue, &c. of the Duke of *Holstein-Gottorp*, see the Discourse at the End of this Book.

The Arms of the Ducal House of *Hol- Arms.*  
*stein* are, for *Norway*, *Gules*, a Lion rampant, *Or*; in his Paws a Battle-ax, *Argent*. For *Holstein*, *Gules*, a Nettle-leaf open, and charged in the middle with a little Escutcheon; the Whole *Argent*. For *Sleswick*, *Or*, two Lions passant-gardant, *Azure*, &c. They have over them the three Helmets of *Norway*, *Silesia*, and *Holstein*.

The Princes of *Holstein* have all the *Title.*  
same *Title*; *N.N.* Heir of *Norway*; Duke of *Sleswick*, *Holstein*, *Stormar*, and *Dithmarsh*; Count of *Oldenburg* and *Delmenhorst*.

They

They reside at those Places whence they have their Titles.

Univer-  
sity.

The University of *Kiel*, which has had many learned Professors, was established by *Christian Albert*, Duke of *Holftein-Gottorp*, in 1664.

The Inhabitants of this Country are *Lutherans*, tho' some of their Princes have embraced the *Roman-catholick* Religion.

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## X.

*The PRINCES of Anhalt.*

This House is divided into four Branches;

1. *Dessau.* 2. *Bernburg.* 3. *Coethen.* 4. *Zerbst.*
- 

*The PRINCE of Anhalt-Dessau,*

**L**EOPOLD, born in 1676. He is first Minister to the King of *Prussia*, and is Velt-Marshal of his Army, Governor of the City and Citadel of *Magdeburg*, President of the Council of War, &c. By his Wife, a Burgher's Daughter of *Dessau*, (whom the Emperor has qualified Princess) he has, 1. *William*, born in 1699, a Lieutenant General. 2. *Leopold*, Major General. 3. *Dietrich*, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot. 4. and 5. *Frederick*, Lieutenant Colonel; and *Maurice*, Captain; all in the *Prussian* Service. 6. *Louisa*, married to the Prince of *Anhalt-Bernburg*; and 3 more Daughters.

The Prince's Father was also General of the Army of *Brandenburg*, and died in 1693.



1693. By his Wife *Henrietta*, Daughter to *Henry-Frederick*, Prince of *Orange*, who was born in 1635, and died in 1708, he had, 1. *Elizabeth*, Abbess of *Hervorden*; she married afterwards *Henry*, Duke of *Sax-Barby*. 2. *Henriette*, married in 1683 to *Henry-Casimir*, Prince of *Nassau-Dietz*, Grandfather to the present Prince of *Dietz* or *Orange*; she died in 1726. 3. *Mary*, married to Prince *Radzivil*, Duke of *Olyka*. 4. *Jane*, married to the late King of *Prussia*'s Brother; she became Widow in 1711, and was made Abbess of *Hervorden* in 1728.

### *The PRINCE of Anhalt-Bernburg.*

**F**REDERICK, born in 1700; he has married a Daughter to the present Prince of *Anhalt-Dessau*. His Father was twice married, and left Issue by both his Wives. His Grandfather, by his Wife, a Daughter of *Deux-Ponts*, had two Sons; the eldest continued the Branch of *Bernburg*, and the younger formed a particular one, which is that of *Anhalt-Hoym*.

*The PRINCE of Anhalt-Coethen.*

**AUGUSTUS**, born in 1697, succeeded his Brother in 1728. He has six Children alive; the eldest, *Gilisa*, was born in 1722.

The Prince's Father, who died in 1704, left several Children.

*The PRINCE of Anhalt-Zerbst.*

**JOHN**, born in 1677; he has twice married, but without Issue.

His Father, who died in 1718, had, besides his Highness, a Daughter, who was married to the late Duke of Sax-Gotha.

The collateral Line of *Dornburg* began in *John-Louis*, who died in 1704, and left a numerous Issue.

The most sober Genealogists carry the *Origin*. Origin of this House no higher than *Be-rentbaldus*, who made War upon the *Thuringians* in the 6th Century: It appears indeed from History, that it has been productive of many famous Men, and mighty Warriors.

*Joachim-Ernest*, who died in 1586, left five Sons, who divided the Principality among

among them: *John-George* had *Dessau*; *Christian*, *Bernburg*; *Rodolph*, *Zerbst*; *Augustus*, *Pleskau*; and *Lewis*, *Coethen*. Having all Children, and being of equal Authority, they unanimously agreed to submit to the eldest of the Family, who has the supreme Government. They have but one Vote in the Diet of the Empire, and generally depute one of their own Number to represent them. They belong to *Upper Saxony*, and have for Neighbours the Electors of *Brandenburg* and *Saxony*.

*Estates.*

The Estates of the Prince of *Anhalt-Dessau* are, the Principality of *Dessau*, containing *Dessau*, a well-fortified Town on the *Elb*; it lies in a pleasant and fruitful Country; *Ragun*, *Jesnitz*, &c.

*Bernburg* possesses the Lordships of *Bernburg* and *Ballenstadt*, *Old Anhalt*, *Hartzgerode*, and the Abbey of *Gernrode*, of which last the Princes of *Anhalt* have the Advowson.

*Coethen* has *Coethen* or *Koethen* with its Territory, *Plotzkow*, the Bailiwicks of *Nienburg* on the *Sala*, *Wolfen*, the Upper County of *Warendorf* and *Gusten*.

*Zerbst* possesses *Zerbst*, the Bailiwicks of *Lindau*, *Roswic*, *Rosla*, *Mublingen*, *Walter-Nienburg*, and *Meckern*, the Lordship of *Favern*.

The



The Princes of this House form Pre-Pretensions to the Duchy of Sax-Lawenburg; but they are not like to make them effectual, since that Country is fallen to the Family of Hanover.

The Prince of Zerbst has the Reversion of the Land of Kniphausen.

These Princes reside at Dessau, Bern-Residence. burg, Koethen, and Zerbst.

'Tis computed, that each Prince may have a Revenue of about 7000 *l.* a Year: But Dessau and Zerbst must be worth more, the former having lately purchased some considerable Fiefs, and the latter the rich Lordship of Javern. Tho' the *Matricula* makes this Principality furnish no more to the Empire than 9 Horse, and 20 Foot; yet in the last general War it maintained a Regiment of Foot. The *Atlas Historique* says, It is able to raise 6000 Men; which may justly be doubted of.

The Titles of the Princes of Anhalt are, N.N. Prince of Anhalt, Count of Ascania, Lord of Zerbst, Bernburg, &c.

Their Arms are, *Argent*, a *demi Eagle*, *Arms. Gules*, Part of Saxony, for Anhalt.

There

There is no University in this Country; but Prince *Lewis* of *Coethen* founded a Society of learned Men, who have chiefly laboured on Translations of ancient Authors, and the Improvement of the *German* Language.

*Religion.*

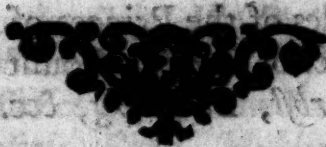
The Inhabitants of this Country are partly *Calvinists*, and partly *Lutherans*. *Dessau* and *Barby* are *Calvinists*, and the other Princes *Lutherans*.

## W R I T E R S.

*Casp. Sagittarii* Historia Principum *Anbaltinarum*, 4to. *Jena*, 1686.

*Joh. Beckmans* Histoire des *Furstenthums*, 3 Vol. Fol. *Anbalt*, 1710, 1716.

We shall now proceed to the Account of the  
SECULAR PRINCES of the Empire of the  
NEW CREATION.





# I. The Dukes of Aremberg.

1. Aremberg. 2. Ligne. 3. Chimay.

## The DUKE of Aremberg.



EOPOLD, born in 1690,  
Duke of Aremberg, Croy and  
Arschot; Grandee of Spain.  
He was wounded at the Battle  
of Malplaquet in 1709; and

the same Year made Governor of Mons,  
Great Bailiff of Hainault, and Lieutenant  
General in the Imperial Army; and in  
1737 was made \* Generalissimo of the  
Emperor's Troops in the *Austrian Nether-*  
*lands*. By his *Italian Lady*, a Daughter  
of the Duke de Brisaccia, he has one Son,  
and four Daughters; the Son was born in  
1721.

\* 'Tis remarkable, that since the Reign of Philip II.  
King of Spain, none of the Nobility of the Netherlands,  
so eminent for the Antiquity and Splendor of their Fa-  
milies, have had the Post of Generalissimo of the Forces  
in their own Country, till now.



The Duke's Father was *Philip*, Captain General of the Emperor's Guards, &c. He died at *Peterwaradin*, in 1691, of the Wounds he had received in the Battle fought near *Salenkeman*: He left Issue only the present Duke, and *Mary*, a Lady of fine Learning and Piety; she now resides in *Holland*, and is considered as one of the Heads of the *Jansenist* Party there. She is now a Widow, having been twice married; first, to *Francis Egon de la Tour d'Auvergne*, Marquis of *Bergen op Zoom*; and next, to the Marquis *de Mezi*. To her first Lord she has borne an only Daughter, Heiress of the Marquisate of *Bergen op Zoom*; but she died in 1728, having been married to the late Prince of *Sultzbach*, and borne only one Son, the present Prince of *Sultzbach*, presumptive Heir to the Elector Palatine.

The Duke's Grandfather was *Charles Eugene*; he married a Daughter of *Cusance*, Baron of *Belvoir*.

### *The PRINCE of Ligne.*

**C**LAUDE LAMORAL, born in 1683, Prince of the Holy Empire, of *Ligne* and *Amblise*, Peer of *Flanders*, &c. was made a Lieutenant General in the Imperial Army in 1733. By his Wife, a Daughter

Daughter of *Salm*, he has two Sons, and a Daughter; the eldest was born in 1721.

The Prince's Father was *Henry-Lewis*, Governor and Captain General of the Duchy of *Limburg*; he died in 1702, leaving by his *Spanish* Lady several Children.

His Grandfather was Viceroy of *Sicily* for the King of *Spain*. By his Wife, a Daughter of *Nassau-Sigen*, he had several Children; whereof some made a good Figure in their native Country the *Netherlands*, and others married in *Portugal*.

### The PRINCE of Chimay.

**C**HARLES, a General in the Emperor's Army, formerly Governor of *Brussels*; by his second Wife he has a Daughter, born in 1729.

His Father was *Philip*, Count of *Bosfu*, &c. he succeeded to the Principality of *Chimay*, on the Failure of the former Branch. He died in 1688, leaving Issue; of which these two have made the greatest Figure; *Thomas Philip Walrad*, Count of *Beaumont*, Grand Provost of *Ghent*, Archbishop of *Mechlin* in 1714, and Cardinal in 1719; and *Alexander*, who is a General in the Emperor's Army.

The House of *Ligne* or *Aremberg* is ancient, and has produced several great

Men, whose Names shine in the Annals of the *Low Countries*.

The Principality of *Aremberg*, according to the *Matricula*, belongs to the Circle of the *Lower Rhine*; it lies in the Land called *Eiffel*; it is not considerable, but for the Title and Vote it gives the Duke in the Diet of the Empire; however, he frequently resides here. His other Estates, which lie in the *Low Countries*, are, the Town of *Areschot*, with a small Territory, *Roubais*, *Hensdem*, *Rutcbeford*, *Pinneburg*, and *Recum*: In *Burgundy*, *Champlite* and *Fautognes*.

The Estates of the Princes of *Eigne* and *Chimay* are scattered, but lie mostly in the *Netherlands*. *Chimay* is a neat Town, adorned with the Prince's Palace, which hath pleasant Gardens, and Labyrinths adjoining; it has a large Territory. *Bossu*, about two Miles from *Mons*, is a pretty Village, and has the fairest Castle in all the *Netherlands*; upon which Account *Charles V.* made it an Earldom.

The Princes of *Aremberg* are *Roman-catholick*.



## II.

*The PRINCES of Hohen-*  
*zolern.*

This House is divided into Two Branches;

Into that of,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{Heching.} \\ 2. \text{Sigmaring.} \end{array} \right.$

*The PRINCE of Hohenzolern-*  
*Heching.*

**F**REDERICK, born in 1663,  
General in the Emperor's Army.  
His Sons are all military Men, and  
his Daughters Nuns.

*The PRINCE of Hohenzolern-*  
*Sigmaring.*

**J**OSEPH, born in 1702; he married  
in 1722, but has no Issue. His Fa-  
ther, who died in 1716, left many Chil-  
dren; some of whom are provided for in  
the Army, and others in the Cloisters.

*Origin.* This ancient House has had Alliances by Marriage with Emperors, Electors, and others, the greatest Families in the Empire.

*Prerogatives.*

The Princes are Chamberlains of the Empire, and Vicars to the Elector of *Brandenburg* in that Office. The small Estates they have are independent, and hold of the Empire alone. They belong to *Swaabia*, and border on the Duchy of *Wurtemberg*.

*Estates.*

The elder Branch possesses, 1. the Principality of *Hobenzolern*, which is about 25 Miles long, and 8 broad. 2. The Lordship of *Hechin* or *Hechingen*, comprised within the Principality. 3. *Zolern*, an ancient Castle, which gives Title to the Princes.

To the younger Branch belong, 1. the Counties of *Sigmaringen* and *Veringen*. 2. The Lordships of *Heyerloch* and *Werstein*.

*Residence.*

The Prince of *Hechingen* resides at *Hechingen*, a Town betwixt the *Danube* and the *Neckar*, 10 Miles South from *Taubingen*.

The other Prince resides at *Sigmaringen*, a great open Town on the *Danube*.

They

They and their Subjects are *Roman-catholic*.

W R I T E R S.

*Casp. Helmerici* Lib. 3. de insigni antiqua Familia Comitum *Zolerenſium*, &c. 4to. *Magdeb.* 1636.

*Jo. Prigretzers* *Deutchers Regiurungs*, &c. des Hauses *Hohenzolern*. Fig. Fol. *Berlin*, 1703.







## III.

*The* PRINCE of Lobkowitz.

**P**HILIP, born in 1680, Great Master of the Household to the reigning Empress. By his second Wife, a Daughter of the Count of *Althan*, he has six Children; the eldest was born in 1723.

His Father was Counsellor of State to the Emperor, and his Commissary General at the Diet of *Ratisbon*, &c. He died in 1715. He had four Wives, by two of whom he left a numerous Issue; particularly *Joseph*, Aid de Camp to the Emperor; he fell before *Belgrade* in 1717; and *George*, Major General in the Imperial Army; in 1722 he succeeded to the Lordships of *Eyenberg* and *Neuendorff*, and died at *Naples* in 1730. By his Wife, a Daughter of the Count of *Waldstein*, he left three Children; the eldest, *Charles*, was born in 1719.

His Grandfather was first Minister and Favourite of the Emperor *Leopold*; but afterwards he had the Misfortune to fall into deep Disgrace, and to be confined to live

live on his Estate in *Bohemia*, where he died of Melancholy in 1677.

Some Genealogists bring the Origin of <sup>Origin.</sup> this House very high: What we know for certain is, that *John* of *Lobkowitz* was Great Master of the Household to the Emperor *Winceflas*, King of *Bohemia*.

The Branch of *Bilin* was extinct in 1707.

This Prince's Estates are, 1. the Duchy <sup>Estates.</sup> of *Sagan*; which contains *Pribus*, *Normburg*, and *Friwald*, in *Silesia*. 2. The County of *Sternstein* in the *Upper Palatinate*. 3. *Chlumrick*, *Randnitz*, *Schenfee*, *Frauenstein*, and *Reichenstein* in *Bohemia*.

This Prince is Roman-catholick; his Seat <sup>Religion.</sup> is at *Sagan*, a large and populous Town <sup>Residence.</sup> in *Silesia*; but his Office obliges his constant Attendance at *Vienna*.





IV.

## *The PRINCE of Salm.*

**L**EWIS OTTO, born in 1674, married a Daughter of *Nassau-Hadamar*, by whom he has three Daughters: The first is married to *Nicolas*, Wildgrave and Rhingrave of *Neufville* (a Branch of the House of *Salm*); the second to the Prince of *Ligne*; and the third to the Prince of *Hesse-Rottenburg*.

The Prince's Father was *CHARLES*, Great Master of the Emperor *Joseph's* Court, and Counsellor of State. He had two Wives; by the second, a Daughter of *Edward*, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, he had the present Prince, and *Legnora*, who is married to the Duke of *Ursal*.

*Origin.* This Prince is descended from the ancient *Wildgraves* and *Rhingraves*\* of *Salm*; he belongs to the *Upper Rhine*.

\* *The Names of Wildgrave and Rhingrave denote the first Establishment or Seat of a Family: For Wildgrave signifies a Count or Earl settled in a Forest or Desert; and Rhingrave is as much as to say, a Count living on the Rhine.*

His



His Estates are, 1. the half of the *Estates*. County of *Salm* in *Lorain*, at the Foot of the *Vogues*; this Land is called *Upper Salm*, to distinguish it from *Lower Salm*, situate in the *Ardennes*. 2. The Barony of *Anholt* in the County of *Zutphen*. 3. The Lordships of *Fenestrang*, *Ogenville*, *Neuville*. 4. *Armans* and *Demeringen*. 5. The Toll of *Geyßenheim* on the *Rhine*; every Vessel that passes, pays a Pound of Pepper, or the Value in Money, as it is currently sold in the City of *Mentz*.

The Prince of *Salm* forms several Pre-*Pretensions*; but the most considerable is that *sions*. to the Crown of *Great Britain*, by virtue of his Mother, who is a Grand-daughter to *Frederick V.* Elector Palatine, and *Elizabeth*, Daughter to King *James I.*

He is a *Roman-catholick*, and formerly *Religion*. resided at *Anhalt*.

His Titles are, *Lewis Otto*, Prince of *Titles*. the Holy Roman Empire, Prince of *Salm*, Wildgrave of *Daun*, &c.

*Nicolai Reirfneri Anathemata, seu Aræ Writer.*  
*Sepulcrales Familiæ Salmenfis. Argent.*  
1686.



V.

## The PRINCES of Dietrichstein.

This House is divided into several Branches; viz.

Into Those of

*Hollenburg, Wetschelsaed, Rabenstein, &c.*

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### The PRINCE of Dietrichstein.

**W**ALTHAR, Counsellor of State to the Emperor, &c. By his second Wife he has *Mary*, married to *William*, Count of *Kinsky-Chinitz*, Chamberlain to the Emperor, and Governor of *Bohemia*; and several other Children. His Father left a numerous Issue.

The Count of *Hollenburg* is *Gundacre*, Counsellor to the Aulick Court; he was Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor to *Denmark* in 1709.

The Count of *Wetschelsaed*, or *Ebenau*, is *Gundacre*; he has several Offices at the Court of *Vienna*. Both his Father and Grandfather left a numerous Issue.

The Count of *Rabenstein* is *John*, President of the Imperial Chamber; he has several Children. This

This House, which is of the Duchy of *Carinthia*, is ancient; it belongs to the Circle of *Austria*.

The Prince of *Dietrichstein* possesses, 1. the Principality of *Dietrichstein*, containing the Lordships of *Niclasburg*, *Holenburg*, *Finkenstein*, and *Thalberg*, with other Lands in *Carinthia*, and in *Moravia*. 2. The Barony of *Trasp* in the Circle of *Austria*.

The other Princes have no Estates worth mentioning.

*Dietrichstein* is *Roman-catholick*, and resides at *Niclasburg* in *Moravia*.







## VI.

*The PRINCES of Nassau.*

This House has formed Three principal Branches;

Those of

I. *Orange*, extinct in King *William III.* of *Great Britain.*

II. *Dillenburg*, divided into the Branches of,

1. *Sigen*, Catholick and Protestant.

2. *Dillenburg.*

3. *Dietz*, which is also called *Nassau-Friseland*, or *Orange.*

(4. *Hadamar*, extinct in 1711.)

III. *Saarbruck*, divided into the Families of the Counts of *Idstein*, *Weilburg*, *Ottweiler*, and *Ufingen* (for which see the Counts of the Empire, in the second Part of this Work).

*The PRINCE of Nassau-Sigen,*

*of the Catholick Branch, was,*

**W**ILLIAM HYACINTH, born in 1668. Upon his Subjects complaining of his bad Government, the Aulick Council gave an Arret in their Favour in 1708; but the Diet of

*Ratisbon*, to which the Prince appealed, mitigated the Sentence, and restored him to his Estates: Notwithstanding which, the Elector of *Cologne*, in Quality of Director of the Circle, has ever since kept a Garison in the Castle of *Sigen*. In 1726, the Prince, under the borrowed Name of Count *de Chalons*, retired into *Spain*, where his Catholick Majesty gratified him with a Pension. His Death, which happened in 1735, has given Rise to sharp Contests about his Succession: Amongst the Competitors, the Prince of *Dietz* or *Orange* is one of the most considerable; and it is not to be doubted, but the King of *Great Britain*, as Elector of *Hanover*, and the other Protestant Powers of the Empire, will with all their Might back his Pretensions at the Diet. The other Competitor, of any Consequence, is another Prince of the *Nassau* Family, who is a *Roman-catholick*.

The late Prince, tho' twice married, first to a Daughter of *Furstemburg*, and then to a Daughter of *Hobenloe*, has left no Issue.

His Father, who died in 1699, was Dean of the Knights of the Golden Fleece, and Governor of *Spanish Guelders*. He had three Wives; by the second he had *William Hyacinth*, Provost of the Church, and Chancellor of the University of *Louvain*, and promoted to the See of *Trebisond* by

by the Pope in 1728; *Francis*, a General in the Troops of *Spain*; *Emanuel*, a Major General to the Emperor, and late Administrator of *Nassau-Sigen*.

*The PRINCE of Nassau-Sigen,*  
*of the Protestant Branch.*

**FREDERICK-WILLIAM**, born in 1706, succeeded his Father in 1722, and the Year following had a Company in the *Dutch Service* given him. He has married a Daughter of the Count of *Sayn*, by whom he has a Son and a Daughter.

His Father was twice married, and left a numerous Issue.

*The PRINCE of Nassau-Dillenburg.*

**CHRISTIAN**, born in 1688; and in 1725 he married *Isabel Charlotte*, Aunt to the Prince of *Orange*.

His Father, who married a Daughter of the Duke of *Lignitz*, had seventeen Children, six of whom died in their Infancy.

*The*



*The* PRINCE of Nassau-Dietz,  
Friesland, or Orange.

**WILLIAM-CHARLES-HENRY**

**FRISO**, born the 21st of *August*, 1711. He married *Anne*, Princess Royal of *Great Britain*, on the 14th of *March*, 1734: She was delivered, after a long and dangerous Labour, of a Princess, who died in the Birth; the Corps was presently laid on a Bed of State, and ordered to rest there three Days for the View of the People; it was afterwards carried to *Delft*, and there interred in the Burying-place of the Family.

The Prince's Father was,

**JOHN WILLIAM FRISO**, born in 1687, Prince of *Nassau-Dietz*, Stadtholder of the two Provinces of *Friesland* and *Groningen*, and one of the *Dutch* Generals in the late War; he died in 1711. He married a Daughter of the late Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, by whom he had these two Children;

I. **CHARLOTTE AMELIA**, born the 2d of *October*, 1710; in 1727 married to the hereditary Prince of *Baden-Durlach*; he died in 1732, leaving only one Son.

II. The Prince of **ORANGE**.

The Prince's Grandfather was,

**HENRY CASIMIR**, Prince of *Nassau-Dietz*; he was born in 1657, and died in

VOL. I.

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1696.

1696. By his Wife, a Daughter of George II. Prince of *Anbalt-Dessau*, he had,

I. JOHN WILLIAM, of whom we have but just spoken.

II. HENRIETTA-ALBERTINA, born in 1686. She resides at *Lewarden*.

III. MARIA AMELIA, born in 1689. She lives at the *Hague*.

IV. SOPHIA-HEDGWIC, born in 1690, married to that unhappy Prince, the present Duke of *Mecklenburg-Swerin*; the Marriage was dissolved in 1710. She resides at *Butzow* in *Mecklenburg*.

V. ISABEL CHARLOTTE; she was born in 1692, and married to the Prince of *Nassau-Dillenburg* in 1725.

VI. JANET-AGNES, born in 1693.

VII. *Louisa-Leopoldina*, born in 1695.

VIII. HENRIETTA-CASIMIRE, born after the Death of her Father, in 1696.

*The Origin.*

Touching the Antiquity of this Illustrious House, *de Limieres* says, That from Memoirs writ and preserved by its Counts, he was informed, that two Brothers followed *Cæsar* in his Conquest of the *Gauls*, who, as a Reward for their Service, gave them Part of the *French County*; and from hence they carry in their Arms a *Lion Or*, in a *Field Azure*. One of those Princes, in Remembrance of a Hunting-match, which yielded

yielded him a great deal of Pleasure, built the little Town of *Nassau*, which afterwards gave Title to his Successors. But if this Antiquity may seem to be too far fetch'd, *Josephus Piso*, in his *History of the Princes of Orange*, by making *Adolph*, Count of *Nassau*, who died in 703, the Author of this Family, seems to us to err on the other Extreme. The admirable antique Monuments, which are still easily perceived about the Town of *Nassau*, such as the Remains of Publick Ways, Cirques, Aqueducts, and Triumphal Arches, do evidently demonstrate it a Place of the first Antiquity. The learned *Pontanus*, in his *History of Guelderland*, makes *Otho I.* Count of *Nassau*, Founder of the Family of *Salm*; his Son, by Marriage, succeeded to the fine Countries of *Guelderland* and *Zutphen*. A Descendant of this Prince formed the Branch of *Dillenburg*, and died in 1292. *William* called *the Aged*, the 5th in Descent from him, had two Sons, *William* and *John*: The first had the Estates which belonged to the House of *Nassau* in the *Low Countries*; and he moreover had, in 1554, *Orange*, a small Principality in the South of *France*, as Heir to his Cousin German *René*, Count of *Nassau*, to whom it had come by his Mother *Claudia*, Countess of *Challon*, only Daughter of *John*, Prince of *Orange*. This elder Branch, called *Nas-*



*sau-Orange*, ended in King *William III.* of *Great Britain*. *John*, the younger Son, had his Father's *German* Estates; he left several Sons, who formed the 4 Branches of *Sigen*, *Dillenburg*, *Dietz*, and *Hadammar*: The third Son, *ERNEST CASIMIRE*, was Author of the Family of *Dietz*; he is Great Grandfather to his Serene Highness of *Dietz* or *Orange*.

It must be needless to inlarge on the Encomiums of this Illustrious House, in a Book that is writ chiefly for the Use of *Protestants* and *Britons*. All Historians, even those who have been the most strenuous Abettors of Popery and Tyranny, own that, in general, it has been productive of great Men. *Cluverius* and others call them the Ornaments of *Weteravia*, and the Glory and Support of the *United Provinces*: And it is evident from History, that they have in all Ages been great Assertors of the People's Liberty.

To find eminent Men of the Name of *Nassau*, the brightest Name in Heroism, we need go no farther back than to *WILLIAM* of *Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*; to whom the *United Provinces* owe their Establishment, and their Glory. That great Prince, the Terror of *Spain*, being invincible in the Field, was basely shot in his own Palace by one *Balthasar Gerard*, a *Spanish* Spy, Anno 1584, in the 51st Year of

of his Age, with a Pistol charged with three Bullets, just as he was rising from Table, and ordering the Assassin a Passport to go to a certain Place, whither he was sending him.

II. MAURICE his Son succeeded, and carried on the great Work his Father had so successfully begun. He was the greatest Captain of his Age, particularly for the Discipline of his Armies, and the Ways of Fortifications he invented; and yet he died of Melancholy in 1625, occasioned, as it was thought, by *Spinola's* besieging and taking *Breda*, and the Miscarriage of his own Design on *Antwerp*. He was succeeded by,

III. FREDERICK-HENRY, his Brother, who was a wise and successful General. He died of a Dropsy in 1647, and was succeeded by his Son,

IV. WILLIAM II. a young Prince of great Hopes and Expectation, saith Lord *Clarendon*; he died of the Small-pox in the 24th Year of his Age, in 1650. He was a Prince of excellent Qualities, of a strong Constitution, and majestick Countenance; but had the Misfortune to have some Difference with some of the States, and in particular with the City of *Amsterdam*, who, jealous of their Liberties, obliged him to disband his Army, by which he was incapable of doing any thing to relieve his Father-in-law King *Charles I.*

of *Great Britain* \*. This, and other Disappointments, cast him into a deep Melancholy, which issued in the Disease that took him off. Seven Days after his Death, the Princess was brought to bed of a Son,

V. WILLIAM III. who was afterwards Stadtholder, and King of *Great Britain*. The People of *Holland*, having a great Love for him, because of the glorious Actions performed by his Ancestors in the Defence of their Liberty, gave their Governors no Rest, till they had nulled the Article of excluding him from all publick Offices; an Article which at first the *Dutch* were forced to consent to, to obtain a (dishonourable) Peace with *Cromwell* in 1654. This great Prince, the last of the principal Branch of the House of *Nassau*, viz. that of *Orange*, died of a Fever in 1702. The Close of the preceding Year, when he came from *Holland*, he was greatly eas'd of his Asthma (with which he had been troubled most part of his Time) by vomiting at Sea; But as he was hunting, his Horse fell, and the *Clavicula* of his Neck was put out; and tho' it was set again immediately, and he seem'd at first to recover, yet he lan-

\* See Lord Clarendon's *History*, Books 12 and 13.

guished



guished till the fatal 8th of March, the last Day of a glorious Life \*.

Tho'

\* The Character of this great Man, as given by the most judicious foreign Writers, is to this Effect: He was a Prince of extraordinary Endowments, of a solid and piercing Judgment, of a superior Genius, and invincible Courage. His Patience, Evenness of Temper, and Firmness of Mind, were Proof against all Attacks. He was sober, vigilant, wise in Council, valiant in Arms, and so indefatigable, notwithstanding the Weakness of his Constitution, that he continually applied himself to publick Affairs. He was always an Enemy to Divisions, studied the Peace of his Subjects among themselves, was ready to forget Injuries, and as much contemned Flattery and Vain-glory, as he pursued what was solid and true; nor was he ever diverted by Pleasures or Grandeur from the Love that he bore to his Country, and his Subjects. He was a Person of sincere Piety, solemn and constant both at his publick and private Devotions. He loved the Established Church of his native Country best, particularly for the Plainness and Simplicity of her Worship, which he thought was most agreeable to the Spirit of primitive Christianity, and perhaps as it best suited his own Taste and Temper, which were abhorrent of every thing that in the least savoured of Affectation and Ceremony. This however did not hinder him from having a tender Regard and Concern for other Churches, for he embraced them all in his charitable Arms; and those who knew him best, thought that the dearest Concern and Aim of his whole Life was, (not so much to be outwardly considered, as) in Effect to be the Father and Protector of reformed Christianity — To this general Character we will beg Leave to add that given us by Sir William Temple (which is only referred to by Bishop Burnet): "He was a Prince, saith that fine Judge of Men, "who joined to the great "Qualities of his Royal Blood, the popular Virtues of his "Country; silent and thoughtful; given to hear and "to inquire; of a sound and steady Understanding; much "Firmness in what he once resolved, or once denied; "great Industry, and Application to his Business, little

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\* The Character of this great Man, as given by the most judicious foreign Writers, is to this Effect: He was a Prince of extraordinary Endowments, of a solid and piercing Judgment, of a superior Genius, and invincible Courage. His Patience, Evenness of Temper, and Firmness of Mind, were Proof against all Attacks. He was sober, vigilant, wise in Council, valiant in Arms, and so indefatigable, notwithstanding the Weakness of his Constitution, that he continually applied himself to publick Affairs. He was always an Enemy to Divisions, studied the Peace of his Subjects among themselves, was ready to forget Injuries, and as much contemned Flattery and Vain-glory, as he pursued what was solid and true; nor was he ever diverted by Pleasures or Grandeur from the Love that he bore to his Country, and his Subjects. He was a Person of sincere Piety, solemn and constant both at his publick and private Devotions. He loved the Established Church of his native Country best, particularly for the Plainness and Simplicity of her Worship, which he thought was most agreeable to the Spirit of primitive Christianity, and perhaps as it best suited his own Taste and Temper, which were abhorrent of every thing that in the least savoured of Affectation and Ceremony. This however did not hinder him from having a tender Regard and Concern for other Churches, for he embraced them all in his charitable Arms; and those who knew him best, thought that the dearest Concern and Aim of his whole Life was, (not so much to be outwardly considered, as) in Effect to be the Father and Protector of reformed Christendom — To this general Character we will beg Leave to add that given us by Sir William Temple (which is only referred to by Bishop Burnet): "He was a Prince, faith that fine Judge of Men, "who joined to the great "Qualities of his Royal Blood, the popular Virtues of his "Country; silent and thoughtful; given to hear and "to inquire; of a sound and steady Understanding; much "Firmness in what he once resolved, or once denied; "great Industry, and Application to his Business, little



Prerogatives of the Princes of Nassau.

Tho' the aforesaid four Branches of this House did not obtain the Titles of Princes of the Empire till 1654; yet it is certain, they enjoyed Princely Prerogatives since the Time of the Emperor *Charles IV.* who dignified them with the Title of \* *Prince-Count.* They belong to the Circle of *West-phalia*, and have two Votes at the Diet of the Empire; one for *Sigen* and *Hadamar*, and the other for *Dillenburg* and *Dietz.*

Revenues.

The Revenues of this House, now that it is divided into so many Branches, cannot be very great: Some good Fiefs, however, belong to the Princes of *Sigen*, who have moreover enlarged their Territories by the Acquisition of *Bronchorst*, and the Reversion of *Nassau-Schaumburg.* And the Stadtholderships of four of the seven United

“ to Pleasures; Piety and Religion of his Country, but  
 “ with Charity to others; Temperance unusual to his  
 “ Youth; frugal in the common Management of his Fortune, and yet magnificent upon Occasion; of great Spirit and Heart, aspiring to the Glory of military Actions, with strong Ambition to grow great, but rather  
 “ by the Service than the Servitude of his Country. In  
 “ short, a Prince of many Virtues, without any appearing  
 “ Mixture of Vice.”

\* The Germans make of the Word Prince an Adjective, and, by annexing it to the Title of Count, shew that That Count enjoys the Rights of a Prince without being one: In like manner as we do with respect to the eldest Son of a King, when we call him Prince-Royal.

Pro-

Provinces, with the Succession to one half of King *William's* Estates, have greatly advanced the Prince of *Nassau-Dietz*: Not to mention the 80,000 *l.* that his Highness hath had with his Consort-Royal; and the Annuity of 5000 *l.* settled on her during the Life of her Royal Father.

The Estates belonging to the Princes of, *Estates.*

I. *Nassau-Sigen*, are, *Sigen* and its District, and a Part of the Succession of *Hadamar*.

II. To the Prince of *Nassau-Dillenburg*, *Dillenburg*; that Part of *Schaumburg*, which formerly belonged to *Hadamar*; the County of *Holtz-Apfel*.

III. To the Prince of *Nassau-Dietz*, *Friesland*, or *Orange*, the County of *Dietz*, the third Part of the *Hadamar* Estates, the County of *Spiegelberg*, the Town and Lordship of *Lewarden*, and near one half of the Dominions of the late King *William* (an exact List or Detail whereof is given at the End of this Volume).

The Titles of the Princes of this Family *Titles.* are, Princes of *Nassau*, Counts of *Catzenellebogen*, *Vianen*, *Dietz*, &c. That of *Nassau-Dietz* adds, Prince of *Spiegelberg*, Lord of *Lusfeld*, &c.

The Arms of those Princes are, I. *Arms.* Azure, sprinkled with *Billets Or*, a *Lion* of

of the same, langued, for *Nassau*. 2. *Or*, a *Lion Gules*, crowned and langued, *Argent*, for *Catzenellebogen*. 3. *Gules*, two *Fesses Argent*, for *Vianen*. 4. *Gules*, two *Lions Or*, Leopard-wise, for *Dietz*. The Helmets are, 1. *Or*, surmounted with two *Wings Sable*, for *Dietz*, &c.

*Residence.* The Princes of *Sigen* and *Dillenburg* reside at Places of the same Name; the Prince of *Dietz* or *Orange* at *Lewarden* in *Friesland*, and sometimes at the *Hague*, where he has a Palace; his Country-seats are *Loo*, the *House in the Wood*, and several others.

*Univer-  
sity.*

The University of *Herborn*, of which the Princes of *Nassau*, and the Magistrates of the City are joint Sovereigns, has always been, and still is, of good Repute: It is justly famed for the Education of many eminent Divines and Philologers, *John Piscator*, *Martinius*, *Althufius*, *Pasor*, *Alstedius*, and several others. In the Castle they have a handsome and well-furnished Library. The University was well endowed with the Revenues of Monasteries at the Reformation.

*Religion.*

The Catholick Branch of this Family being extinct, all the Princes, and the Inhabitants



habitants of this Principality, are mostly Calvinists.

W R I T E R S.

*Job. Textoris* Arbor Genealogica Familiae Nassovicæ. Fol. Francof. 1625.

*Tob. Weberus*, de Origine, Incrementis, Rebusque Gestis Comitum Nassoviorum. 4to. Ursellis, 1563.

*Arn. Montani* Domus Austriaco-Nassovica. 8vo. Amstel. 1663.

*Geo. Hornii* Disputatio de Comitatu Nassoviciæ. 8vo. Leidæ, 1645.

*Jo. Orlers* Genealogia Comitum Nassoviciæ. 8vo. Leidæ, 1661 & 1664.

*Ubb. Emmii* Vita & Res Gestæ Wilhelmi Ludovici. 8vo. Groningæ, 1621.

*Wilb. Baudarfii* vera Delineatio & Descriptio omnium Præliorum, Obsidionum, aliarumque Rerum Memorabilium, quæ, durante adversus Regem Hispaniarum Bello, sub Ductu Principis Austriaci, & Mauritii Nassovii gestæ sunt. Fig. 4to. Amstel. 1622.

*Gasp. Barlæi* Historia Rerum Octennium a Johanne Mauricio gestarum. 8vo. Cliviciæ, 1660.

Genealogie & Lauriers des Comtes de Nassau. Fig. en Fol. Leide, 1615.

Histoire de Guillaume III. par Medailles. Fol. Amst. 1692.

Histoire

*Histoire du Roy Guillaume III. par Sanfons. En 3 Vol. à la Haye, 1702. [It is much to be regretted, that Mons. Sanfons could not find Time to finish these excellent Memoirs, which comprise only the first Part of the Life of King William; but all imperfect as they are, they well deserve to appear in the English Tongue: Nothing but our excessive Fondness for Trifles, could have hindered this. Mons. Sanfons was well prepared and qualified for such a Work, on account of his Knowledge in the Languages, and the Access he had to private Cabinets during his long Abode at the Hague, where he was of singular Use to foreign Ministers, and particularly to some of our own, in penning Memoirs, &c. He was at the Treaty of Soissons with the Honourable Mr. Horatio Walpole, who afterwards rewarded his Care and Industry in a very handsome manner.]*

*Memoires de Frederic-Henrie, Prince d'Orange. En 4to. Amst. 1733. [These Memoirs contain the military Expeditions of that great Captain Frederick-Henry, from 1621 to 1646, enriched with his Portrait, and Figures representing his most memorable Actions, designed and engraved by that incomparable Artist, the late Mons. Picart. The original Manuscript was found in the Cabinet of Madame Henrietta of Nassau, third Daughter of Frederick-Henry, and*

and Mother of the Prince of Anhalt-Deffau, to whom the Publick is obliged for the Communication of these Memoirs.

La Vie de Jean-Guillaume-Frifo, Prince et Stadhouder de Frise. En 2 Vol. 12mo. Amst. 1714. [The Author of these Sheets, who was Governor to the Prince, and accompanied him into Flanders, gives us a very superficial Account of the late general War; but enters on a long Detail of those Battles and Sieges, wherein the Prince had any Share. The Descriptions are taken chiefly from the Gazettes of the Times. This Prince was Father to his Serene Highness of Orange.]

There is a brief History of the Princes of Orange, and of King William III. in the English Tongue.

Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire d'Hollande, par Auberi. En 12mo. à Paris, 1682, et 1711. [These excellent Memoirs are too well known to need any Recommendation here.]

The Reader may moreover consult, on this Occasion, the *Histories of the United Provinces*, composed by *Wicquefort*, *Basnage*, and *Le Clerc*.



VII.  
*The PRINCES of Aversberg.*

THIS House is divided into several Branches; but they do not merit any Detail: We shall but barely name them.

I. The Prince of *Aversberg* is HENRY-JOSEPH, who was born in 1696, and has several Children. His Father was a General in the Emperor's Service.

II. WOLFANG-ENGELBERT, Count of *Aversberg* and *Gotcbée*, Hereditary Marshal of *Carniola*. He is now in the 97th Year of his Age.

III. WOLFANG, Count of *Aversberg-Volcard*.

IV. WOLFANG, Count of *Aversberg-Purgstal*.

V. WOLFANG-WILLIAM, Count of *Aversberg-Waffen*. He is a General Officer in the Emperor's Troops.

Origin.

This Family have been seated in the County of *Windismark* from Time immemorial. The Lords belong to the Circle of *Austria*. Their Estates are,

1. *Aversberg* with its District in *Carni-Estates*.  
*ola*. 2. Part of the Pirncipality of *Mun-*  
*sterberg*, and the Lordship of *Franckenstein*  
 in *Silefia*. 3. The County of *Wels* in *Upper*  
*Austria*. 4. The Counties of *Gottsche*,  
*Seiffenberg*, and *Schoenberg*, in the Duchy  
 of *Carniola*. 5. The County of *Thingen*  
 in the Landgraviate of *Nellenburg* in *Sua-*  
*bia*.

This House is *Roman-catholick*.

*Religion.*



VIII.



## VII.

## The PRINCE of East-Friesland.

**C**HARLES-EDZARD, born in 1716, succeeded his Father, and married in 1734.

His Father GEORGE-ALBERT was born in 1690; he was twice married, but left Issue only the present Prince.

His Grandfather CHRISTIAN-EBERHARD died in 1708, and left a numerous Issue.

His Great Grandfather Enno-Ludowick II. was in 1641 married to *Henrica-Catharina*, Daughter to *Henry-Frederick*, Prince of *Orange*; and created Prince of the Empire by *Ferdinand III.* in 1653; but dying without Male Issue in 1660, he was succeeded by his Brother *George*, who married a Daughter of *Wirtemberg*, by whom he had the abovementioned *Christian-Eberhard*.

*Rudolphus-Christianus* being a zealous *Lutheran*, and falling into a Controversy, on that and some other Accounts, with the



the Citizens of *Emden*, who were *Calvinists*, they dispossessed him in 1595; where-  
in they were assisted by the *Dutch*, under  
whose Protection they put themselves. His  
Son *Enno* endeavoured to reassert his Right,  
but in vain; he married his Daughter to  
his Brother *John*, by the Pope's Dispensa-  
tion. In 1606, a Peace was made betwixt  
that City and the Count, by the Interces-  
sion of King *James I.* of *Great Britain*;  
since which Time, both that City and the  
Country have been governed by their own  
Magistrates and Laws; but have some sort  
of Dependence on the States of *Holland*.

The States of this ancient Country are  
composed of the Nobility, Boroughs, and  
Villages; and the Sovereign Council,  
which is established at *Emden*, is made up  
of six Administrators, two of the Nobility,  
two of the Towns, and two of the Pea-  
sants or Farmers. This Council of State  
is independent of the Prince, who has little  
more than the bare Name of Authority in  
*East-Friesland*; but is absolute Lord of the  
Districts of *Essens*, *Stedesdorf*, and *Witt-  
mund*.

The late hot Contentions betwixt the  
Prince and the States were compromised  
by the Emperor in Favour of the former;  
but how long the present Tranquillity in  
that Country will last, and how, on the  
Demise of the reigning Prince, the Preten-

- fions of the *Dutch*, the King of *Prussia*, and other Competitors, will be adjusted to the Satisfaction of all concerned, is hard to see. The Emperor has referred the Decision of this grand Affair to the King of *Great Britain*, as Elector of *Hanover*, and to the *States General*. We would only observe on this Occasion, That the Branch of *Friesland-Rietberg*, and after it the Prince of *Lichtenstein*, by virtue of ancient Family Contracts, seem to us to have Right to the Reversion of those Estates that do not hold of the Empire; but those that do, by a Treaty of eventual Succession, confirmed by the Emperor *Leopold* in 1694, descend to the King of *Prussia*; and the *Dutch* have a just Claim to some Fiefs, and to a round Sum of Money for their Garrison in *Emden* and the two Citadels, which were sent thither at the Desire of the Magistrates of that free City, and of the States of the Country.

For the present, it is the Interest of the Prince, and the States of the Country, to keep well with the *Dutch*, who will never suffer any foreign Power, and especially the King of *Prussia*, to seize their Country. However, those jealous Neighbours could not hinder that powerful Prince to establish his *African Company* in *Emden*, as being a free Port.

The

The Prince's Revenue, that arises from *Revenues*, his Dominions, and his patrimonial Territory of *Harling*, are sufficient to maintain his Household, and to enable him to send his Contingent to the Empire, and with the Assistance of his States, to defend his Country; but the principal Support of both, as has been just hinted, is from *Holland*.

There are many very antient and singular Customs and Usages, in the Form of Government, and Privileges of the Barons or Nobles of this Country. Civilians, and other Gentlemen of the Long Robe, seldom fail in the Course of their Studies, to let those antient Monuments escape their Attention. [See the Article of Writers.] Sir *William Temple* is of Opinion, that that Part of the *Anglo-Saxons*, who conquer'd *England*, came from *Friesland*.

The Prince's Dominions consist of, *Estates*;  
 1. The Principality of *East-Friesland* (so called to distinguish it from *West-Friesland*, a Province of the *Low-Countries*); it makes the most northern Part of *Westphalia*, being about forty Miles long, and twenty-six broad, and has the Bishoprick of *Munster* on the South, the Province of *Groningen* on the West, and the Sea on the North;



it is well seated for Trade, and the Country resembles *Holland* in divers Particulars; it exceeds it in Corn, and vies with it for Pasturage; so that it breeds great Numbers of excellent Horses, black Cattle, and Hogs; the Toll upon which, together with the Shipping, makes the chief Branch of the publick Revenue (which the Sovereign Council at *Emden* has the sole Management of). 2. The absolute Property of the large Territory of *Harling*, where are the Lordships of *Essen*, *Stedefeld*, and *Wittmund*.

The Prince has moreover the Reversion of the County of *Rietburg*, on the Demise of the Daughters of that Family, who enjoy it during Life.

He should likewise succeed to the small Counties of *Griechingen*, and *Puttingen*, in case the present Owner dies without Issue.

**Title.** His Titles are, Prince of *East-Friesland*, Count of *Rietberg*, Lord of *Essen*, &c.

**Residence.** He resides at *Aurich*, the second Town of the Country: Here are kept the Prince's Courts of Judicature, of which a Nobleman is always President, and a Doctor of Laws their Chancellor: They have nine Assessors, three of which are Noblemen, and six Civilians. The President is oblig'd  
to

to attend the Prince's Court out of Term-time, and to determine Causes within the Verge of the Palace.

This Prince and most of his Subjects *Religion.* are *Lutherans*, but there are also some *Calvinists*, *Anabaptists*, &c. in the Country.

### W R I T E R S.

*Ubbo Emmius* de Republica *Frisiorum*, in 8vo. *Leidæ*, 1616; & *Embden*, 1619. [The Reader will meet with many curious Observations in this chorographical and historical Account of *Frießland*, witten by the learned *Emmius*; to which he will do well to join the underwritten, viz.]

*Idem* de Antiquitatibus *Frisiorum* contra *Suffridum*. 8vo. *Embden*, 1620.

*Cornel. Kempii* Libri tres de Origine, Situ, Qualitate & Quantitate *Frisiæ*, 8vo. Col. 1588.

*Suffredi Petri* Libri tres de *Frisiorum* Antiquitate & Origine. 8vo. Col. 1590.—*Hamconii Frisia*.

*Ennon Brenneisen*, Ost-Friefische Historie und Landes-Verfassung. 2 Vol. [Fol. *Aurich*, 1720.



## IX.

*The PRINCES of Furstenberg.*

This House is divided into

1. *Furstenberg-Moeskirchen.*
2. *Furstenberg-Stulingen.*

I. **FROBEN FERDINAND**, Prince of *Furstenberg-Moeskirchen*, born in 1664, made Prince of the Empire in 1716, and Commissary General to the Emperor, at the Diet of *Ratisbon* in 1725. He has one Son born in 1724.

The Prince's Father left several Children.

II. **JOSEPH EBERHARD**, Prince of *Furstenberg-Stulingen*, or *Hulingen*, born in 1699. He has two Sons.

His Father, who was Chamberlain to the Emperor, fell at the Siege of *Landau*, in 1704, leaving some Issue.

The Branch of *Furstenberg-Heiligenberg* was extinct in 1716, on the Death of *Ant. Egon*. That Prince married in *France*; and his Children also match'd into



into several Families of that Kingdom. Egon's Uncle was the famous *William Egon*, Cardinal of *Furtemberg*, Bishop of *Strasburg*, who being in the *French* Interest, helped to bring that City under the Subjection of *France*, and procur'd himself to be chosen Archbishop of *Cologne*, which was one of the Causes of the War declared in 1689, betwixt the Empire and *France*. He died in 1704, and was succeeded in the See of *Strasburg*, by the Abbot, now Cardinal *de Roban*.

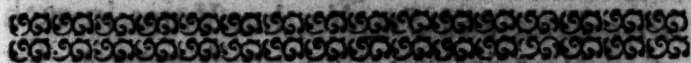
This ancient Family belongs to the *Origin*. Circle of *Swabia*, where they have two Votes for the Counties of *Baar* and *Hulingen*; and at the Diet of the Empire they have one Vote in Quality of Prince.

Their Estates consist of, 1. The Principality of *Furtemberg*, extended about seventy Miles in Length on both Sides the *Danube*. It has the Fountains of that famous River within its Boundaries; it borders on *Switzerland*, and is separated from *Alsace* by the Black Forest. The chief Towns are, *Hulingen*, *Baar*, *Heiligenburg*, *Moeskerchen*, *Gundelfingen*, *Wildenstein*, *Haingen*, and one third of the County of *Wiesenstein*. 2. The Lordship

ship of *Hausen*, in the Valley of *Kitzing*. 3. The Lordships of *Hoene*, *Sifchau*, *Frackau*, *Kornhaus* and *Neustadt*. 4. The Lordship of *Weitra*, on the Borders of *Bohemia*.

**Religion.** These two Princes are *Roman-catho-*  
**Residence.** *licks*, and reside at *Moeskirchen*, and *Hu-*  
*lingen*.





## X.

## The PRINCE of Schwartz- enberg.

**J**OSEPH-ADAM, born in 1722; he succeeded his Father in 1732, in the Post of Master of the Horse to the Emperor. The Count *de Trautmansdorf* officiates till the Prince comes of Age. His Father, who was kill'd as he was hunting within four Miles of *Prague*, by the rebounding of a Gun, which the Emperor was firing at a Stag, left Issue only the Prince, and a Princess, who is married to the Margrave of *Baden-Baden*. His Grandfather, who enjoy'd many high Offices at the Court of *Vienna*, left a numerous Issue.

The Dignities of Master of the Horse *Prerogatives.* to the Emperor, and Judge of the Sovereign Tribunal at *Rothweil*, are hereditary in this Family. On Failure of Males, Females succeed to those Offices, and transfer them to their Husbands or Children.

The



The Prince having Estates in *Franconia*, *Westphalia* and *Swabia*, has Votes in each of those Circles; two in *Franconia*, for *Schwartzenburg*, and the County of *Seinsheim*; one in *Westphalia* for *Gimborn*; and one in *Swabia*, for the County of *Sultz*, and the Landgraviate of *Kletgow*.

*Estates.*

His Estates then are, 1. The County of *Schwartzenburg* (erected into a Principality in 1654.) with *Hobenlandesberg*, and the Barony of *Seinsheim* in *Franconia*; they lie betwixt the Margraviate of *Anspach*, and the Bishoprick of *Bamberg*, and are about twenty Miles long, and twelve broad. 2. The Counties of *Sultz* and *Kletgow* in *Swabia*. 3. The Lordship of *Gimborn*, with the Town and Bailiwick of *Neustadt* in *Westphalia*. 4. The Lordship of *Murau* in *Upper Stiria*. 5. *Krumlau*, erected into a Duchy in 1723. The Lordships of *Wittingau*, *Frauenberg*, *Sechauff*, *Gnotzheim*, and *Westendorf* in *Bohemia*.

*Religion.*

This Prince is a *Roman-catholick*, but many of his Subjects are *Lutherans*, who have the free Exercise of their Religion.

*Residence.*

He resides at *Schenfeld* on the *Main*; but his Offices confine him much to *Vienna*,

*Vienna* and *Rotweil*; he sometimes lives at *Prague*, the Capital of *Bobemia*, in which Kingdom he has a large Estate, and makes a great Figure.

# W R I T E R.

*Joh. Haimb. Swartzenburga gloriosa, five de Ortu & Gestis Gentis Swartzenburgicae. 8vo. Ratisbonæ, 1708.*





## XI.

*The* PRINCE of Oettingen.

**T**HIS House is divided into two Branches; *Oettingen*, extinct in 1731, and *Wallestein*. [For which see the Counts of the Empire.]

*Albert*, a General in the Emperor's Service, and Governor of *Philipsburg*, was the last Prince of the elder Branch. He left only one Daughter. This Princess is Mother to the present Empress of *Germany*. Both Daughter and Mother are very corpulent, which, 'tis thought, is the principal Reason of their having so soon left off bearing Children; so that the Title is extinct, and his Estates descend to the younger Branch of *Wallestein*.

*Religion.* That Prince was *Lutheran*; but many of his Subjects are *Roman-catholicks*.

*Residence.* He resided at *Oettingen*, on the *Wernitz*.

W R I.



## WRITER.

*Jacob. Irſing* *Historia Divæ Virginis Oettinganae.* 4to. Monachii, 1643. [This Legend, in Bulk and Extravagance, yields to none that has yet appeared on the Subject of consecrated Images: Had it fallen into a Stillingfleet's, or any other such-like satirical Wit's Hands, they would not have fail'd to make good Game with it.]





## XII.

## The PRINCE of Lichtenstein.

**J**OHN NEPOMUCENE, born in 1724, Prince of *Lichtenstein-Gundakar*. He has an only Sister, who was born in 1721. His Father, who was four times married, died in 1732. His Grandfather left a numerous Issue.

The last Prince of the Branch of *Lichtenstein-Caroline*, was *John-Adam-Andrew*; he died in 1712, leaving only Female Issue, to whom he could only bequeath his moveable Goods.

**Prerogatives.**

This Family, which has always been honoured with the first Dignities at the Court of *Vienna*, derives its Origin from the House of *Este*, in *Italy*. It is rich both in Land and Money.

**Estates.**

1. In *Swabia* they possess the Lordships of *Vadutz*, and *Shellenburg* on the *Danube*, (the Scene where Part of that ever-memorable Battle of *Hochstadt* was fought,

on

on the 2d of July 1704) united and erected into a Principality call'd *Lichtenstein*, in 1719. 2. In *Silesia*, the Principalities of *Trappan* and *Jacoerndorf*, except some Lands belonging to the Count of *Henekel*. 3. In *Moravia*, the Lordship of *Sternberg*. 4. The Castle and Lordship of *Wolfsdorf*, within sixteen Miles of *Vienna*, besides several other Estates lying in the hereditary Countries. 5. The Principality of *Piombino*.

This Prince is *Roman-catholick*, and resides at *Nielasburg*, and *Wolfsdorf*; but most commonly at *Vienna*, in the magnificent Palace of *Lichtenstein*.

# W R I T E R.

*Isagoge Chronologica Lichtst. Genesis, ex Cuspiniani Austria, a Warner Com. Tillio collect. et edit. Fol. Ingolstadt, 1631.*







## XIII.

## The PRINCE of Pico- lomini.

**J**OHAN WENCESLAS, born in 1693. His Father, who died in 1714, left several Children, who are but indifferently provided for.

## Origin.

This House is originally of *Sienna* in *Italy*, but on a Commotion in the State, they retir'd into *Germany*. *Aeneas Silvius*, the last of the first Line, was Pope in 1456, by the Name of *Pius II.* He greatly enriched the Sons of his two Sisters, *Laodamia*, and *Catharine*; the Posterity of the Elder ended in the 17th Century, but that of the Younger still flourishes in the Person of the reigning Prince of *Picolomini*, and in some Branches that are settled in *Tuscany*.

## Estates.

The Prince's Estates are not considerable; they consist only of, 1. The small Prin-

**Ficol. I of GERMANY.**

321

Principality of *Amalfi*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. 2. The Lordships of *Nachod*, where he resides, *Grattlitz*, and *Her-  
manitz*.

XIX

**He is Roman-catholick.**

Religion;

**HANNIBAL CARPENTON**, born in 1679, Intendant of Carimbia. His father was the Baron of Carimbia. He was a Major-General in the Emperor's Troops.

The History of Carimbia, of late, has made no figure, is notwithstanding, said to be very rich. It claims for Antiquity, and is settled in the same manner as the other towns of Carimbia, who of a certain time, in Defence headed the Country, and gave Battle to the King of the Franks, as he was besieging the City of Carimbia.



The Prince of Carimbia has only the County of Carimbia in Carimbia, and some Lands in Alsace and Bavaria.

He is Roman-catholick and resides at Carimbia.

**Vol. I.**

**X**

**XIV.**

XV



## XIV.

*The PRINCE of Portia.*

**H**ANIBAL ALPHONSE, born in 1679, Intendant of *Carinthia*, &c. He has four Children. His Brother *Charles* is a Major-General in the Emperor's Troops.

*Origin.*

The Family of *Portia*, tho' of late it has made no Figure, is, notwithstanding, said to be of the first Antiquity. It claims for Ancestors the *Sicambri*, who settled in *Friouli*; and Historians \* make mention of a certain Lord, *Arman* of *Portia*, who headed the Nobility of *Friouli*, in Defence of the Liberty of his Country, and gave Battle to *Attila* King of the *Huns*, as he was besieging the City of *Aquileia*.

*Estates.*

The Prince of *Portia* has only the County of *Ortenburg* in *Carinthia*, and some Lands in *Austria* and *Bavaria*.

*Religion.*

He is *Roman-catholick*, and resides at *Residence. Ortenburg*.

\* *Franciscus Sanfovinus* relates this memorable Action, in his 1st Book of The Origin of the Illustrious Families of *Italy*, pag. 240.

## XV.





## XV.

# *The PRINCES of Schwartzburg.*

I. *Schwartzb. Sonderhausen.* II. *Schwartzb. Rudelstadt.* III. *Arnstadt*, which was extinct in 1716.

*The PRINCE of S. Sonderhausen, is*

**G**UNTHER, born in 1678. His Father was made a Prince in 1697, and fell Heir to *Arnstadt* in 1716. He died in 1721, leaving a numerous Issue.

*The PRINCE of S. Rudelstadt, is*

**F**REDERICK, who was born in 1692. He has two Sons.

His Father, who left many Children, died in 1718.

*The House of Swartzburg, which be-<sup>Origin,</sup> longs to Upper Saxony, has had the Honour to give one Emperor to Germany, and to match with the Families of Electors:*

*Estates.*

The Elder Branch possesses the Lordships of *Sonderhausen* and *Armstadt*; the Bailiwicks of *Strausberg*, *Frankenhausen*, *Hengen*, *Kelbra*, *Ilmen*, *Sega*, &c.

The Younger Branch has the Lordships of *Rudelsstadt*, *Ehrenstein*, *Leutenberg*, &c. the Bailiwicks of *Blankenberg*, and the Castle of *Schwartzburg*; the Woods of *Schluffel*, and Part of the Forest of *Thuringe*.

The Bailiwicks of *Honstein*, *Allersberg*, *Geschewede*, &c. do also belong to these Princes.

*Religion.**Residence.*

They are both *Lutherans*, and reside at *Sonderhausen* and *Rudelsstadt*.

*Writers.*

*Ferm. Willichii* *Geographia Metrica Thuringii, Arnstadii, Imperii Comitum Schwartzburgicorum*, &c. Fol. *Erfurt*. 1660.

*Atlas Fritshii de antiqua Origine, Dignitate, Juribus, ac Privilegiis Comitum Schwartz.* 4to. *Rudelsf.* 1667.

*Job. Trebers* *Genealogia & Chorographia Schwartzburgica*. 8vo. *Arnst.* 1717.



XVI.

*The* PRINCE of Lamberg.

This Prince's House is divided into several Branches; viz

I. *Lamberg-Greiffels*. II. *Lamberg-Amerang*. III. *Lamberg-Sprintzenstein*. IV. *Lamberg-Stockerin*, &c.

*Rotinbuchel* and *Popenberg* are lately extinct.

*The* PRINCE of Lamberg is,

**F**RANCIS, born in 1678: He is Chamberlain, &c. to the Emperor. *Charles* his only Son was born in 1714. His Father was made a Prince in 1711, and died the following Year: By his Wife, a Daughter of the Count of *Trautmansdorf*, he had 29 Children. *John*, Count of *Lamberg*, Cardinal and first Commissary of the Emperor at the Diet of *Ratisbon* in 1701, was Brother to that Prince. He died in 1712.

The Count of *Lamberg Greiffels* is *John*, who has several Children.

The Count of *Lamberg-Amerang* is *Francis*.



The Count of *Lamberg-Sprintzenstein*, *Charles*, is Principal Commissary of the States of *Lower Austria*, &c. He has a numerous Off-spring. His Father was Embassador from the Emperor at the Court of *Rome* in 1699.

The Count of *Lamberg-Stockerin*, *Adam*, has several Children.

*Origin.* The House of *Lamberg* is originally of *Carniola*.

*Estates.* The Prince possesses, 1. The Lordships of *Orteneg*, *Ottenstein*, and *Reyer*: The former lie in the Duchy of *Carniola*, and the other two in *Austria*. 2. The Lordships of *Zychowitz*, *Schlobick*, and *Rakey*, in *Bohemia*.

The Counts have, 1. The Castle and Lordship of *Grieffenfels* in *Carinthia*. 2. The County of *Sprintzenstein* in *Upper Austria*. 3. The Lordships of *Stockerin* and *Amerang* in *Bavaria*.

*Religion.*

*Residence.* This House is *Roman-catholick*; the Prince commonly resides at *Vienna*.

*Writers.* *August. Erath.* Augustus Aurei Velleris Ordo, cum duobus Parergis de Familia Comitum de *Lamberg*, & *Scaligerorum*, Principum *Veronensium*. 8vo. *Ulmae*, 1683.

*Jos. Mayers*, Volcomener Adel des Hochfürstlichen und Graeff. Hauses von *Lamberg*. Fol. *Wien*, 1709.



XVII.

*The* PRINCE of Waldeck.

**C**HARLES-AUGUSTUS, born in 1704, succeeded his Brother in 1728. His Father, by his Wife, a Daughter of *Birkenfeld*, had nine Children. He died in 1718.

His Grandfather was *Christian-Lewis*, General of the Emperor's Troops. By his two Wives, Daughters of *Rapolsstein* and *Nassau-Idstein*, (the last whereof died at *Landau*, the Caapital of the County of *Waldeck*, in 1733) he had seventeen Children.

The Family of *Waldeck*, which is originally of *Westphalia*, derives its Pedigree, according to some, from *Wetechind* Count of *Snaelberg*, whom *Charles the Great* made Prince, or Advocate, as they were then call'd, of the Church of *Paderborn*: But others think the highest they can trace their Origin, is, to Count *Henry*, who slew *Frederick* Duke of *Brunswick*, Emperor Elect, in 1400. The Family has produced

duced several great Men, among whom, *Wolgrad II.* was so much esteem'd, that he was chosen President of the Conference at *Ratisbon* in 1556. The famous Prince *Waldeck*, General of the Confederate Armies, under King *William III.* of *Great-Britain*, was also of this Family. He died in 1692.

*Estates.*

This Country, which lies on the Borders of *Westphalia*, of *Paderborn*, and of *Hesse*, is about 30 Miles long, and 26 broad: It is pleasant and fruitful in Corn, and some Wine. They have also plenty of Venison, great Flocks of Sheep, and Mines of Iron and Coal; and for its Extent, is one of the richest Principalities of the Empire: It contains these good Towns, *Waldeck*, *Landau*, *Wildungen*, *Corbach*, where there is an University, *Eysenberg*, *Folkmarsum*, *Arolsen*, and *Megrickhausen*.

The Prince's Estates consist of, 1. The Principality of *Waldeck*, but now described. 2. The small County of *Pyrmont*, famous for its medicinal Waters. 3. The Lordship of *Didinghausen*. 4. The County of *Isenberg*, near *Franckfort*.

*Pretensions.*

The Prince of *Waldeck* forms Pretensions to the Earldom of *Culemburg* in the Province of *Guelderland*.

He

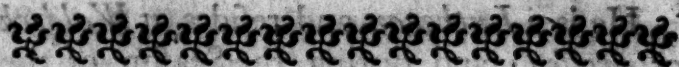


He is a *Lutheran*, and resides at *Waldeck* Religion.  
or *Arolsen*; and during the Season of the *Residence*.  
Waters at *Pyrmont*.

*Justi Moers*, Descriptio Comitatus *Wal-* Writers.  
*decensis*, 8vo. *Antwerp*. 1572.

Deductien der *Grafen von Waldeck*, &c.  
Extat apud *Londorp*. Tom. I. Actor. p. 2.  
Fol. 1540.





## XVIII.

*The* PRINCE of Mansfeld.

**H**ENRY, born in 1712. His Father, who died in 1717, left several Children.

*Origin.*

This Family, which for these many Years past has been on the Decline, formerly was productive of many great Generals, whose Names shine in the Annals of *Germany*, and of the *Netherlands*. To go no farther back than *Peter Ernest*, Governor of *Luxemburg*; *Charles V.* and *Philip II.* employ'd him in the Wars against *France*, and the *Netherlands*. *Albert*, a great Friend to *Luther*, and to *John Frederick*, the deposed Elector of *Saxony*, in whose Quarrel he lost his Country; and afterwards defended *Magdeburg* bravely against the *Imperialists*. *Ernest*, who performed great Things in the Wars of *Germany* against *Ferdinand II.* in Behalf of the Elector *Palatine*, who was chosen King of *Bohemia*.

This House is now so drown'd in Debt, that the greater Part of the Estates which  
formerly

formerly belong'd to it, are seized by the Creditors; and the Remainder has been sequester'd by the Elector of Saxony, of whom they held; so that all the present Prince is possess'd of is only *Bornstead* with its District, two Estates in *Bohemia*, and the small Principality of *Fondi* in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

The Country of *Mansfeld*, which lies <sup>Estates.</sup> in *Upper Saxony*, is about 30 Miles long, and 16 broad. It abounds with Mines of several Sorts, which bring good Profit to the Inhabitants. The chief Towns here are *Mansfeld*, now almost ruin'd, *Wipren*, *Arnstein*, and *Quernfurt*; but *Eysleben* is the Capital of the Country; 'tis famous for Iron Mines, and for the Birth and Death of that great Man *Luther*; the former in 1483, and the latter in 1547.

The present Prince is *Roman-catholick*; <sup>Religion.</sup> he resides at *Arton*. <sup>Residence.</sup>

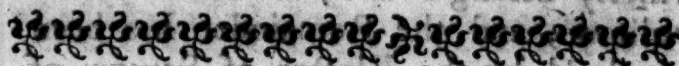
*Nicol. Gabitmannus* de Vita & Gestis <sup>Writers.</sup> Principis *Caroli Mansf.* 4to. *Francos.* 1601.

*Acta Mansfeldica.* 4to. 2 Vol. *Leips.* 1624.

*Histoire de Pierre Ernest Comte de Mansfeld.* 8vo. *Luxemb.* 1707.

*Euseb. Franke*, *Histoire der Graffschafft Mansfeld.* 4to. *Leips.* 1723.





## XIX.

*The PRINCE of Trautson.*

**J**OH<sup>N</sup>, born in 1700. He has three Children.

His Father was created a Prince in 1711, and Great Master of the Emperor's Palace in 1721; and died in 1724, leaving a numerous Issue.

*Origin.*

*Estates.*

This House is originally of *Tyrol*, where the Bulk of their Estates lie, which is made up of the Lordships of *Sprechestein*, *Schroneinstein*, and *Matray*; the County of *Falkenstein*, *Kaya*, and *Boelten* in *Austria*; the Land of *Aggspeg*.

*Religion.*

This Prince is *Roman-catholick*.





XX.

## The PRINCE of Loewenstein-Wertheim.

**D**OMINICK, born in 1690. He is Chamberlain to the Emperor, and has a numerous Issue.

His Father, who was created a Prince in 1711, was Counsellor of State, &c. to the Emperor, and died in 1718, leaving, among other Children, *Mary*, who was married to *Conrad Sigismund of Staremberg*, the Emperor's Ambassador at the Court of *Great-Britain*. He died in 1727.

This Family derives its Pedigree from *Origin*. *Frederick Count Palatine of the Rhine*.

This Prince's Estates are considerable: *Estates*.

1. The County of *Lowenstein* in *Swabia*.
2. The County of *Wertheim* in *Franconia*; the chief Town of the same Name, has a good Trade on the *Main*.
3. The Lordships of *Rochefort* and *Montegu*, which hold of the Countries of *Luxemburg* and *Liege*; the Lordships of *Herbemont* and *Preu-burg*,

*burg, and a Part of the County of Virnenburg.*

*Religion.* The Prince of *Loewenstein* is *Roman-catholick*, but the Counts are *Lutherans*:  
*Residence.* They reside at *Virnenburg* and *Wertheim*.

*Writer.* *Stemma Loesteinianum, &c. deductum à Frid. victorioso Com. Palat. & Elector. 4to. Francof. 1636.*







XXI.

*The* PRINCE of Tour-Taxis.

**A**NSELM, born in 1679, Hereditary Great-Master of the Posts of the Empire, and the *Austrian Netherlands*. By his Wife, a Daughter of *Lobkowitz*, he has three Children; viz. 1. *Alexander*, born in 1704: He married a Daughter of *Brandenburg-Culmbach* in 1731; she turn'd *Roman-catholick* the Year following. 2. *Mary*, married to *Charles Duke of Wirtemberg*, who was the second General of the Empire after *Prince Eugene*. 3. *Charles*, who is in the Emperor's Service.

The Prince's Father, who died in 1714, was the first Prince of the Family. He was twice married; first to a Daughter of *Furstenberg*, and then to a Daughter of *Hoenloe*, by both whom he had Issue.

His Grandfather, by his Wife *Anne*, Countess of *Horn*, left a numerous Issue.

The General Intendence of the Posts of the Empire (a Place of vast Profit) is Hereditary in this Family.

*Lamo-*

Origin.

*Lamoral de la Tour*, who liv'd in the 14th Century, his Great-grandson was the first of the Family who left *Italy* his native Country, and settled in *Germany*.

Religion.

Residence.

The Prince of *Tour-Taxis* is exceeding rich in Money, tho' not in Land. The Lordship of *Eglingen* gives him Right to vote in the Diet of *Swabia*. In 1723 he purchased the County of *Gravenegg* for 36.000 l.

Religion.

Residence.

He is *Roman-catholic*, and resides at the Court of *Brussel*; and sometimes at *Francfort*, where his Son *Alexander* does constantly reside.

Writers.

*Jule Chifflet*, *Marques d'Honneur* *Maison de Taxis*. Fol. avec Figures. *Amsterdam*, 1645.

*Flachio* *Genealogie de la Maison de la Tour et Taxis*. 3 Vol. Fol. avec Figures. *Bruxelles*, 1709.





THE  
**Ecclesiastical PRINCES**  
 OF THE  
**EMPIRE:**  
 OR, THE  
**PRELATES, ABBOTS, &c.**

**T**HE Ecclesiastical Princes of the Empire do not only enjoy the Right and Authority which their Order and Dioceses intitle them to; but likewise of many other great Prerogatives, being Lords and Temporal Sovereigns of many Provinces and Cities, in the same Manner as the Secular Princes of the Empire.

Of later Ages their Number has been considerably diminished, by the Dismembring of the Body of the Empire, and since the Reformation, by the Secularizing of many of the wealthiest Sees. Those who still subsist, and make Part of the Legislature of the Empire, are the following.



*The Present State*

## I. ARCHBISHOPS of,

- |                |                               |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Saltzbourg. | 3. <i>The Great Master of</i> |
| 2. Besançon.   | <i>the Teutonic Order.</i>    |

## II. BISHOPS of,

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Bamberg.     | 12. Ratisbon. |
| 2. Wurtzburg.   | 13. Passau.   |
| 3. Worms.       | 14. Trent.    |
| 4. Eichstadt.   | 15. Brixen.   |
| 5. Spire.       | 16. Basle.    |
| 6. Strasbourg.  | 17. Liege.    |
| 7. Constance.   | 18. Osnabrug. |
| 8. Augsburg.    | 19. Munster.  |
| 9. Hildesheim.  | 20. Lubeck.   |
| 10. Paderborn.  | 21. Coire.    |
| 11. Freysingen. |               |

## III. ABBOTS and PRINCES of,

- |                              |                       |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Fulden.                   | 6. Berchtolsgaden.    |
| 2. Kempten.                  | 7. Prum.              |
| 3. Pro. of Elwangen.         | 8. Provost of Weis-   |
| 4. Murbach and Lu-           | senburg.              |
| ders.                        | 9. Stablo and of Mal- |
| 5. <i>The Great Master</i>   | <i>medi.</i>          |
| <i>or Bailiff of the Or-</i> | 10. Corbie.           |
| <i>der of Malta.</i>         | 11. St. Gall.         |

## IV. ABBESSES of

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Quedlinbourg.  | 8. Upper Munster.  |
| 2. Essen.         | 9. Ganderheim.     |
| 3. Buchau.        | 10. Hegenbach.     |
| 4. Andlau.        | 11. Gutten-Zell.   |
| 5. Lindau.        | 12. Roten-Munster. |
| 6. Herforden.     | 13. Baintd.        |
| 7. Lower Munster. |                    |

*The*



## The ARCHBISHOP of Saltz- bourg.

**L**EOPOLD-ANTONY-ELEUTHER, Baron de Firmian, born in 1679. His Father and two Brothers were in the Emperor's Service. The Family of Firmian is originally of Tyrol. He was thought to be in a deep Consumption, when he was chose Archbishop in 1727; but the Chapter found themselves not so good Physicians as Politicians; for he lived long enough to weary them all, and to depopulate the Country, by the Banishment of above 20,000 (Protestant) Subjects. He had no one good Quality in him, even in the Judgment of Catholicks.

His Predecessor was FRANCIS ANTONY, Count and afterwards Prince of Harach; he was the Reverse of Firmian, being a good-natur'd, generous, and magnificent Man. He was chose Archbishop in 1709, on the Death of JOHN ERNEST Count de Thun.

St. Rupert, Son to a King of Scots, Origin. the Apostle of Bavaria, was the first

Bishop of Saltzbourg, in 582. He converted *Theodo* Duke of *Bavaria*, with his Nobles, and the neighbouring Countries, as appears by the Records of the City of *Saltzbourg*, printed by *Hen. Canmsius*, Tom. 4. *Antiq. Lektion*. The See was erected into an Archbishoprick in the 10th Century.

Cathe-  
dral.

The Cathedral and the Palace were rebuilt in 1628, by Archbishop *Paris*, Prince of *Lodron*, who was a great Benefactor to this See. They are reckoned among the most magnificent Fabricks of their Kind in *Europe*. The Ornaments and Furniture of both are rich beyond Imagination.

Chapter.

The Chapter is composed of 24 Canons, who must be all born Noble. Both the Provost and Dean have the Crozier and Mitre.

Preroga-  
tives.

The Archbishop, as Prince of the Empire, is Codirector with the Elector of *Bavaria* of that Circle. In the College of Princes, the Archdukes of *Austria* and the Archbishops of *Saltzbourg* preside by Turns. When the Emperor writes to this Prelate, he qualifies him with *Your Friendship*. The other Prelates of the Empire have only the Quality of *Your De-*



*Devotion, or of Your Piety.* He has moreover the first Voice in the Diet of any of the Ecclesiastical Princes after the Electors. With regard to his spiritual Prerogatives, they are very great. He was made perpetual Legate for Germany, in 1073, and Primate of Germany, by the Treaty of Munster, 1648. There lies no Appeal from the Archbishop to the Nuncios which are at Vienna, Lucern, and Cologne, as there is from the other Bishops of the Empire. He moreover names to the Canonicats vacant in the Months of the Pope, in which Months the Holy Father, by Virtue of the Germanic Concordate, has Right to name. He has Privilege to dress in the Habit of a Cardinal. He has the Disposall of the four Bishopricks of Gurck, Chiemsee, Lavant, and Seggau, and has for Suffragans Freisingen, Passau, and Brixen.

The Archbishoprick is about 80 Miles *Estates.* long, and 40 broad, and has for Neighbours, the Dominions of Austria and Bavaria. The Country affords, besides Plenty of Salt, Mines of Copper, Iron, Silver, and several natural Baths. The chief Cities or Towns here, are, Saltzburg, Hailein, Lauffen, Titmoning, which lie on the River Salza, Muhlendorf on the Inn, Radstat on the Ens, Frisach and SAINT

*André* in *Carinthia*, where the Archbishop possesses *Guttenberg*, and *Saachsenbourg*.

**Revenue.** The Revenue of this Archbishoprick amounts to near 80,000 *l.* the Archbishop has better than 6000 *l.* a Year, for his private Purse; and for officiating at three solemn Services, he is paid for each near 2000 *l.* but as he is Absolute, he is Master of all the Revenues of the Country; besides he commonly holds the Deanry in *Commendam*, which brings him in an additional Sum of 2000 *l.*

**Forces.** This Prelate is able to raise 8000 Men.

**Residence.** *Saltzburg*, the Metropolis, lies among Mountains, and yet is well fortified. It's pretty large and well built. The Palace, called *Mirabel*, is a very glorious Structure; 'twas very much improv'd by the late Archbishop *de Harrach*. The Chapel, the Gardens, the Stables are all laid out in the same grand Taste with the Palace. The Pleasure-Houses *Heilbron* and *Cleishheim*, are likewise very beautiful Structures, especially the former, which lies a Mile out of Town, and is celebrated for the fine Water-Works, rich Statues, &c. with which it is adorned.

*Firmian*

*Firmian* kept no Court, having led <sup>Court.</sup> the Life of a penurious Hermit, rather than that of a publick-spirited and beneficent Prelate. Bnt his Predecessor had a very numerous and splendid Household, and which served to give Strangers a just Idea of the Wealth and Grandeur of the See of *Saltzbourg*.

*Leopold*, by the Grace of God, Arch-<sup>Titles.</sup> bishop of *Saltzbourg*, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Primate of Germany, perpetual Legate of the Holy See, Baron *de Firmian*, &c.

The Arms of the Archbishop are, 1. <sup>Arms.</sup> Or, Lyon Rampant *Sable*, the Tail raising and twisted. 2. *Gules* faced *Argent*. Above is the Archiepiscopal Mitre, with the Sword on the Right, the Crosier on the Left, denoting both the Temporal and Spiritual Power.

The University of *Saltzbourg*, which <sup>Univer-</sup> is reckoned one of the most considerable <sup>sity.</sup> in Germany, was re-established by Archbishop *Paris*, Count of *Lodron*, in the 17th Century. It is governed by the Order of *St. Benedict*.



*Religion.*

The infamous Persecution that hath but very lately been carried on against the *Protestant* Inhabitants of this Country, hath sufficiently instructed and surprized all *Europe*, with regard to the present State of Religion there; I say, surprized; for the *Protestant* World have been at a loss to account for such vast Numbers of their Brethren having lived without Noise, or being so much as heard of, in the most bigotted *Popish* Country, surrounded on all Sides by *Popish* Neighbours. And the *Roman-catholick* World have been equally surprized, that the Archbishops and Curates should have taken so little Care of their Charge, as to suffer such vast Numbers of *Hereticks* to live and multiply among them. — I would only observe to the *Protestant* Reader, on this Occasion, that this remarkable Event, which we know and see to be Fact, is a direct Answer to that trite Question on the Part of *Rome*, *Where was our Religion before Luther?* In the Affair of *Saltzbourg*, a Country enlightened enough, and surrounded with Neighbours that were never reckon'd among the most unimproved or unbigotted of their Religion, we see that it is *very possible*, for Numbers of *Dissenters* or *Hereticks* to subsist, and even to increase, without any considerable

derable Noise, and without the Priests observing it, or taking publick Cognisance of it. Here's a great Number of *Protestants* which have subsisted for two whole very searching Centuries, under the Government too of Mitred Sovereigns. It is not therefore at all to be doubted, but there might be *Dissenters* from *Rome* in most Countries during the dark Ages. Our Inability to produce an uninterrupted Succession of Professors of the true Religion in every Country and Period, is chiefly owing to the Darknes of those Ages themselves, which had few Writers, and those very bad ones; and who have sent down to us Parcels of their own Figments and Visions, instead of authentick Monuments and Histories.

## W R I T E R S.

*Job. Dominici Hess* Catalogus Antistitum & Archiepiscoporum *Salisburgensum*. In 4to. *Ingolstadii*, 1586.

*Wigulei Hund*, & *Chr. Gewoldi*, *Metropolis Salisburgenfis*, id est, *Historia & Catalogus Archiep. Salisb. Episcop. Frisingenf. Ratisbon. Pataviensf. ac Brixienfum. Monach.* 1620. et *Ratisb.* 1719. 3 Vol. in Fol.

*P. Joseph. Mezger* *Historia Salisburgenfis*, hoc est, *Vitæ Episcop. & Archiepiscop.*

[346]

*The Present State*

[Saltzb.

piscop. Salish. &c. ab anno 582. usque ad  
annum 1687. In Fol. Salish. 1692.

P. Marc. Hansizii *Germania Sacra*,  
T.I.P.J.

Job. Myers *Saltzburgische Chronica*, mit  
Fig. 4.

Fran. Duckbers *Saltzburgische Chro-  
nica*. In 4to. Saltzburg, 1666.



*The*



## The ARCHBISHOP of Besançon.

**ANTONY FRANCIS DE BLYTTERSWICK**, Canon of *Besançon* in 1687, Bishop of *Autun* in 1724, and Archbishop of *Besançon* in 1732, on the Demise of *Francis-Honoré Grimaldi de Monaco*. His two Brothers are *Philip* and *Francis*; the first is in the Service of *France*, and the other is a Knight of *Malta*.

The House of *Blytterswick* is antient, and of a military Origin. It takes its Name from the Lordship of *Blytterswick*, in the Duchy of *Guelders*, situate on the *Maes*, six Miles beneath *Venlo*.

History informs us, that *St. Lin* was <sup>Origin.</sup> the Founder of this Church.

The Suffragans of *Besançon* are *Basse*, <sup>Prerogatives.</sup> *Sitten*, *Bellay* and *Lausanne*. The last Bishoprick belongs to the Canton of *Bern*, and that of *Bellay* is in the Nomination of the King of *France*. The Archbishop still retains the Title of Prince of the Em-

Empire, tho' he does not furnish his Contingent, &c. the *Franche-County*, of which *Besançon* is the Capital, being now a Province of *France*, to which Crown it was yielded by the Treaties of *Nimeguen* and *Ryswick*.

*Residence.* *Besançon* is a well-built City, situate on the River *Dubis*, now *Doux*, over which there's a stone Bridge. It is one of the most antient Towns in *Gaul*, and was much esteemed by the *Romans*, as we find in *Cæsar's* Commentaries. There are still remaining Monuments of its Grandeur to be seen, particularly Part of an Amphitheatre built in Honour of the Emperor *Aurelian*.

*Univer-*  
*sity.*

The University was founded by the Emperor *Ferdinand* I. in 1564. As *Besançon* was antiently the chief Town of the *Sequani*, the *Romans* establish'd a School here, with Professors of Oratory, as we find by *Ausonius*,

*Title.*

*Antony*, by the Grace of God, Archbishop of *Besançon*, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, &c.

*Arms.*

The Arms of the Archbishoprick are a Spread Eagle, mounted with the Mitre, the

the Sword on the Right, and the Crozier  
on the Left.

## WRITERS

*Job. Jacobi Chieslerii Historia Vesontii  
Civitatis Imperialis. In 4to. Lugd. 1618.*

Histoire de la *Franche Comté*, par Gon-  
lus. In Fol.





## The GREAT MASTER of the Teutonic Order.

**C**LEMENT, Elector of *Cologne*, chose Great Master of the *Teutonic Order* in 1732, in the Room of *Francis* of *Newburg*, late Elector of *Mentz*, who was elected in 1694, in the Place of his Brother *Lewis*.

*Origin.*

The Origin and Growth of this famous military Order was owing to the superstitious Frolicks of the dark Ages,

When the Emperor *Ferdinand* took the Cross to recover *Jerusalem* and the *Holy Land*, whereof *Saladin*, Sultan of *Egypt*, had made himself Master in 1187, a great many *German* Noblemen and Gentlemen accompanied him as Volunteers; who so signalized themselves upon all Occasions, particularly at the taking of *Acre*, that *Henry*, King of *Jerusalem*, proposed the instituting of an Order in their Favour, and with the Patriarch and other Princes form'd the Statutes, and suited them to the Nature of an Order, both *military* and *hospitable*. Upon the taking of *Acre*, they were drove out of the *Holy Land*,

*Land*, and established their chief House at *Marpurg*, from whence they removed to *Mariembourg* in *Prussia*. The Subjects of the Duke of *Massovia* in *Poland*, having had great Mischiefs done them by the *Prussians*, who were *Pagans*, gave the Knights a Grant of what Lands they could conquer from the barbarous People, which the Pope and Emperor confirm'd. Thus encouraged, under the Conduct of *Herman de Saltza*, the fourth grand Master, the Knights did Wonders; for within a few Years they drove the *Pagans* out of *Prussia*, and made themselves Masters of *Pomerellia*, *Samogitia*, *Livonia*, and *Curland*. About 1400, their Affairs were very prosperous; they then made a considerable Figure in *Europe*; but at last, flushed with their Conquests, they became troublesome to all the neighbouring States, till in 1410, their Army, which consisted of upwards of 80,000 Men, was intirely routed by the King of *Poland*. After this they fell into Civil Wars; tyrannized over their Subjects, whom they used as Slaves; debauched the Wives and Daughters of honourable Citizens; and, in a Word, stuck at no Villainy which little Tyrants have in their Power to effect. Having thus extinguished the Love of their People, they became a Prey to other Princes; lost all their Conquests, except that

that Part of *Prussia*, of which *Königsberg* is the Capital, and which they held of the King of *Poland*, by a feudal Tenure. Nor was it long before they were drove out of that Country also; for *Albert* of *Brandenbourg*, the 34th Great Master in 1525, seized it for himself, in which he was countenanced by the King of *Poland*, and other Princes, and obliged the Knights to retire to *Germany*. [This is that Country which is now called the Kingdom of *Prussia*, the late Elector of *Brandenbourg* having so far honoured it, as to cause himself to be proclaimed King of it, preferable to all his other Dominions, with great Magnificence, at the Beginning of this Century.]

Prerogatives.

The original Statutes of this Order, among other Things, bore, That the Knights should be of a noble Race: That they should vow the Defence of the *Christian* Religion, and the *Holy Land*: That their Priests might celebrate Mass arm'd *Cap-a-pée*\*: That they should be clad in White, and wear a black Cross, like the

\* The Abbot and Count de Gemblours is allowed to perform Divine Service with his Boots and Spurs on. But this high Privilege is not peculiar to that Ecclesiastical Nobleman. There is a famous Protestant Church in Europe, where the very Curates, in one Day, perform two or three Services, in so many Churches, with their Boots and Spurs on.

Knights



Knights of *St. John of Jerusalem*, in their Habits, Standards and Arms, and live according to *St. Augustin's* Rule.

This Order, which is the only remarkable one in the Empire, and which properly belongs to it, possesses still eleven Commandaries; and the Commanders have a Right to chuse their Great Master, who is always a Prince of the Empire, and one of their own Number. The Knights, before their Admission, must prove the Nobility of their Extract, by sixteen Descents, both by Father and Mother.

The Knights have eleven Bailiwicks or *Estates*. Commandaries, as has been just observed, which lie in *Alsace, Austria, Coblantz, Franconia, Lorrain, Hesse, Bressen, Thuringia, Westphalia, Saxony, and Tyrol*, to which some Writers add a twelfth in *Burgundy*. These Bailliwicks or Commandaries are under so many Companions of the Order called *Commandeurs*.

The Order forms Pretensions, Pretensions.

1. On the Duchies of *Prussia* and *Lithuania*, because they formerly belong'd to the *Teutonic Order*. *Albert of Brandenburg* was sued by the Knights at the *Aulick Council*, where they obtain'd a Decree against his seizing of *Prussia*, but it never had any Effect.

[ 2 ]

2. On

2. On many Commandaries situate in *Italy*, formerly dependent on the Order, which the Pope hath taken from them, under Pretext that the Knights had not conformed themselves to the Rules which were prescribed them.

3. On diverse Commandaries lying in *Bohemia, Saxony, Thuringia, Misnia, Hesse, &c.* which the Princes of those Countries have seiz'd.

4. On the Bailiwick of *Utrecht*, the Capital of a Province of the *Low Countries*.

*Revenue.* The Grand Master has now little but a Title to most of his Bailiwicks, which seldom take Notice of him as their Governor, so that his whole Revenue does not exceed 5000 *l.* a Year. The most Part of the Commandaries yield about 1000 *l.* a Year; they are possessed by German Lords, or Princes younger Sons.

*Residence.* He resides at *Margentheim* or *Mergenthal* in *Franconia*; it is a small City on the *Tauber*.

*Arms.* The Arms of the Order are, 1. A Cross *Sable*, given by Emperor *Henry IV.* after the Siege of *Ptolemaide*. 2. A Cross *Or*, by *John King of Jerusalem*. 3. The Imperial Eagle, by Emperor *Frederick II.* and,

and, 4. St. Lewis King of France added *Fleurs-de-Lys* at the four Corners of the Cross of Gold. The Knights wear on their Breasts the Cross Or, appendent to a Golden Chain.

The Great Master must be of the *Roman-catholick* Religion, as is the greatest Part of the Knights; however, they admit into the Order both *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*, on account of those Commandaries which lie in the *Protestant* Countries of *Saxony*, *Thuringia*, and *Hesse*. The afore-mention'd *Albert* of *Brandenburg*, their Great Master, embraced the *Protestant* Religion, and drew several of the Knights after him.

#### W R I T E R S.

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*Bened. Leonis Origo & Fundatio Ordinis Cruciferorum.* In 4to. *Venet.* 1599. *Italicè.*

*Petri Dusburgensis Chronicon Prussicæ, in quo Ordinis Teutonici Origo.* *Francos. & Lips.* 1679.

*Henr. Leonard. Schurtzeleischii Historia Episcopatuum Ordinis Teutonici.* In 8vo. *Wittebergæ*, 1700.

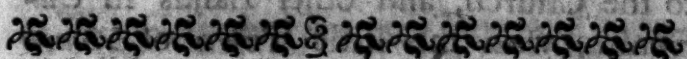


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Equitum Teutonicorum Hospitalis S. Mariæ  
Virginis Hierosolymitanæ. Fol. Viennæ,  
1727.

Bernardo Giustiniano Historie della  
vera origine di tutti gli Ordini Equestri.  
In 4to. In Venetia, 1674.

Joh. Gaspard. Venatoris Historischer  
bericht von dem Deutschen Orden. In 4to.  
Nurnberg, 1680.





## The BISHOP of Bamberg.

**FREDERICK-CHARLES**, Count de *Schonborn-Puckheim*, born in 1674. He is Vice-Chancellor of the Empire; elected Bishop of *Bamberg* in January, 1729; and 4 Months after made Bishop of *Wurtzburg*. His Predecessor in the See of *Bamberg*, was the late Elector of *Mentz*.

With regard to this great Prelate's Family, see what is said on the Counts of *Schonborn*.

The Country of *Bamberg* was formerly *Origin*. an Earldom; but Emperor *Henry II.* at the Desire of his Wife *Cunegonde\**, erected it into a Bishoprick, and gave it intire

\* This Prince, for his Munificence to the Clergy, and his Vow of Chastity, though married, was made a Saint. Some Historians say, that there was an Agreement made between him and his Empress *Cunegonde* to preserve their Chastity; and that, upon Suspicion of her Fidelity, the Emperor made her purge herself by the Fiery Ordeal, which she passed without Hurt, if we may believe the *Legendaries*. — 'Tis very strange that the Breach or Contempt of a Sacrament of the Church, should entitle any one to Saintship. But it is probable that the principal Part of his Merit did not lie in this Vow.

to the Church, and other Lands in *Carinthia*, with the little Town of *Abach* near *Ratisbon*, which was the Place of his Birth; and he made his Chancellor *Eberhard* first Bishop in 1007.

Prerogatives.

The Dignities and Prerogatives of this See are very great, and in some Respects surpasses those that are attached to the Electorates. It is the first Bishoprick of the Empire, is suffragan to no Archbishoprick, but depends immediately on the Pope, from whom the Bishop receives the *Pallium* as an Archbishop, on paying a Sum of 4000 *l.* He judges in the last Resort, for there lies no Appeal from his Decisions. All his Estates hold immediately of the Empire, except those he has in *Carinthia*. He is Director of the Circle of *Franconia*, with the Margraves of *Brandenburg-Bareith*, and *Anspach*, who have it by Turns; but the Bishop is perpetual Director, and exercises alone the greatest Part of the Rights attach'd to that Dignity. He has moreover the four first secular Electors for his hereditary Officers; but they have hereditary Vicars under them.

Chapter.

The Chapter is composed of twenty Capitular Canons, and fifteen Domiciled; they are all Persons of Quality; the Right of chusing a Bishop is in them.

This



This Cathedral is a very large and beautiful Pile; it is adorn'd with a lofty Steeple, and four lesser ones. Within are the Tombs of the Bishops, several of which are very grand. Cathedral.

1. The Bishoprick of *Bamberg* extends Estates. above 60 Miles in Length, and 25 in Breadth. It affords every thing necessary for Profit or Pleasure. It abounds with rich Fruits and Plants, Corn and Vines, and great Plenty of Liquorice. The chief Towns besides the Capital are, *Forcheim*, *Cronach*, &c.

2. Sixteen large Bailiwicks in *Carinthia*; the Towns are, *Villach*, *Wolfsberg*, *Laventhal*, and *Greiffen*.

The Pretensions of the Bishop of *Bam-* Pretensions. *berg* are not very considerable.

He is able to raise 4 or 5000 Men. Forces.

The Revenue of this Country, whereof Revenue. the Bishop is absolute, amounts to above 50,000 *l*, besides what his large Domain in *Carinthia* yields.

*Bamberg* on the *Regnitz*; it lies in the Residence. Centre of *Germany*, about a Day's Journey from *Wurtzburg*, the Capital of the

Bishop's other Bishoprick; it is a well-built, populous City. The Neighbourhood is very pleasant.

*Court.*

When the Bishop is here, he keeps a splendid Court, having all the Officers of State common to the greatest Princes.

The Palace is magnificent, and stands on an Eminence, from whence there are very beautiful Prospects; 'twas built, or rather repair'd, by the last Bishop. That magnificent Prelate did likewise build *Pommersfelden*, a Country Seat about eight Miles from *Bamberg*; it is reckon'd one of the most charming and complete Fabricks in the Empire.

*Titles.*

*Frederick-Charles*, by the Grace of God, Bishop of *Bamberg* and *Wurtzburg*; Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, and Duke of *Franconia*; Count of *Schonborn*, &c. &c.

*Arms.*

Or; Lyon Rampant, *Sable*; charg'd with Cottice, *Argent*. The Crest is the Episcopal Mitre, with Sword and Crozier.

*Univer-  
sity.*

The University was founded by *Melchior Otto* of *Saltzburg*, Bishop of *Bamberg* in 1653.

*Religion.*

This Country is wholly possessed by *Roman-Catholicks*,

WRL-

## WRITERS.

*Job. Cygnei Annalium Bambergensium*  
Prodromus. In 8vo. Mogontia, 1603.

*Jac. Gretzeri Divi Bambergenses.* In  
4to. Aug. Vind. 1612.

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*Germanicarum, speciatim Bambergensium,*  
Tom. II. In Fol. cum Fig. Hala, 1718.  
[This Work is esteem'd, but it will be a long  
Time before it be finish'd.]



The





## The BISHOP of Wurtzburg.

**FREDERICK CHARLES**, Count of *Schonborn*, chose Bishop of *Bamberg* in *January* 1729, and of *Wurtzburg* the *May* following. In this last See he succeeded **CHRISTOPHER** Baron of *Houtten*, who was one of the most magnificent Prelates of the Age.

*Origin.*

*Franconia* having been the usual Seat of the *French*, before they settled in *Gaul*, the *French* Kings of the first Race, established Lieutenants there, who first had the Titles of Dukes, which *Pepin* afterwards gave to the Bishop of *Wurtzburg*. The Bishoprick was not founded till the 8th Century by *St. Boniface*, an *Englishman*; or, according to others, a *Scotsman*, Archbishop of *Mentz*, and generally reckoned the chief Apostle of the *Germans*; but, according to others, *Marianus* and *Trithemius*; *Kilianus*, another *Scotsman*, converting *Gosbert* Duke of *Franconia*, with his Court and Country, was the first Bishop of *Wurtzburg*. He was afterwards martyr'd for reprov'g the Duke for his Incest, as appears by the Coin

Coin of the Bishop of *Wurtzburg*, which has still *St. Kilian's* Effigies stamp'd on it, as *Commissus* and *Surius* inform us.

The Prerogatives of the Bishop of *Wurtzburg* are not so great as those of the Bishop of *Bamberg*; nevertheless he enjoys all those Prerogatives that are common to other Bishops, and some that are not common, such as that of having the Sword carried before him, when he goes to the Cathedral; and when he says Mass, it is laid down on the Altar.

It is composed of 24 Capitular Canons, Chapter. and 29 who are domicil'd. They must all be nobly descended; and when a new one is admitted, he is stript down to the Middle, and must walk thro' the rest drawn up in two Lines, and receive from each of them a Lash with a Whip on the Back. Some say that this Custom was establish'd to prevent Princes and Counts from being of the Chapter; others pretend that it only marks the Vow of Obedience, which the Canons are obliged to make.

The Metropolitan Church is more ancient than stately, and is fill'd with the Tombs of the Bishops. The Service is perform'd in a very grand Manner, especially

cially on high Solemnities. Adjoining to the Church is the Chapel for the Court; it was built by the last Bishop, and is reckoned one of the finest in *Europe*.

*Estates.*

1. The Bishoprick of *Wurtzburg*, about 70 Miles long, and near 14 broad. It has *Bamberg* on the East, and *Mentz* and the Territories of several little States on the other Sides, and is one of the most fertile and delicious Countries in *Germany*. It abounds in Corn, excellent Plants\*, and all Sorts of Game. Most of the Hills, especially along the *Main* and *Tauber*, are covered with Vines, which yield as rich, and as good a Wine, as the best Vineyards on the *Rhine*. The *Main*, a noble River, forms so many Doublings in its Course thro' this Country, and that of *Bamberg*, as to bring both Profit and Pleasure to the Inhabitants, not to mention several other pretty Rivers, with which these two Countries are water'd. The chief Places, besides *Wurtzburg*, are *Koenigshofen*, *Ochsenfurt*, *Kitzingen*, whereof a Part belongs to the Margrave of *Brandenburg-Anspach*, *Woltzach*, *Carlstadt*, *Schonvan*, *Koeting*, *Schoenthal*, *Melrichstadt*, *Gosheim*, *Main-*

\* The modern Latin Name of *Wurtzburg* is *Herbipolis*, according to the German Name, which signifies a Town of Herbs, because of the great Variety of medicinal and wholesome Herbs that grow about the City.



*bourg, Schneckenwerd, Schonrein. Schsweinfurt*, which lies in this Country, is an imperial City, tho' of no great Note.

2. A Part of the small County of *Henneberg*; which lies North of the Bishoprick.

The Pretensions of the Bishop of *Wurtzburg* are so remote and inconsiderable, that they are not worth mentioning.

This Prelate maintains above 3000 Men *Forces.* of regular Troops, in Time of Peace; but in Case of Necessity, he can march 10 or 12000 Men into the Field. The Arsenal, which is in the Castle, is well provided with warlike Stores.

They amount to about 60 or 70000 *l. Revenue.* a Year. Some modern Writers tell us, he has a yearly Allowance of 9000 *l.* for his private Expences; but Remarks of this Nature are quite obsolete. The Bishop is absolute, and consequently Master of the whole Revenue.

*Wurtzburg* is not only the Metro-*Residence.* polis of the Bishoprick, but is also the capital City of the Circle of *Franconia*. The Situation on the *Main* is very pleasant. It is above 60 Miles East of *Frankfort* and *Heidelberg*. It is a pretty large City,

City, and in some Sort a new Town, having been very much improved by the late Bishop, who had a grand Taste for Architecture, and the other polite Arts. It lies on both Sides of the River, being joined by a Bridge. There are likewise several little Streams that run through the Streets, which add to the Pleasantness of the City. Next to the Castle or Palace, the Hospital is the most remarkable Building; it was built by one of their Bishops, and is one of the richest and most magnificent in *Europe*.

*Court.*

Answerable to the Wealth of this mitred Sovereign, is his Court, which is reckon'd one of the most shining in the Empire. His Equipage, his Table, his Guards are splendid, and in particular his Studs are furnish'd with Numbers of excellent Horses.

The Episcopal Palace is situate on a Hill, the other Side the River; it is strong both by Nature and Art; the Apartments are grand, and the Furniture exceeding rich; but the new Palace, begun and almost finish'd by the last Bishop, has quite eclipsed the old one; 'tis reckon'd the completest modern Structure in *Germany*.

FREDERICK-CHARLES, by the Grace<sup>Title.</sup> of God, Bishop of *Wurtzburg*, &c. See the Article of *Bamberg*.

The University or great College of<sup>Univer-</sup>  
*Wurtzburg*, founded in 1043, is, through<sup>sity.</sup> the Munificence of its Sovereigns, one of the best endow'd in the Empire, and in regular and beautiful Buildings, equal to any in *Europe*.

The *Roman-catholick* Religion, without<sup>Religion.</sup> the Mixture of any other, is the Establishment here.

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*Job. Reinhardi Wurtzburgensis Chronica.* Apud *Ludewig*.

*Nicolai Serarii, S. Kiliani, Franciæ Orientalis, seu Franconiæ, Apostoli, Gesta.* In 4to. *Herbipoli*, 1598.

*And. Goldmeyers Historische Beschreibung der Stadt und Bisthum Wurtzburg.* In 4to. *Nurnberg*, 1645.

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## The BISHOP of Worms.

**FRANCIS-GEORGE**, Count of *Schonborn-Puchheim*, Elector of *Treves*, chose Bishop of *Worms* in 1732, in the Room of the late Elector of *Mentz*. *Francis-George* is younger Brother to the Bishop of *Wurtzburg* and *Bamberg*, and of the Cardinal Bishop of *Spire*.

*Origin.*

Historians agree that the City of *Worms* is very antient, but with Regard to the Founding of the Bishoprick, they differ. *Roman-catholick* Writers contend, that it was a Metropolitan Church in the first Centuries. What seems to be certain is, that it was the See of a Bishop in the third Century, and that *Mentz* was once suffragan to it, though Things have since taken another Turn; for *Worms* is now dependent on the Metropolitan Church of *Mentz*.

*Prerogative.*

The Bishop is Director of the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*.

*Chapter.*

The Chapter consists only of nine Canons, and some that are Domicil'd.

The

The Cathedral is a noble Gothic Fa-  
brick. It has a Tower at each of the  
four Corners.

The Revenue of this Bishoprick does  
not exceed 2500 l. a Year. At the Re-  
formation, the Elector Palatine took off  
a considerable Part, so that the Bishop  
has only some Villages, and half the  
Town.

His Domain lies on both Sides the  
Rhine, and forms a Territory of about  
three Miles long, and eight broad. La-  
denburg on the Neckar, Durnstein, and  
Zurnstein are the best Towns.

Worms, formerly very populous and  
flourishing, is now exceedingly decayed.  
It is large, and encompassed with a double  
Wall. It is situate on the Rhine, in a  
very fruitful Country, which produces ex-  
cellent Wine. The Inhabitants are made  
up of three Religions. The Roman-ca-  
tholicks are the most numerous, and have  
most of the Churches; the Lutherans  
have two in the City, but the Calvinists  
are obliged to go a Mile to their Place of  
Worship, which is at Neubaufel.

The Arms of this Bishoprick is a Silver Key.

W R I T E R.

Georgii Henrichii Annales Wirtembergenses

In 46. Mo. 1561.

not exceed 2500. In 1561. Mo. 46. In 1561. Mo. 46. In 1561. Mo. 46.

His Domain lies on both sides the Rhine, and forms a Territory of about three Miles long, and eight broad.

It is large, and is the most fertile Country, which produces excellent Wine. The Inhabitants are made up of three Religions: The Roman Catholics are the most numerous, and have most of the Churches; the Lutherans have two in the City, but the Calvinists are obliged to go a Mile to their Place of Worship, which is at Newburgh.



The

The Chapter consists only of nine Canons, and some of the

The



## The BISHOP of Aichstadt.

**FRANCIS-LEWIS**, Baron de Castel, Bishop of Aichstadt in 1725.

According to the Generality of Writers, *Origin.*  
this Bishoprick owes its Origin to the  
afore-mentioned Archbishop Boniface at  
the same Time with Wurtzburg.

This Bishop has his Hereditary Officers, *Prerogatives:*  
who are all Counts. He enjoys several good Fiefs. His Spiritual Jurisdiction extends over the Upper Palatinate, and the Duchy of Neuburg.

It is composed of 16 Capitular Canons, *Chapter.*  
and 15 Domiciles, who must all be Gentlemen.

The Bishoprick is about 40 Miles long, *Estates.*  
and 15 broad. It lies on the South Part of Franconia. The chief Towns besides Aichstadt, are Dolustein, Frienstadt, Henried, Berngries, Willibaldsburg, a Fortress near Aichstadt, where the Bishop resides.

*Aichstadt* or *Eichstadt* is the Capital, and gives Name to the Country; it stands on the River *Altmul*, and is a pretty good Town.

*Revenues.* The Revenue is reckon'd about 9 or 10,000 *l.* a Year.

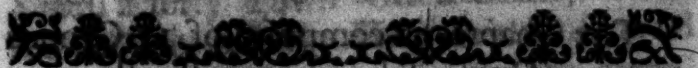
### W R I T E R.

*Jacob. Gretseri Philippus Episcopus Aichstadenfis Ecclesiae 39. De eisdem Ecclesiae Divis Tutelaribus, S. Richardo, S. Wilibaldo, &c. una cum duobus Observationum Libris, & Catalago Historico Omnium Episcop. Aichstadenfisum. In 4to. Ingolstadt, 1617.*



The Bishopric of Aichstadt is 40 Miles long East and West, and 15 broad. It lies on the South Part of Franconia. The chief Towns besides Aichstadt, are Delmen, Erenbach, Heimbach, Betzenbach, Hildesheim, a Fort near Aichstadt, where the Bishop re-

*The*



## The Bishop of Spires.

**DAMIEN-HUGUE-PHILIP**, Count of *Schonborn-Puckheim*, born in 1676, made a Cardinal in 1715, and chose Bishop of *Spire*, and Provost of *Wissenbourg* in 1719, Coadjutor to the Bishop of *Constance* in 1722. [See the Genealogy of the House of *Schonborn*, in the Article of the Counts of that Name.]

The City of *Spire* is very antient. Able Origin. Antiquaries think it is the *Nemetum Civitas*, or *Noviomagum* mentioned by *Julius Cæsar*. Since that first Emperor, his Successors have conferr'd many Privileges on *Spire*. The Bishoprick was founded in the fourth Century, if not sooner; for in 348, we find among the Bishops of the Council of *Cologne*, (conven'd against an *Arian* Bishop named *Euphrates*) *Jesius* or *Tessius* Bishop of *Spire*. We have no certain Knowledge of his immediate Successors till *Athanasius*, who was named in 610, by *Dagobert* King of *France*. Since which Time it hath been endowed by several Emperors with large Revenues.



Chapter.

The Chapter is composed of 12 Canons and 12 Domicil'd, who must all prove their Nobility by four Descents.

Cathedral.

In the Year 1689, most of this City with the Cathedral was burnt down by the French, since which, neither of them have recovered their former Splendor, the new Cathedral is not yet quite finish'd.

Estates.

1. The Bishoprick of Spire, it lies from East to West on both Sides the Rhine, about 40 Miles long, and 17 broad. It is a fertile and pleasant Country, all its Misfortune is, that it is encompassed with another Country, viz. the Palatinate, which is as fertile as it, so that the Natives want Vent for their Commodities. Besides Spire, the other good Towns of this Bishoprick are Philipsburg, famous for the seven memorable Sieges it has sustain'd in the Space of 100 Years, the last whereof was in 1734, when the Marquis d'Assfeldt (who commanded the French Army on the Death of the famous Duke of Berwick, who was killed before it by a Cannon Ball from the Town) took it, in the Sight of Prince Eugene at the Head of 100,000 Men. The Empire has the Right of Garrisoning it, but the Bishop has also some Sort of Juris-

Justification in it. *Bruchsal* on the River *Saale*, a strong Town with a Castle, where the Bishop resides: Here Prince *Ernst* kept his head Quarters during the Siege. *Weibstat*, *Allritz*, *Lauterburg*, *Rottenfels*, *Hörnburg*, *Rode*, *Eppingen*, &c. The Monastery of the *Benedictines* near *Spire*, does not depend on the Bishop, but on the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*.

2. The Provostship of *Weisenburg*, where *Dagobert* King of *France* had founded, in 629, a Monastery of the Order of *St. Benedict*. The Abbot was a Prince of the Empire, but the 57th Abbot being chose Bishop of *Spire*, obtain'd of *Charles V.* and of *Pope Paul III.* that the Principality should be united to the Church of *Spire*; but *Lewis XIV.* thought proper to unite it to his own Domain, so that now it makes up Part of *French-Alsace*.

This Country being often ruined in Time of War, the Sovereign, with all his heavy Imposts, has never been able to make any great Matter of it.

*Spire* is partly Imperial, and partly Residence. Subject to the Bishop, and under the Protection of the Elector *Palatine*. It lies on the *Rhine*, 8 Miles from *Philipsburg*, and 14 from *Heidelberg*, in a delicious

*Blain.* It is large, and has some Fortifications. It has suffered greatly by the transferring of the Imperial Chamber to *Witzlar*, a mean Town, but farther removed from the ordinary Scene of War.

*Title.* At *Bruschal*, the present Cardinal Bishop has built a new Palace.

*Arms.* *Damien*, by the Grace of God, and of the holy See, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, Bishop of *Spire*, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. Knight of the *Teutonic Order*, and Commander Provincial of *Hesse*.

*Religion.* The Arms are *Azure*, a Cross *Argent*.

The three Religions are so equally tolerated here, that 'tis hard to say which is the Establishment. In the City, which is in good measure Imperial, the *Protestants* are most numerous, the Magistrates and most of the Citizens being of that Religion; but in the Country there are more *Roman-catholicks*.

#### W R I T E R S.

*Christophori Lehmanni Chronicon Spirense.* In Fol. *Francos.* 1612. Idem, 1698.

*Wilbelmi Eisengrunii Chronicon Spirense, Germanice.* *Brissgov.* In Fol.



## The Bishop of Strasburg.

**ARMAND-GASTON**, Cardinal de Roban, born in 1674, Bishop of Strasburg in 1704, in the Place of the famous Cardinal de Fursienbourg; he was made a Cardinal in 1712, and the Year following great Almoner of France.

The Cardinal's Father was Francis de Roban, Prince de Soubize, Governor of Champagne; he left 11 Children, who are all well provided for, either in the Church or in the Army.

The Cardinal is in great Esteem at the Court of France, he is vastly rich, magnificent, and a fine Scholar.

At the Council of Cologn, in the Year Origin. 376, Armand Bishop of Strasburg assisted.

It is composed of 24 Canons, 12 Capi-Chapter. tulars, and 12 Domiciliars, who must all be Princes or Counts, or at least of an ancient Nobility.

The Cathedral is the noblest in Ger-Cathe- many, and, if we except St. Peter's and dral. St. Paul's in Rome and London, inferior to

to none in *Europe*; the Tower perhaps is the highest in the World. *Sebastien*, who described it at large in a Treatise publish'd in 1617, says it is 489 Feet high. *Others* reckon 575 Geometrical Feet, and *Misson* makes it 662 Steps from Bottom to Top. *Lewis XIV.* finding this Cathedral very bare and unprovided, when the City fell into his Hands, made sumptuous Presents to it, of the Ornaments, and all the Priests Vestments for celebrating divine Service on the high Festivals.

*Estates.*

*Savern* with its Dependences, *Molsheim*, *Russac*, *Dachstein*, *Benfeld*, *Cochersberg*, *Wantzenau*, *Oberkirch*, *Erbelm*, and *Gebweiler*.

*Revenue.*

The Revenues of this See are reckon'd to exceed 10,000 *l.* a Year.

The last Bishop farm'd his Benefice at above 10,000 *l.* for the Space of nine Years, reserving to himself *Savern*, and the Bailiwick of *Cochersberg*; the present Cardinal Bishop is reckon'd to have above 25,000 *l.* a Year in good Benefices.

*Strasburg*

*Strasburg* stands in a pleasant Plain on the *Rhine*, and is the Capital of *Alsace*; it was formerly an Imperial Town, and so continued till it was betrayed to *France* in 1681. Before that it was one of the most

most populous and flourishing Towns in  
Germany, in new it is distinguished for its  
Arsenal, its prodigious Fortifications, and  
for its being full of Soldiers. There is a  
new Episcopal Palace building here, but  
the Bishop commonly resides at Sturms,  
13 Miles from the City, in the Castle of  
Palace, which is indeed old, but very  
sumptuously furnished. It lies at the Foot  
of Mountains. Before that Prince restored  
and Chapter to the Cathedral, the Canon

The Emperor having granted <sup>to the</sup> Title.  
Bishop the temporal Investiture of the See  
of *Strasbourg* in 1723, he has accordingly  
taken his Seat in the College of Princes  
at the Diet. His Title therefore is *by*  
*mand*, by the Grace of God, and of the  
Holy See, Cardinal of the Holy Roman  
Church, Bishop of *Strasbourg*, Abbot of  
*Montier*, and of *Poigny*, Landgrave of *Al-*  
*sace*, Prince of the Holy Empire, and of  
*Soubise*, &c.

There are two Universities here, one *Univer-*  
for the *Lutherans*, founded 1538 by *James* <sup>city.</sup>  
*Sturmius*, a Counsellor of the Senate; the  
other for the *Roman-catholics*, founded  
in 1608 by *Leopold* Archduke of *Austria*,  
then Bishop of *Strasbourg*.

This City embraced the Reformation *Religion.*  
in the Year 1529, when the *Popish* Bishop  
and



and Chapter were turned out. *Sliden* makes very honourable mention of the Citizens, and of many learned and pious Men, who lived here, and greatly promoted the Reformation. But since the French seized it, it has lost much of its Religion, as well as its Liberty and Trade. Nevertheless *Lutheranism* is still tolerated by Treaty with *Lewis XIV.* and the City. Before that Prince restored the Bishop and Chapter to the Cathedral, the Canons were *Lutherans*.

## W R I T E R S.

*Francisci, de Episcopis Argentinensibus* Commentarius. In 4to. *Friburg*, 1608.

*Jacobi Wimpelingii* Catalogus Episcop. Argent. cum Supplementis. *Moscheroschii*, in 4to. *Argent.* 1660.

*Balthasaris* Antiquitates Germanicæ primæ, & in hac *Argentoratensis* Ecclesiæ Evangelicæ, in 4to. *Argent.* 1669.

*Ulrici Obrechtii* Prodromus Historiæ *Alsaticæ*. In 4to. *Argent.* 1681.

*Matthæi Berneggeri*, Respublica *Argentoratensis*. In 4to. *Argent.* 1668.

Die Elsassische und *Strasburgische* Chronic, von *Jacob von Koenigshoven*. In 4to. *Strasburg*, 1692.

## The Bishop of Constance.

**JOHN FRANCIS**, Baron of *Stauf-  
senberg*, born in 1658, Bishop of  
*Constance* in 1704, on the Death of *Mar-  
guard de Rhodt*, who was elected Bishop  
in 1689. He is Coadjutor to the Bishop  
of *Augsburg*, since 1714, and has for  
Coadjutor in the See of *Constance*, the  
Cardinal Bishop of *Spire*.

The first Bishops of *Constance* were Jet-*Origin*.  
tled at *Windisch* in the *Ergow*. That City  
having been destroyed by the *Germans* or  
*Allemaings*, *Clovis II.* King of *France*  
transferred the Bishoprick, in 570, to  
the City of *Constance*, which bears the  
Name of *Constantine Chorus*, Father to  
the Emperor *Constantine the Great*. *Max-  
iminus* was Bishop when this Change was  
made.

This Bishoprick, which formerly was  
one of the largest in *Germany*, has been  
greatly reduced since the Reformation; it  
is nevertheless still considerable, and the  
Bishop is Director of the Circle of *Swa-  
bia*, jointly with the Duke of *Wirtemberg*;  
he is moreover perpetual Chancellor of the  
Uni-

University of Fribourg in the *Brigow*.  
But the City of *Constance* is independent  
of him, and belongs to the Emperor.

## Chapter.

The Chapter is made up of 22 Canons  
who attend the Choir; and 4 who are Ex-  
pectants (of Vacancies).

## Cathedral.

It is dedicated to St. Stephen, and the  
old is very magnificent.

## Estates.

1. The Bishoprick, which lies on both  
Sides the Lake, above 20 Miles long; and  
including the Lake, 12 broad; so that  
Part of it may be said to lie in *Switzer-  
land*, and Part in *Germany*; for the Lake  
of *Constance* is the true Boundary betwixt  
those two Countries. And accordingly, the  
Bishop is reckoned among the Allies of the  
Cantons, and also a Prince of the Empire.  
His best Towns are *Merburg*, *Marchdorf*,  
*Bischofszell*, *Arbon*, *Hagenweil*, &c.

2. The rich Abbey of *Richenau*,  
stands in an Island in the Lake, and was  
united to the Bishoprick in the 10th Cen-  
tury.

3. The Provostship of *Oeningen*, and  
the Monastery of *Waldassen*.  
The Bishop disputes the Navigation of  
the Lake with the Prince of *Furstenberg*.

This is moreover perpetual Chancellor of the  
Uni-



This Bishoprick may bring in an annual Revenue of about 12 or 14,000 l. to its Bishop, which Sum is raised chiefly by the Toll on the Lake, and Rhine.

The Bishop's Palace, called *Petersbau* Residence, is in the Suburb of *Constance*; but he most commonly resides at *Mersburg*, a pretty Town on the Lake.

His Arms are a Cross, *Argent*. Arms.

His Title, *John*, by the Grace of God, Title, elected Bishop of *Constance*, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, &c.

On the City of *Friburg's* falling into Univer- the Hands of the French in 1677, the City. University was transferred to *Constance*.

The Religion of both the City and Bi- Religion. shoprick of *Constance* is *Roman-catholic*.

**W R I T E R S**  
*Gaspar Bruschii* *Chronicon Constantia*.

*Job. Hays* & *Hier. Pragenfis* *Historia & Monumenta Rerum in Syn. Constantiensi gestarum*. In Fol. *Norimb.* 1583.—  
Idem in Fol. 1715.

*Gabriel. Bucelini*, *Constantia Rhenana Urbis antiquissimæ cum adjacente Provin-*  
*cia*

cia & Episcopatu ejusdem nominis, Descriptio Topo-Chrono-Stratigraphica.

In 4to. Francof. 1697.

Magnum Consilium Oeconomicum Constantiense, de universali Ecclesie Reformatione, Unione, & Fide, 6 Tomis comprehensum, Opera Hermann von der Hardt.

3 Vol. in Fol. Francofurti & Lipsiæ,

1760.

Histoire du Concile de Constance, par S. L'Enfant, avec Fig. In 4to. 2 Vol.

Amst. 1727. [This most authentick History,

chiefly taken from the Authors themselves,

who assisted at the Council, is written in a

very agreeable Style. It is, I think, done

into English. The famous Author, who was

the Delight of the Learned, and the Or-

namment of the French Church, and of the

Royal Society of Berlin, died in 1728.

This, with his other Histories of the

Councils of Basil and Pisa, and the Biblio-

theque Germanique down to the 16th

Tom. which was also of his doing, have re-

flected a Lustre on the Court of Berlin,

where he was so much cherished, and secu-

red his own Fame to Posterity.]

& Monumentum Rerum in Syn. Constantiensi

gestatum. In Fol. Norimb. 1583.

Idem in Fol. 1715.

The

Urbis antiquissimæ cum adjacentibus Provin-

cia

## The BISHOP of Augsburg.

**ALEXANDER SIGISMOND,**

Brother to the present Elector *Palatine*, elected Bishop of *Augsburg* in 1690. His Death, which hath happened very lately, has given Rise to mighty Struggles on the Part of the new Candidates. He had for Coadjutor the Bishop of *Constance*.

Some Legendaries say, that *Lucius* the *Original* first *Christian* King of *Britain*, planted *Christianity* here; but the whole Story of that Prince hath much the Air of a Romance; however, good Writers think, that *Christianity* was made known here about the Beginning of the 4th Century.

The Chapter has 20 Capitular Canons, *Chapter*. and an equal Number of Domiciliars.

The Cathedral has nothing very remarkable. *Cathedral*.

The Bishoprick, which lies in *Swabia*, *Estates*. extends about 60 Miles in Length, and 10 in Breadth, and contains several Bailiwicks, those of *Geisen*, *Hausen*, *Dillingen*, *Oti-*  
*Vol. I. [ b b ] lienberg,*



*lienberg, Freyburg, Fusten, Obersdorf, Vils, &c.* The Bishop pays a Yearly Tribute to Rome of about 100 l. The City of *Augsburg* is Imperial.

*Residence.* The Bishop resides at *Dillingen* on the *Danube*, four Miles from *Hochstat*.

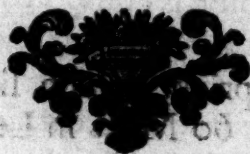
*Univer-*  
*sity.* The University of *Dillingen*, which is but a sorry one, was founded in 1549, by the Cardinal Bishop *Otto*, Baron of *Waldpurg*.

*Religion.* The Diocese is *Roman-catholick*, but the City of *Augsburg* is mostly *Lutheran*.  
— See the Article of that Free City.

#### W R I T E R S.

*Catalogus Episcoporum Augustanorum.*  
In 4to. *August.* 1614.

*Velferi Conversio & Passio Martyrum Afræ, Hilariæ, Dignæ, &c. Venet.* 1591.  
*Quæ omnia cum reliquis Velferi Operibus junctim edita in Fol. Norimb.* 1682.





## The BISHOP of Hildesheim.

CLEMENS AUGUSTUS, Brother to the Elector of *Bavaria*, Elector of *Cologne*, &c. chose Bishop of *Hildesheim* in 1724.

This Bishoprick was founded by *Charles-Origine* at *Eltzen*, where he resided during his Wars with the *Saxons*. *Lewis* the *Pious* transferr'd it to *Hildesheim*, of which he made *Gunther* the first Bishop. They have had 58 Bishops. The Bishoprick was once of great Extent, but in the 16th Century *John* their 48th Bishop, having had the Boldness to make War upon the Duke of *Brunswick*, he lost about one half of his Dominions, which were confirmed to the Duke by the Emperor *Charles V.* But Bishop *Valentine* recover'd most of them by Law in the *Aulick Council*.

The Chapter is composed of 40 Canons; *Chapter* who ought to be at least Gentlemen.

The Cathedral is no extraordinary Structure, but the sacred Ornaments belonging *Cathedral* to it are very rich.

[ b b 2 ]

The

*Estates.* The Bishoprick, which is almost surrounded with the Dominions of *Hanover*, is about 30 Miles long, and near as many broad; but the Bailiwicks of *Coldingen*, *Lutter*, *Bahrenberg*, and *Westmerboff*, with the House of *Dachtmisten*, belong to the Family of *Brunswick*. The Estates of the Bishop consist of the City of *Hildesheim*, which still retains some of its ancient Liberties; the Baronies of *Winsenburg*, with the Town of *Alfeld*, of *Homburg*, *Peina*, *Woldenberg*, with the Towns of *Bockelem*, *Popenburg*, *Dasseln*, *Schladen*, *Hundsruck*, *Rute*, *Eltzen*, *Sarsiede*, &c.

*Residence.* *Hildesheim*, about 20 Miles from *Hanover*, is a pretty large Town. But the Bishop commonly resides at *Himmelfthur*, a Pleasure-house in the Suburbs.

*Religion.* The Bishop is *Popish*, but the greatest Part of the Diocese are *Lutherans*. By a Treaty made in 1643, in the City of *Hildesheim*, the publick Exercise of *Lutheranism* was restrain'd to a certain Number of Years, viz. to the Nobles for the Space of 70, and to the Citizens for 40 Years; but this Limitation was null'd by a subsequent Treaty, and Posterity left at Liberty.

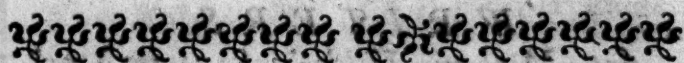


## W R I T E R S.

*Ant. Merkeri, Hildesiae Saxoniae à prima Origine, &c. In 8vo. Francof. 1573.*

*Justini Gubleri, de Bello Hildesh. inter Ericum Ducem Brunf. & Job. Episcop. Hildesh. Anno 1519. — Vide Schardii Rerum Germanicarum Scriptores varios, Tom. 2. Giesæ, 1673. Fol.*





## The BISHOP of Paderborn.

**CLEMENS AUGUSTUS**, Prince of *Bavaria*, Elector of *Cologne*, Bishop of *Hildesheim*, &c. chose Bishop of *Paderborn* in 1719. in the Place of *Francis* Baron of *Metternich-Gracht*, dead in 1718. who had succeeded in the Bishoprick his Uncle *Herman Werner*, Baron de *Metternich*, An. 1704.

*Origin.*

Some Monastick Writers ascribe a miraculous Origin to this Bishoprick, which is not worth relating. What seems to be certain, is, that it was founded by *Charlemagne*, when that Emperor was in those Parts. His Successors, and other Princes, were very liberal to it, so that it is now one of the most considerable in the Empire.

*Chapter.*

The Chapter is made up of 24 Capitular Canons, who are all obliged to study in some *French* or *Italian* University; and they must moreover be descended of a noble Ancestry, for four Degrees upwards.

*Cathedral.*

It is a grand Fabrick, inferior to few in the Empire. *Otho II.* gave to it a golden

Paderb.] of GERMANY. [391]

den Crucifix of 60 Pound Weight, valued at about 10,000 l. Sterling.

This Bishoprick, which lies in *Westpha-Estates. lia*, is about 40 Miles long, and 25 broad, and is surrounded with the Dominions of *Hanover*, *Hesse*, and *Munster*. It is said to contain 24 Market Towns, and 54 Parishes. The Places of most Note are, *Paderborn*, *Lippesprig*, *Brackel*, *Buren*, *Warburg*, *Steinheim*, *Hersel*, *Solcot*, *Stoppelberg*, *Nienhus*, *Ludge* in the County of *Pymont*. The Country in general is not very fruitful, but it abounds with rich Springs of Salt, and has some Iron Mines.

The Revenue is thought to amount to *Revenue.* about 25 or 30,000 l. a Year.

The Bishop is able to raise 3000 Men. *Forces.*

His Arms are a Cross, *Or.* *Arms.*

*Paderborn*, formerly a Hans Town, is *Residence.* large and well-built; it lies about 50 Miles from *Munster*, and as many from *Hanover*. The Episcopal Palace is not contemptible; but the Bishops, when they design to visit this small Benefice, which is very seldom, reside at *Nienbus*.



*Univer-  
sity.*

The University of Paderborn was founded by Bishop *Theodore* of *Furstenburg*, in 1592. The *Jesuits* have the Direction of it.

*Religion.*

In the 16th Century, the Burghers of *Paderborn* began to embrace the Reformation; but the Bishop made severe Examples of several of them, since which Time most of their Subjects have always been of the same Religion with their Sovereigns.

## W R I T E R S.

*Nic. Schatenii*, Societ. Jes. *Annales Paderbornenses*. In Fol. *Neubufii*, 1693.

*Herm. Kerfenbrock* *Catalogus Episcoporum Paderbornensium*.

*Ferd. Furstenbergii* *Monumenta Paderbornensia*, ex *Historia Romana*, *Francica*, *Saxonica* eruta; & novis *Inscriptionibus*, *Figuris*, *Tabulis Geographicis*, & *Notis illustrata*. In 4to: *Paderbornæ*, 1669. *Amst.* 1672. & *Lipsiæ*, 1713. [This Book is esteemed. The second Edition is the best.]





## The BISHOP of Freysingen.

**J**OHAN THEODORE, Prince of Bavaria, and Bishop of Ratisbon, born in 1703, made Bishop of Freysingen in 1727. His Predecessor was John Baron of Ecker, who was promoted to this See in 1695.

The City of *Freysingen* is supposed to *Origin.* have been founded by the *Romans*; but it was not made a Bishop's See 'till the 8th Century. Several Men eminent for their Piety and Learning have been Bishops here\*. In 88 there was a very good Law made by the Bishop, and confirm'd by the Pope, viz. That the Bishoprick should never be given to any but to a Canon of the Church; but this good Law has been often broke thro' by the House

\* Among others, Otto I. Son to Leopold Marquis of Austria, deserves particular mention, for his judicious History of the most remarkable Revolutions of all the chief Governments of the World, from the Creation to his own Time, an. 1152; a noble Work for so dark an Age! It is called *Otonis Frisingensis Chronologia*, and was printed for the first Time, at Basil, in 1569, and review'd and augmented afterwards by Urstius.

of

[394]      *The Present State*      [Freyf.]

of *Bavaria*, who commonly give it to a younger Son.

*Chapter.*      It is composed of 24 Canons.

*Estates.*      This Bishoprick lies in the Centre of *Bavaria*, and is about 20 Miles long, and 10 broad. It is a pleasant fruitful Country. The other Lands that belong to it, lie scattered, some in *Austria*, and others in *Carniola* and *Tyrol*.

*Revenue.*      It is said to amount to about 20,000 *l.* a Year, which is perhaps over-rating it.

*Residence.*      *Freyfingen*, a pretty Town on the *Iser*, 20 Miles North of *Munich*.

*Arms.*      A Moor, *Sable*, crown'd in the antique Fashion.

*Religion.*      The Religion of the Bishoprick is *Roman-catholick*.

W R I T E R S.

*Car. Meichelbeckii Historia Freysingensis.*  
In Fol.

*Augustæ Vindelicorum*, Tom. 1. 1724.  
Tom. 2. 1729.

*The*





## The BISHOP of Ratisbon.

**JOHN THEODORE**, Prince of *Bavaria*, and Bishop of *Freysingen*, elected Bishop of *Ratisbon* on the Resignation which his Uncle, the late Elector of *Cologne*, made in his Favour, in 1719.

The Founding of this Bishoprick is generally attributed to St. *Boniface*, who by Order of Pope *Gregory III.* made in 740, St. *Geribald* first Bishop of *Ratisbon*.

The Chapter is composed of 12 Canons and 12 Domiciliars.

The Bishop depends immediately on the Pope.

*Ratisbon* is an Imperial City; the Bishop's Domain, which is not considerable, lies in the neighbouring Territory.

The Senate of *Ratisbon* embraced the *Augsburg* Confession in 1542; but there is Mass said in the Cathedral every Week, and the *Roman-catholicks* are in Possession of most of the Churches.

The

*Arms.* The Arms are *Gules*, a Riband, *Argent*.

*Residence.* The Bishop resides in *Ratisbon*.

*W R I T E R S.*

*Laurentii Howardi* Catalogus Episcoporum *Ratisbonensium*, ab Urbe condita usque ad Annum *Christi*, 1597.

*Wigulei Hund* Metropolis *Salisburgensis*, id est, Historia & Catalogus Episcoporum *Frisingensium*, &c. cum Historia Episcoporum *Ratisbonensium*. In Fol. *Monachii*, 1620.





## *The BISHOP of Passau.*

**J**OSEPH-DOMINICK-FRANCIS,  
Count of *Lamberg*, Bishop of *Seccau*,  
and Provost of the Cathedral of *Passau*,  
born in 1608, chose Bishop of *Passau* in  
1723. His Predecessor was *Raymond*  
Count de *Rabatta*.

This Bishoprick was founded in 634 <sup>Origin.</sup>  
by *Theodoric III.* Duke of *Bavaria*. In  
1729, the Pope made the Bishop inde-  
pendent on the Metropolis of *Saltzburg*,  
and allowed him the Pall, to indemnify  
him in some Sort for the Loss of 69 Pa-  
rishes, 2 Abbeys, 1 Provostship, and 1  
Priory, which were dismember'd from his  
Diocese on the Erection of the new  
Archbishoprick of *Vienna*.

It consists of 24 Canons, who are all <sup>Chapter.</sup>  
Gentlemen.

The Cathedral is a stately Fabrick, full <sup>Cathe-</sup>  
of fine Tombs, and other Monuments. <sup>dral.</sup>

This



*Estates.* This Diocese lies about 20 Miles in Extent, on the North Side of the *Danube*, bordering on *Austria* and *Bohemia*. The City of *Passau*, formerly Imperial, is now subject to the Bishop.

*Revenue.* Before the late Erection of the Archbishoprick of *Vienna*, this See of *Passau* yielded near 15,000 *l.* a Year; it was commonly given to a younger Son of *Austria*, before the late vast Aggrandization of that House.

*Residence.* *Passau* is a large and populous City on the *Danube* and *Inn*, and is so surrounded with Rocks and Rivers, that it stands in no need of Art to render it exceeding strong; but the usual Residence of the Bishop is in the Castle of the Town of *Obernberg* on the *Inn*.

*Arms.* *Argent*, a Wolf Rampant, *Gules*.

#### W R I T E R S.

*Nic. Schreitweinii* Catalogus Archiepiscoporum & Episcoporum *Laureacensium* & *Pataviensium* usque ad Annum 1517.

*Wig. Hund* Metropolis *Salisburgensis*, cum Historia Episcoporum *Pataviensium*. In Fol. *Monachii*, 1620.

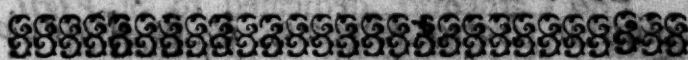
*Gasp.*

*Gasp. Bruschii de Laureaco, celebri olim in Norico Civitate, & de Patavio Germanico, &c. In 8vo. Basilæ.*

*Pet. Hanflii, Germaniæ Sacræ, Tom. 1. Metropolis Laureacensis, cum Episcopatu Pataviensi. In Fol. 1727.*



*The*



## The BISHOP of Trent.

**ANTONY DOMINICK**, Count of *Wolckenstein*, Dean of the Scholastick Divines of *Trent*, elected Bishop of *Trent* in 1725; he is lately dead, and his Place filled up by — — —. His Predecessor was *John Benoit Gentilotti*, Auditor of *Rota*, who died two Months after his Promotion.

*Origin.*

The City of *Trent*, called by the ancient Geographers *Tridentum*, pretends that its first Bishop *Jovinus* was given to it by *Hermagoras* Bishop of *Aquileia*, who was Disciple of the Evangelist *Mark*. The Emperor, as Count of *Tyrol*, and the Duke of *Mantua*, hold some Part of their Estates of this See. He is Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Saltzburg*, according to some Writers; and according to others, to the Patriarch of *Aquileia*.

*Chapter.*

Eighteen Canons compose the Chapter. Those Gentlemen are wiser than many of their Neighbours, for they always chuse one of their own Number for their Bishop.

The



The Cathedral, dedicated to St. Vigil, Cathedral. is more remarkable for the Fineness of its Architecture, than for its Bulk. 'Twas in the Church of St. Mary Major, that the famous Council was held, of which we have the History well painted on the Walls.

The Bishoprick of Trent, which has *Estates* Tyrol on the North, and the Dominions of Venice on the South and East, is about 60 Miles long, and above 40 broad. But the Reader is not to imagine that it belongs wholly to the Bishop; the Emperor is the Temporal Sovereign and Owner; he has however very handsomly provided for the Bishop. Trent, Riva, Bolzano, Roveredo, &c. are the principal Places that furnish the Episcopal Revenue. The Country, though mountainous, is yet very fruitful. The Natives have Plenty of excellent Wine, Oil, and Fruits, and the Vallies are very charming.

Is at Trent, which lies on the *Adige*, and several small Rivers, in a Bottom, surrounded with the *Alps*, whose pointed Tops seem to hang over it. It is pretty large and  
*Residence*  
 Vol. I. [ c c ] popu-

populous, and has several good Buildings. It is a great Thorough-fare from *Germany* into *Italy*. The Citizens are famous for speaking the Languages of these two Countries in Perfection, and for being extreme civil and humane to Travellers. The Episcopal Palace is very noble.

*Arms.* The Episcopal Arms are *Argent*, an Eagle spread and langued, *Sable*.

*Title.* The Bishop's Title is N. N. by the Grace of God, Bishop of *Trent*, Prince of the Holy *Roman* Empire; and then follow the Titles of the Family, whence he is come: This is the constant Order observed by the Bishops of *Roman-catholic* Countries, which we observe here once for all, to save needless Reputations.

*Religion.* In this bigotted *Catholic* Country, some of the Peasants are *Protestants*, owing, we may presume, to the Neighbourhood of the *Grisons*, a *Protestant* People of *Switzerland*.

#### W R I T E R S.

*Jani Pyrrhi* Episcoporum *Tridentinorum* Historia. In Fol. *Mantuae*, 1546.

The

The History of the Council of *Trent*,  
by Father *Paul Sarpi*; this incomparable  
History is in all the Languages of *Europe*;  
but the best Translation that has yet ap-  
peared, we may safely aver, is that just  
done by the famous *Courayer*, for some  
Years past resident at *Oxford*.







## The BISHOP of Brixen.

**G**ASPAR IGNACE, Count of *Kuynigl*, born in 1672, elected Bishop of *Brixen* in 1702, in the Room of *John Francis* Count of *Kuhn*, who had filled this See since 1685.

*Origin.* This Bishoprick was first founded at *Savio* in 370; but when it was translated to *Brixen*, is uncertain. It makes Part of the *Tyrolese*, and consequently subject to the Emperor. The Bishop is Suffragan to *Saltzburg*.

*Chapter.* The Chapter has 18 Canons, 9 of whom are Nobles, and the other 9 are Doctors or Licentiates.

*Estates.* This Diocese is above 40 Miles long, and 30 broad, but it does not all belong to the Bishop. The Places that yield him the principal Part of his Revenue, are, the City of *Brixen*, of which he is Lord, *Bruneck*, *Ebrenburg*, the Lordship of *Vel-des* in *Carniola*, [with the Isle of *Notre-Dame*. The Country, tho' lying among the

the *Alps*, is very fruitful, especially in excellent Wine.

The Bishop's Revenue almost equals *Revenue.* that of the Bishop of *Trent*.

*Brixen*, at the Conflux of the *Eysach* *Residence.* and *Rientz*, in a pleasant Valley. It is a populous, pretty Town, about a Post Stage from the Territories of *Venice*. The Mineral Wells near it occasion a great Resort of Company to it.

*Gules*, an *Agnus Dei*, or a Lamb *Arms.* *gent.*

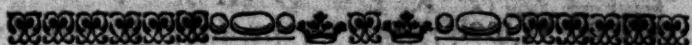
The *Roman-catholick* is the Religion of *Religion.* this Country.

W R I T E R S.

*Elia Caprioli*, de Rebus *Brixiacis*, Lib. 14. In Fol. *Brixia*.

*Avandi de Amiridis*, Chronicon *Brixianorum*, In 4to. *Brixia*, 1519.





## The BISHOP of Basle.

**J**OHAN CONRAD, Baron of *Reinach*, a Scholastick Divine in 1690, Dean in 1704, and Bishop of *Basle* in 1705.

*Origin.* The first Bishop *Justinian* was at the Council of *Cologne* in 346.

*Chapter.* The Doctors are received into the Chapter of *Basle*, which formerly was at *Friburg*, but of late it has settled at *Delmont*. The Bishop is Suffragan to *Besançon*; he has no Power in the City of *Basle*.

*Estates.* His Lands consist of the Bailiwicks of *Porentru*, *Biedertban*, *Florimont*, &c.

*Residence.* The Bishop resides at *Porentru* on the River *Halle*.

*Univer-*  
*sity.* The University of *Basle* was founded or re-established in 1462.

*Religion.* In this Diocese the greatest Part of the Inhabitants are *Calvinists*; the City of *Basle* being the Capital of a *Protestant Swiss* Canton.

WRI-



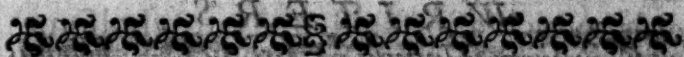
W R I T E R S.

*Christian. Urstusii*, *Chronici Basiliensis*  
Epitome. Germanicè, 1577.

*Basilis Sacra*, seu *Episcopatus & Episco-*  
*rum Basiliensium Origo & Series*. In 4to.  
*Bruntrut.* 1658.

*Histoire du Conseil de Basle*, par M.  
*L'Enfant*. In 4to. *Amsterd.* 1727:





*The* BISHOP of Liege.

**GEORGE LEWIS**, Count de *Berghes*, or *Berg*, born in 1660, elected Bishop in 1724. His Predecessor in the Bishoprick was the late Elector of *Cologn*.

**Origin.**

This Episcopal See was first established at *Tongres*, where *Maternus*, a Disciple of St. *Peter*, as 'tis said, was first Bishop: It was afterwards transferred to *Maeſtricht*, and laſt of all to *Liege*, An. 709.

*Chapter:*

The Chapter of *Liege* is numerous and grand; 'tis composed of 60 Canons, many whereof are Princes, and Persons of the first Quality.

**Cathe-  
dral.**

The Cathedral, dedicated to St. *Lambert*, is a stately Fabrick.

*Estates.*

The-Bishopricks of *Liege* is above 60 Miles from North to South, and 30 from East to West. It is a fertile, populous, and pleasant Country. It abounds with profitable Commodities, even below Ground, as Mines of Lead and Iron, Brimstone and Vitriol, Coal, and Quarries of Marble; and

and above, the Hills are covered with Vineyards, which afford a sharp, but wholesome Wine; the Woods are stored with Venison, and the Forest of *Ardenne* feeds excellent Mutton. But the Country, by reason of its Situation, lying between the *United Provinces*, *Flanders*, *Germany*, and *France*, has often had the Misfortune to be the Seat of War. They reckon in the Bishoprick 24 walled Towns, 52 Abbeys, and above 1200 Villages. The *Maese* washes the Country. The chief Towns are, *Liege*, *Tongres*, *Hoy*, *Walcourt*, *Dinant*, *Horn*, *Maseick*, *Loos* or *Brochloen*, *St. Truden*, *Hasfelt*, *Bilsen*, *Verviers*, *Couven-Haspan*, the Marquisate of *Franchimont* in the Duchy of *Luxemburg*, *Spaa*, a Village, but famous for its Mineral Waters, and the great Concourse of People from all Parts of *Europe*. It lies about 14 Miles from *Liege*, and 20 from *Aix la Chapelle*, in a Valley in the Forest of *Ardenne*.

This Bishoprick is the most considerable in *Germany*, and perhaps in *Europe*, that of *Rome* only excepted. His ordinary Revenue amounts to about 140,000 *l.* a Year.

The



*Forces.*

The present Bishop has but a few Troops on foot, but he is able to raise 9 or 10,000 Men.

*Residence.*

According to the best Antiquaries, the City of *Liege* was founded by *Ambiorix*, King of the *Eburones*, after he had cut off the *Roman* Legion, of which *Cæsar* gives us an Account in his *Commentaries*. It is about 40 Miles from *Brussels*, 18 from *Aix la Chapelle*, and 14 from *Spaa*. It lies in a delicious Valley on the Banks of the *Maes*, which brings a good inland Trade to it. It is large, populous, well-built, and the Churches and other sacred Buildings are more than ordinary fine. The new Bridge over the River is a stately Piece of Architecture. This City has sustain'd many Sieges; the last was in 1702, when the Confederate Army, under Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*, took it; the Citadel was razed, and according to the Treaty of *Baden*, it is not to be rebuilt. The City is in some sort free, being governed by its own States; but their Bishops, especially when they happen to be at the same Time Electors of *Cologne*, are oft-times too many for them. The present Bishop, who is of an antient Family of the *Netherlands*, contrary to every Body's Expectation, was chosen, and

and 'tis thought the Chapter will continue to elect one of themselves, and of their own Country, if they can but be true to their own Honour and Interest —

But the Applications of a wealthy Elector are not easy to be resisted; for tho' 60 or 70,000 *l.* was advanced on this Occasion, 'tis no more than one half Year's Income of the Purchase.

The Episcopal Palace at *Liege* is old, but the Bishop spends most of his Time at *Serai*, a Pleasure-House two Miles above the City, on the Banks of the *Maes*. When an Elector of *Cologne* is Bishop, he commonly resides in his Electorate in *Germany*, where he spends the Revenue of *Liege*, and so drains the Country of the ready Specie.

*George Lewis*, by the Grace of God, *Title.*  
Bishop of *Liege*, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, &c.

The Arms of *Liege* are *Gules*, a Column *Argent*, mounted on a Pedestal, with several Steps, *Lozenge-wise*. *Arms.*

The *Roman-catholick* Religion is strictly observed here. In the Cathedral, and throughout the Diocese, the *Roman* Ritual is observed in every Point. *Religion.*

*W R I T E R S.*  
*Job. Roberti* Historia, seu *Huberti*  
*Principis Aquitani, ultimi Tungrensis &*  
*primi Leodiensis Episcopi.* In 4to. *Luxem-*  
*burgi,* 1621.

*Ægid. Bucherii* Disquisitio Historica de  
 primis *Tungrorum* seu *Leodiensium* Episco-  
 pis, una cum Chronologia Hist. *Leodiens.*  
 ad an. 1343. cum aliis Scriptoribus. Edita  
 à *Job. Chapeauville,* 3 Vol. in 4to. *Leodii,*  
 1616.

*Barthol. Fisenii* Historia Ecclesiæ *Leo-*  
*dienfis.* In Fol. *Leod.* 1642.

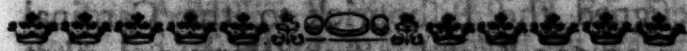
*Auberti Miræi* Fasti *Belgici & Bur-*  
*gundici,* In 8vo. *Bruxellæ,* 1622.

*Marc. Boxhornius,* de Republica *Leodi-*  
*enei.* In 24. *Amstelod.* 1632.

*Steph. Raufini* *Leodium Namurci.* In  
 4to. 1632.







## The BISHOP of Osnabrug.

**CLEMENS AUGUSTUS**, Elector of Cologn, &c. chosen Bishop of Osnabrug in 1728. His Predecessor was **ERNEST AUGUSTUS**, Prince of Brunswick-Lunenbug, born 1674, and elected Bishop 1716. He died the 3d of August 1728, about 14 Months after his Brother, King George I. of Great Britain.

This Bishoprick was founded by *Charlemagne*, who caused the Church of St. Peter, now the Cathedral, at Osnabrug, to be built, for the Use of the Saxons, whom he had compelled to embrace Christianity. This is the first See that Emperor founded, after he had subdued King *Wittekind*, the Saxon, about 776. *Viso*, a Disciple of *Boniface*, was the first Bishop. Succeeding Emperors, and other Princes, have been very liberal to this Church.

In 1625, the Chapter chose Cardinal *Francis William*, Count of *Wartemberg*; but the Swedes having made themselves Masters of Osnabrug, made Bishop, in 1634, *Gustavus*, Count of *Wasseburg*, a natural Son of King *Gustavus Adolphus*.

By

By the Treaty of *Munster*, the Count resigned the Bishoprick to the Cardinal for 10,000 *l.* and it was determined, that for the future, the See should be filled alternately by a *Catholick* and by a *Protestant*, who should always be the youngest Prince of the Branch of Duke *George of Brunswick*, then General of the Troops of *Sweden*; and on the Failure of that Branch, it should pass to that of *Augustus*, Duke of *Wolfenbuttle*. It was farther agreed on, that when the Bishoprick should be possessed by a *Catholick*, there should be three *Lutheran* Canons, and that when there was a *Protestant* Bishop, the Archbishop of *Cologne* should suspend the Exercise of his Metropolitan Jurisdiction, with regard to the *Protestant* Canons.

The Bishop of *Osnabrug* has for Hereditary Officer only a Great Master, tho' he be equally able with many other Bishops to have all the other three Great Officers, which are, the Great Cup-bearer, the Great Marshal, and the Great Chamberlain.

Tho' this Bishoprick be Hereditary in the *Protestant* Family of *Brunswick*, yet it is not so with regard to the *Roman-catholick* Bishop; for sometimes he is chosen out of one Family, and sometimes out of another, as the Chapter pleases. In 1700 a Prince of *Lorain* was Bishop.

The

The Chapter is composed of 25 *Chapter.* Canons, 18 of which are enjoyed by Roman Ecclesiasticks; the Revenues of 4 by the Jesuits, for the Support of their College; and the other 3 by Lutherans.

This Bishoprick is about 36 Miles long, *Estates.* and 20 broad, in the Centre of *Westphalia*. It is reckoned among the fruitfullest Parts of the Circle. The Inhabitants have Manufactures of Linen, and a good Breed of Cattle, particularly Hogs, which make the best *Westphalia* Bacon. The neighbouring Countries are, the Bishoprick of *Munster*, and *Ravensberg*, *Minden*, &c. which belong to the King of *Prussia*. The chief Places are *Osnabrug*, *Quakenburg*, *Iburg*, with its Castle, *Forstenau*, *Vorde*, *Gronsburch*, *Hunteburg* on the *Dummer Lake*, *Engter*, *Holtbusen*, *Melle*, *Wielage*, and *Bosfel*.

The Revenue of this Bishoprick amounts *Revenues.* to betwixt 20 and 30,000 l.

The Bishop is able to raise 2500 Men. *Forces.*

When there is a *Protestant* Bishop, he *Residence.* resides at *Osnabrug*, and keeps a neat little Court. But when the See is possessed by a *Roman-catholick*, who always has several



veral other great Bishopricks in *Commendam*, the Episcopal Revenue is carried out of the Country and spent, very frequently within the Walls of *Bon*, where the Elector of *Cologn* keeps his Court. This is the Case at present of *Osnabrug*. His Electoral Highness of *Cologn*, their Bishop, is actually possessed of six or seven large Benefices, among the least of which may be reckoned this Bishoprick.

*Osnabrug* is noted for a Treaty betwixt the Emperor and the King of *Sweden*, in 1648, wherein all the Affairs of the *Protestants* were previously concerted and settled, which was a considerable Branch or Part of the general Treaty of *Westphalia*. 'Tis a well-built City, situated in a fair Plain, adorned with several handsome publick Structures. 'Tis divided into the Old and New Towns, by the River *Oze*. It has Walls and Ditches, which would render it strong, were there not a neighbouring Mountain within Cannon-shot, upon which there's an Abbey, or Sort of sacred Retirement for Men of Quality. The Bishop's Palace and Castle of *Petersburg* is fortified. 'Twas in one of the Apartments where the late King expired in the Arms of his Brother. The City lies on the King's Rout to *Hanover*, from which it is distant a long Day's Journey.

The

The Bishop's Titles are, *N. N. Bishop* <sup>Titles.</sup>  
of *Osnabrug*, Prince of the Holy Roman  
Empire, Prince of *Bavaria*, — or Duke  
of *Brunswick-Lunenburg*.

His Arms are *Argent*, a Wheel with *Arms.*  
eight Spokes, *Gules*, mounted with the  
Episcopal Mitre, with the Sword and  
Crozier, which denote, as has been obser-  
ved before, the Temporal and Spiritual  
Power of the Sovereign.

*Charles the Great*, who took care at *Univer-*  
at the same Time, to propagate Learning <sup>sity.</sup>  
and Religion, erected a School for *Latin*  
and *Greek* here, which is since become a  
*Gymnasium*, or *Schola Illustris*, with four  
Professors of several Faculties.

The Number of *Roman-catholicks* and *Religion.*  
*Protestants* in the Diocese, are almost  
equal. The first have the Cathedral  
Church, the Collegiate Church of *St.*  
*John*, and the Church and Monastery of  
the *Dominicans*. The *Lutherans* have the  
great Parochial Church of *St. Mary*. The  
Government of the City is likewise mix'd.

## W R I T E R S.

*Edwini Ermanni, Consulis Osnabrugensis, Chronicon Osnabrugense, cum Notis, Continuatione atque præmissio Discursu de Antiquis Westphaliæ Colonis. In Fol. Osnabrugæ, 1677.*

*Joh. Biesteini Athanæum Christianum à Carolo M. institutum, & à Principe Francisco Guillelmo Episcopo Osnabrug. instauratum. In Fol. Colonia, 1632.*







## *The* BISHOP of Munster.

**CLEMENS AUGUSTUS**, Elector of *Cologne*, &c. made Bishop of *Munster* in 1719, in the Room of *Francis*, Baron of *Metternicht-Gracht*, who was chose Bishop in 1706, and died in 1718.

This Bishoprick was likewise founded by *Charlemagne* in 758, who made *St. Ludgar* their Bishop. Bishop *Herman II.* Count of *Catzenellenbogen*, was made *Origin.* Prince of the Empire in 1240. *Otto* Count *de Bentheim*, Successor to *Herman*, is the first Bishop elected by the Chapter, the preceding ones had always been named by the Emperors.

In 1553, on the Death of *Jossé*, last Count of *Brochorst*, Lord of *Brockeloe*, in the County of *Zutphen*, there was a mighty Contest between the Bishop and the Count of *Limburg* and *Styrum*. The Bishop insisted, that in 1406, *Gilbert* Count of *Bronchorst* had voluntarily done Homage to the Church of *Munster*, for the Lordship of *Brockeloe*, which having become a Fief, should belong to the Bishoprick, on the Failure of the House of *Bronchorst*. The Count of *Limburg*, supported by the States of *Holland*, pretended that *Brockeloe*, lying in *Guelderland*, was dependant on it, and the States of the Province decreed the same Thing. He accordingly takes Possession of it, in Right of being next Heir to the House of *Bronchorst*. The Process was carried to the Chamber of *Spires*, and this Quarrel renewed in 1665, by Bishop *Bernhard de Galen*, served for Pretext to attack *Holland* in 1672. That turbulent and martial Prelate took, among other Places, that of *Brockeloe*, which was afterwards restored by Treaty.

*Prerogatives.*

The Bishop is Director of the Circle of *Westphalia*, with the Duke of *Juliers*, who

who is the Elector *Palatine*. The Bishop becomes Heir to Strangers, who die without Children: an unjust Custom unknown to any other Country of the Empire.

The Chapter is composed of 40 *Ca-Chapter*. nons, who must all be Persons of the first Quality, and they must study at *Paris* one Year and nine Weeks.

The Bishoprick is near 100 Miles long, *Estates*. and 30 broad. It is indented with the Bishoprick of *Osnabrug*, and the Counties of *Lingen*, and *Tecklenburg*, which belong to the King of *Prussia*. On the East lie the Dominions of *Hanover*; and on the West it borders on the three *Dutch* Provinces of *Groningen*, *Overissel*, and *Zutphen*. It is one of the most disagreeable Countries in *Germany*, being ill peopled, and of a barren Soil, so that all Travellers complain, not without Reason, of their Accommodation in their Passage through this Country. The chief Commodity is *Westphalia* Bacon. The City of *Munster* is however situate in a fertile Plain near the Banks of the *Ems*; the other Places of any Note are, *Meppen*, the chief Town of



of *Lower Munster*, *Haselunen*, *Kloppenburg*, *Vecht*, formerly a very considerable County and Town, *Warenburg* Capital of a Barony, (its Castle and neat Town on the *Ems*, are thought to have been built by *Varus* a Roman Captain, under the Reign of *Augustus Cæsar*.) *Coesfelt*, a fortified Town, *Werner* on the *Lippe*; *Rheyne*, *Tillight*, *Ahusen*, *Stomberg*, *Boeckholt*, *Dulmen*, *Gemen*, &c.

The Bishop still keeps up his Pretensions to *Brockeloe*, but he is like to wait a long while till *France* and *England* join a second Time, to help him to recover it.

*Revenues.* The Revenues of this Diocese have been reckoned at 70,000 *l.* a Year.

*Forces.* The Bishop is able to maintain 8000 Men; the warlike *Bernhard de Galen*, when he fell on the *Dutch*, had an Army of 25,000 Men; but he was supported by the Power of *Lewis XIV.* There are several Fortresses in this Diocese.

*Residence.* *Munster*, the Metropolis of *Westphalia*, is large and well fortified. It has five Collegiate Churches, besides Monasteries.  
It

It lies 30 Miles from the Borders of the United Provinces. It is famous for the Treaty of *Westphalia*, concluded here in 1648. The Bishop's Palace or Castle is very strong; he formerly resided at *Coesfelt*, when *Munster* was an Imperial City; but *de Galen* took it in 1661, since which it has remained under the Subjection of the Bishop.

N. N. Bishop of *Munster*, Prince of the *Titles*.  
Holy Roman Empire, &c.

The Inhabitants of the Diocese are *Religion*.  
*Roman-catholick*, but there are several  
Gentlemen and Lords of the *Protestant*  
*Religion*.

#### W R I T E R S.

*Herman. Stangensfol* *Annales Circuli Westphalici*. In 4to, *Coloniæ*, 1656.

*Job. Goes* *Opuscula varia de Westphalia*, ejusque doctis aliquot *Viris*. In 4to. *Helmstadii*, 1668.

*Job. Cincini*, *Vita Lugderi primi Monasteriensis Episcopi*. *Coloniæ*, 1515.

*Job.*

[424]

*The Present State* [Münster.]

*Job. Ab. Alpen, de Vita & Rebus gestis Ch. Bernbardi Epif. Monast. P. 1. Coesfeldiae, 1694. P. 2. Monast. 1703. 2 Vol. in 4to.*

*La Vie de Bernhard de Galen, Evêque de Munster. 12mo. Colog. 1681.*



*The*





## The BISHOP of Lubeck.



**DOLPH-FREDERICK**, Duke of *Holstein-Gottorp*, born in 1710, elected Bishop of *Lubeck* in 1727, in the room of his Brother *Charles*, who died the same Year. Their Father, who died in 1726, was *Christian-Augustus*, Bishop of *Lubeck*, and Administrator of the Duchy of *Holstein-Gottorp*, during the Minority of his Nephew the present Duke of that Name. He left many Children, several whereof are not yet provided for.

This Bishoprick was founded by the *Origin.* Emperor *Otho I.* in the City of *Oldenbourg* in *Wagerland*, removed to *Lubeck* in 1163; and since the Time of the *Reformation* has, for the most part, been possessed by a Son of *Holstein*. *Lutheranism* began to have Footing here under their 39th Bishop, *Henry Bochart*, who neglected no Means to extinguish it in the Birth. His Successor, *Detleff Reventlau*, on the other hand, favoured the *Lutherans*, as did like-

wife the six Bishops who succeeded him, 'till *John Adolph* of *Holstein*, Archbishop of *Bremen*. That Prelate was made Bishop of *Lubeck* in 1586, and resigned his two great Benefices to his youngest Brother, *John Frederick*, who died in 1634, and was succeeded by *John* likewise of the Family of *Holstein*, who had so much Interest, as to hinder this Bishoprick from being secularized at the Treaty of *Munster*. In Acknowledgment for which Favour, the Chapter agreed, That for the future they should chuse successively six Princes of *Holstein* for Bishops; which has accordingly been observed to this Time: though, in 1676, the King of *Denmark* endeavoured to have his second Son chose Coadjutor. During the Vacancy of this See, in 1705, there was another Difference between the King of *Denmark* and the Duke of *Holstein*, but it was made up by the Mediation of the neighbouring Powers.

*Chapter.*

The *Chapter* is compos'd of thirty Canons, four of which are *Roman-catholicks*. It has little more than the Shadow of Election; for the See is devolved as an Appanage upon a Son of *Holstein*, who is called Duke of *Eutin*, from the Place of his Residence, about 15 Miles from *Lubeck*. The Provost of the Cathedral

dral is chose alternately by the Chapter, and by the City, where the Bishop has no Power.

In the Diets of the Empire the Bishop of *Lubeck* is seated next to the Bishop of *Osnabrug*, who have not their Places with the *Roman-catholick* Prelates.

The Cathedral, dedicated to the *Blessed Cathedral Virgin*, is a noble Fabrick, and richly adorned with Pictures, Images, &c. which the *Lutherans* make no bad Use of.

The Bishoprick, which is not large, *Estates* lies in the Duchy of *Holstein*, and consists of *Eutin*, *Fischau*, *Schoenenwold*, *Nuchel*, *Niekerken*, *Lentz*, *Bossou*, and *Rinsfeldt*; these are Cantons, or Districts, which have several Villages under them. The Country is fruitful in Corn, Cattle, &c. and the Sea, Lakes, and Rivers yield Plenty of Fish \*: And yet

The yearly Revenue is thought not to *Revenue* exceed 3000 *l.* so that the *Quota* is only 5 Horse, and 60 Florins.

The Bishop resides at *Eutin*, but the *Residence* Chapter in the City of *Lubeck*.

\* See the Article of *Holstein*.



**Religion.**

This Bishop is the only *Protestant* Bishop of Germany, who has the Power of a Diocesan, and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

**Title.**

*Adolph-Frederick*, elected Bishop of *Lubeck*; Heir of *Norway*; Duke of *Sleswick*, *Holstein*, &c.

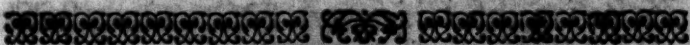
**Arms.**

*Azure*, a Gold-Cross, surmounted with the Episcopal Mitre. [With regard to *Lubeck*, see the Article of the *Imperial Cities*.]

## W R I T E R.

M. Christian von Stoecken, Bischoefliche Ehren-Seule. fol. Lub. 1667.





### The BISHOP of Coire.

**J**OSEPH BENOIT, Baron of Rost, Bishop of Coire in 1728. His Predecessor was *Ulrick de Federspiel*, elected in 1692.

We find a Bishop of Coire named *Asti-Origin. mo*, at the Council of *Chalcedon, An. 450*. Several Emperors have been great Benefactors to this Church. In 1404, *Modestan*, Viscount of Milan, gave to Bishop *Hertman* the Valley of *Valteline*, so famous for good Wine.

The Bishop is Prince of the Empire, *Prerogatives* tho' his Diocese lie in *Switzerland*; his Rank is among the Princes of the Circle of *Swabia*; he furnishes no Contingent. He comes to the Diets only when he pleases, and the *Swiss* are his Allies. He has his four great hereditary Officers, as other Princes.

The Chapter is composed of 24 *Ca-Chapter*. nons. The Doctors are received as well as the Nobles.

His Estates consist of the City of Coire, *Estates*. *Haldenstein, Furstenberg, Rhams, Plurs,*

*Ramuntz, Aspermont, the Vallies of the Valteline, of Cbiarena, &c.* They lie in the Country of the *Grisons*, and border on *Tyrol*, and the Duchy of *Milan*.

*Revenue.* The Revenue of this Bishoprick amounts to about 5000 *l.* a Year, a vast Sum of Money in a Country where there is so little. Several of the Canons have a yearly Income of 700 or 800 *l.*

*Residence.* The Bishop resides at *Coire*, a pretty Town, and sometimes at *Marsoila*.

*Arms.* His Arms are *Argent*, a Buck *Sable*.

*Title.* And his Title *Joseph Benoit*, by the Grace of God, elected Bishop of *Coire*; Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Lord of *Furstenberg*, &c.

*Religion.* The Inhabitants of the Diocese of *Coire* are for most part *Calvinists*, but the Bishop is *Roman-catholick*.

#### W R I T E R S.

*Gab. Bucelini, Rhetia Ethnica, Romana, Gallica, Germanica, Sacra & Profana, in 4to. Aug. Vindel. 1661.*

*Huld. Campelli Aufuhrliche Beschreibung der Loeb. Graubundter Rheschen, &c. in fol. Zurich, 1617.*

THE





THE  
 ABBOTS *and* ABBESSES  
 OF THE  
 EMPIRE.



THE Number of those Ecclesiastick Princes and Princesses were greatly diminish'd at the Reformation. Many of the Abbies, as well as Bishopricks, were founded in the 9th Century by *Charles the Great*. The Few that do still remain, are so well endowed, that a single one is thought Provision sufficient to maintain one Person; whereas in *France, Italy, &c.* *Commendams* are very frequent. The Oath at the Installation of the *German* Abbots, and those of all other *Roman-catholick* Countries, to the Pope, is conceived in very strong Terms. They then swear to defend the *Regalia* of *St. Peter*, and the Lands belonging to the See of *Rome*; to defray the Charges of his Holiness's Legates and Nuncio's, when they pass through their Territories; to observe

the Decrees, Provisions, Reserves of the Court of *Rome*, and the Apostolical Mandates. Nevertheless, it is not in the Power of the Abbés to observe all these; for Instance, the Inquisition is not received in several *Roman-catholick* Provinces in the Empire, and not in *France* at all. All the *German* Abbots are Mitred, an Honour very common to those of other Countries, and which intitles them to Seats in Courts, and constitutes them Part of the Legislature. Every one knows, that before the Reformation in *England*, there were 26 dignify'd Ecclesiasticks of this Rank, who had Seat in Parliament, whereas there were no more than 21 Bishops.

The Abbesses are represented in the Diets of the *Circles* to which they belong, by their Deputies. Their Power over the Estates, Lives, &c. of their Subjects, is as absolute as that of any other Sovereign. They lead their Lives altogether secular, not affecting an extraordinary Shew of Religion, much less offering to perform the immediate Offices of the Priesthood; so that they differ widely from certain Abbesses in *Spain* in the 12th Century, who preached, gave Blessings, and confessed Persons of both Sexes.

## The ABBOT of Fulda.

**A**DOLPH Baron of *Bahlberg*, or *Dalberg*, born in 1678. Provost of *Zelle*, and since Abbot of *Fulda*, in 1726, in the Room of *Constantine* Baron of *Buthler*, who died suddenly.

ADOLPH has many Brothers, and other Relations, who are for most part Ecclesiasticks.

This Abbey owes its Foundation to *St. Origin. Boniface*, who built, *An. 744*, in the *Buchan*, a Monastery of the Order of *St. Benedict*.

The Abbots of *Fulda* have grand Pre-Prerogatives. Besides their being Princes of the Empire, they are Primates of *Germany*, and of the *Gauls*, and sit at the Foot of the Imperial Throne in all the general Diets: They depend immediately on the Pope, to whom they pay a Tribute of 40*l.* on their Installation; they are moreover Chancellors to the Empress, and put the Crown upon her Head at her Coronation. In Quality of Primates of *Germany*, they have disputed the Right of Precedency with



with the Elector of *Mentz*, and the other Prelates of the Empire. Much Blood hath been spilt in the Contest, till both Parties agreed to have their Pretensions decided by Law, when the Emperors commonly decreed in Favour of the Electors; but the Empresses favour'd the Claims of their Chancellors. At last an Archbishop of *Cologne*, putting himself at the Head of a stout Body of Troops, carried the Point finally, and obliged the Abbot to yield the *Pas* in the Presence of the Emperor *Frederick I.*

*Chapter.* The Chapter of *Fulda* is composed of eight Provosts.

*Cathedral,*

The Abbey Church or Cathedral dedicated to *St. Boniface*, is a stately Pile of *Gothick* Architecture. Adjoining to it there was formerly a rich Library, well furnished with MSS. but it was in a manner pillaged during the Civil Wars. The Monks, out of regard to their Founder, hid three MSS. one of the new Testament compleat, the four Evangelists distinct, and a Treatise on the Trinity; all said to be writ by *Boniface*, tho' some think they are older than the 8th Century, in which that Saint lived.

The

The Country under the Jurisdiction of *Eftates*. the Abbey, is about 25 Miles long and 12 broad, and belongs to the Circle of the Upper *Rhine*, in the *Weteraw*. It is fruitful in every Thing, particularly good Wines. The chief Places besides *Fuld*, are *Hamelburg*, *Geiffa*, *Blankenaw*, *Newenbof*, *Prukenaw*, *Bunfeld*, *Thaun*, and *Schlitz*.

The Revenue of this Country amounts *Revenue*. to betwixt 20 and 30,000 *l.* a Year.

The Abbot is able to raise 4 or 5000 *Forces*. Men. According to the *Matricula*, his Contingent is 17 Horfe, 50 Foot, and 404 Florins, which place him, in Point of Power, on a Level to many Prelates.

*Fuld*, the Metropolis of the Country, *Residence*. on a River of the same Name, is about 50 Miles from *Cassel*, and as many from *Francfort*. It is a large open Town, but not very well built. The Palace is a stately Pile of Free-stone; and the Apartments are richly furnished. The last Abbot was a very magnificent Man. He had an Eye upon the highest ecclesiastick Dignities in the Empire, but he happened to have Competitors of as aspiring Views as himself.

The

The Prince Abbot has all the four great Officers, rich Equipage and Livery, and a Household; so that on high Solemnities there is a very pretty Court at *Fulda*. There is always a Company of Horse Guards, and a Regiment of Foot Guards well cloathed and mounted, quarter'd in the Town.

*Title.*

*Adolph*, by the Grace of God, Abbot of *Fulda*, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, great Chancellor and first Chaplain of the Empress, Primate of *Germany*, and of *Gaul*, &c.

*Arms.*

The Arms of the Abbot of *Fulda* are *Argent*, a Cross *Sable*; mounted with the Episcopal Mitre\*.

*Religion.*

This Country bordering on several Protestant States, *Hesse-Cassel*, *Gotha*, &c. there are several Gentlemen here of that Religion, but the Prince and most of his Subjects are *Roman-catholick*.

## W R I T E R S.

*Valentini Munzeri*, *Chronicon Fuldense*. In 8vo. *Hildesie*, 1550.

\* Mitred Abbots wear the same Crowns or Mitres, as well as several other Marks of Distinction, in common with Bishops.

*Christ.*



*Christ. Broreri, Antiquitatum Fulden-  
sum, Lib. 4. in 4to. Antwerpiae, 1612.*

*Eberh. Fabricii Gloria Fuldae Abbatiae  
S. Benedicti, id est, Vita et Res gestae Ab-  
batum Fuldensium, quotquot a Fundatione  
An. 754. praefuerint. In 8vo. Giesse, 1558.*

*Job. Frid. Schannatii, Historia Fulden-  
sis in tres Partes divisa ab An. 744. usque  
1729. in Fol. Francof. 1729.*

*Ejusdem Corpus Traditionum Fulden-  
sum: Accedit Patrimonium S. Bonifacii,  
five Buchovia vetus, cum Fig. In Fol.  
Lips. 1724.*

*Ejusdem Fuldischer Lehn Hof, five de  
Clientela Fuldensi beneficiaria Nobili &  
Equestri. In Fol. Francof. 1726.*



The Chapter of Fulda has no Can-  
nulars, who make Part of their Nobili-  
ty according to the Statutes of the Ab-  
bey.

## The ABBOT of Kempten.

**A**NSELM REICHEL, Baron of Meldegg, elected Coadjutor in 1723, and Abbot of Kempten in 1728, in the Room of Abbot *Rupert* of Bodman Steislungen, who had been chose in 1677.

**Origin.** This Abbey of the Order of St. *Benedict*, was founded in 777 by *Hildegard*, Wife to *Charlemagne*, and Daughter to *Hildebrand*, Duke of *Swabia*. *Aldergarius*, Son of the famous *Roland*, was first Abbot. Abbot *Henry* was made Prince by Emperor *Charles IV.* in 1380.

**Prerogative.** The Abbot appears in the Ecclesiastick Habit only in the Morning; he has the Privilege of dressing as a Laick in the Afternoon. He is great Marshal to the Empress.

**Chapter.** The Chapter of *Kempten* has 20 Capitulars, who make Proof of their Nobility, according to the Statutes of the Abbey.

The

The County of *Kempten*, except the *Estates*.  
Town, which is Imperial; it is 20 Miles  
long, and 12 broad, and belongs to the  
Circle of *Swabia*. His Highness's Quota  
is 6 Horse, 20 Foot, & 125 Florins.

The Abbot resides at *Kempten*. *Residence.*

His Arms are *Coupé Gules and Azure*, *Arms.*  
the Bust of a Woman, cloathed *Sable*.

The Abbot is *Roman-catholick*, but there *Religion.*  
are many *Lutherans* and *Calvinists* in the  
Country.

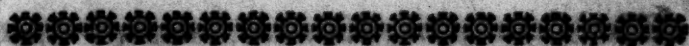
# W R I T E R S.

*D. Ascanius Tamburinus*, de Jure & Pri-  
vilegiis Abbatum Præclarorum, Abbatissa-  
rum & Monialium 4 Tom. Fol. *Coloniae*  
*Agrippinae*, 1691.



The





## *The PROVOST\* of Elwan- gen.*

**F**RANCIS GEORGE, Elector of Treves, &c. chose Provost of *Elwangen* in 1732, in the Room of the late Elector of *Mentz*, who had been Provost since 1694.

*Origin.*

This Provostship of the Order of St. *Benedict*, was founded in 764, by the two Brothers *Hariolph* and *Erloph*, who were successively Bishops of *Langres*. The Provostship was seculariz'd in 1460.

*Chapter:*

There are twelve Capitulars in the Chapter, into which Doctors are admitted. The Duke of *Wirtemberg* is Avoyer or Supervisor of the Provostship.

*Estates.*

This small Territory, which lies in *Swa-bia*, on the Confines of *Franconia*, contains only the Town of *Elwangen*, the Castles of *Lautern* and *Tanneburg*, with their Dependencies. The Provost's Quota

\* *Provostships in Germany are seculariz'd Abbacies.*

Elwang.] of GERMANY.

353

consists of five Horfe, 18 Foot, and 132 Florins.

His Title is, N. N. Prevost and Lord of *Title*:  
*Elwangen*, Prince of the Holy Roman  
Empire, &c.

His Arms are *Argent*, an Abbot's Mi- *Arms*:  
tre.

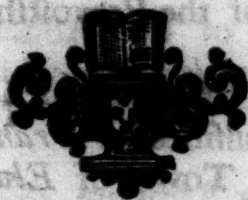
He resides at *Schoenberg*, near *Elwan- Residence*:  
*gen*.

He is *Roman-catholick*.

*Religion*:

#### W R I T E R S.

*Elwangenfis* Monasterii Chronicon ab  
*an*. 1095, usque ad *an*. 1477 — Vide  
*Marq. Freberi Germani earum Rerum*  
*Scriptores. Tomus 1. Francof. 1624.*



VOL. I.

A a

The



## *The* ABBOT of Murbach and Luders.

**C**ELESTIN, elected Abbot in 1720.  
His Predecessor was *Philip* Count of  
*Loenenstein*.

*Origin.*

'Tis said the Monastery of *Murbach*, of the Order of *St. Benedict*, was founded in the 8th Century. The Abbots were formerly more powerful than they are at this Day. The Abbey of *Luders* is united to that of *Murbach*. In 1548 the Abbot was made Prince of the Empire.

Tho' this united Abbey lie in *Upper Alsace*, which belongs to *France*, yet by the Treaty of *Munster*, it was agreed, that it should be consider'd as a Fief, holding immediately of the Empire.

*Estates.*

The Lands of the Abbot consist of *Murbach*, *Gebweiler*, *Lauterbach*, *St. Amarin*, and *Luders*, with their Territories.

*Arms.*

The Abbot's Arms are *Argent*, a Hare rampant, *Sable*, with a Collar, *Or*.

His



His Title, N. N. by the Grace of God, *Title.*  
 Administrator of the Abbeyes and Principa-  
 lities of *Murbach* and *Luders*.

*Murbach* lies at the Foot of the Moun- *Residence,*  
 tains which separate *Alsace* from *Lorraine*,  
 about 20 Miles from *Brisac*; but the Ab-  
 bot commonly resides at *Geibweiler*, on  
 the *Lauch*.





*The GREAT MASTER for the  
Order of Malta in Ger-  
many.*

**P**HILIP-WILLIAM, Count of Nesselrode, elected Great Master at Heidersheim, in 1727.

The great Master possesses in the *Brisgow*, the Town of *Heideshiem*, where he resides, and bears the Title of Prince of *Heideshiem*. His Revenue is considerable.

*Origin of the Order.* The first Rise of this Order was owing to Devotion, or (to dissect the specious Term) to Superstition; namely, the frequent Pilgrimages to the *Holy Land*. In the 11th Century two Hospitals were established at *Jerusalem*, for the Reception and Entertainment of Christian Pilgrims. Soon after, through the excessive Liberality of Princes, the *Hospitallers* became exceeding rich and powerful.

In Imitation of this religious and military Order, in the 12th Century, the *Knights Templars* were established. Both these Societies, in Time, spread all over *Asia* and *Europe*. Hence the *Crusades* had their

their Rise, wherein Kings and Emperors made no Scruple to enlist themselves, to go fight under the Banners of the Pope, against the Infidels, and to defend the Christians from their Insults. (Lucky Incidents for the Growth of the Papal Power!)

Being chased out of the *Holy Land* by the Sultan of *Egypt*, towards the End of the 13th Century, the Knights took Refuge in *Limisso*, a City of *Cyprus*, by the Permission of its King. Here Luxury and Vice first crept into this *Religious Order*; the contagious Air of *Cyprus*, which the Blindness of Heathenism, and the Richness and Deliciousness of the Climate and Soil, had consecrated to *Venus*, making vicious Impressions upon the Youth of the *Order*.

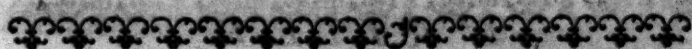
Being tir'd of this Place, they removed to *Rhodes*, which they conquer'd about the Beginning of the 14th Century, and from that Time they were called Knights of *Rhodes*. — Here they continued upwards of two hundred Years, till the Island was conquer'd by *Soliman II.* upon which their Grand Master with his little Fleet, wander'd about like an other *Æneas*. At last, *Charles V.* made them a Present of the little Island of *Malta*, which their Posterity still enjoy.



## W R I T E R.

The History of the Knights of *Malta*, by the Abbé *de Vertot*, adorn'd with Maps and Designs, in 5 Vols. 8vo. [*This is the last Performance of this fine Writer; with Regard to which, he tells us in his Preface, that 'either he is deceived by a Partiality for his Work, or there never was any military Order in all Christendom, in which Disinterestedness, Purity of Manners, and Heroic Courage were so long Time held in Esteem; and into which Luxury, Covetousness, and Debauchery were so late introduc'd.'* — *A plain Imitation of the celebrated Passage of Livy.* (Lib. I. Præf. sub finem.) Ceterum aut me amor negotii suscepti fallit, aut nulla unquam Respublica nec major, nec sanctior, nec bonis exemplis ditior fuit; nec inquam tam feræ avaritia luxuriaque immigraverint.





*The PROVOST of Berchtolsgaden.*

**G**AETAN-ANTONY, Baron of  
*Notbaff*, Provost in 1732, in the room  
of Baron de Radau.

The first Provost or Abbot was *Eber- Origin.*  
*bard*, since Archbishop of *Saltzburg*.

For Spirituals, the Abbot holds of the  
Pope, and for his Estates, of the Emperor,  
and the Archbishop of *Saltzburg*.

The Abbey Lands are about 14 Miles *Estates.*  
long, and as many broad, and lie in the  
Heart of *Saltzburg's* Dominions, in the  
Circle of *Bavaria*; they consist of the  
Town of *Berchtolsgaden*, where the Ab-  
bot resides; and a few Villages.

The Arms of the Abbey are *Gules*, two *Arms.*  
Keys *Argent*, cross-wise.

W R I T E R.

*Wigulei Hund à Sulzenmos, Metropolis*  
*Salisburgenfis. Monachii, 1620.*



## The ABBOT of Prum.

**FRANCIS-GEORGE**, Elector of Treves, &c. Administrator of the Abbey of *Prum* in 1729, in the Room of the Elector of *Cologne*, who resigned it.

*Origin.*

The Abbey, of the Order of *St. Benedict*, was founded by *Pepin* King of *France*, at the Desire of his Daughter *Bertha*. *Charlemagne* enrich'd it. *Lothair I.* retired thither, on his laying down the Imperial Dignity. It is in a Manner united to the See of *Treves*, whose Archbishops, in Quality of Abbots of *Prum*, have their Voice in the College of Princes, and pay a Quota of 1 Horse, 13 Foot, and 64 Florins. It is comprised in the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*. The Town is situate in the *Ardenne*, on the Frontiers of the Bishoprick of *Liege*.

The Elector of *Treves* qualifies himself Administrator of *Prum*.

*The*



*The PROVOST of Weisenbourg.*

**DAMIEN-HUGUE-PHILIP**,  
Cardinal and Bishop of *Spires*, &c.  
was Provost of *Weisenbourg* in 1719, in  
the Room of *Henry Baron of Rollingen*,  
elected in 1711.

This Provostship was an Abbey of the *Origin*.  
Order of *St. Benedict*, founded in 629 by  
*Dagobert* King of the *Francks*. Emperor  
*Charles IV.* made the Abbot a Prince of  
the Empire. The 56th Abbot obtained the  
Secularization of the Abbey, and its Erec-  
tion into a Provostship in 1526, and his  
Successor *Philip*, Bishop of *Spires*, had it  
united to his Bishoprick.

It lies in *Lower Alsace*, which is subject *Estates*.  
to *France*, and consists of *Weisenbourg*,  
*Lauterbourg*, and a few Villages.

*Weisenbourg* was formerly Imperial; it  
lies about half way betwixt *Strasburg* and  
*Spires*. It was the Residence of King  
*Stanislaus* and his Family, who, upon the  
Death of *Charles XII.* King of *Sweden*,  
were obliged to leave *Deux Ponts*. So low  
was that excellent Prince reduced, when  
*Lewis*

*Lewis XV. King of France*, sent to demand his Daughter in Marriage.

*Arms.*

The Arms of this Provostship are *Gules*, a Citadel *Argent*, with two Tours of the same.



*The*

*The ABBOT of Stablo and Malmedi.*

**NICOLAS MASSIN**, Curate of *Spirmont*, elected Abbot of *Stablo* and *Malmedi* in 1731. His Predecessor was *John Ernest* Count of *Loewenstein-Wertheim*, Bishop of *Tournay*, Abbot of *St. Vincent*, *Leon*, and *St. John des Prez*. He had succeeded *Francis Joseph* Prince of *Lorraine*, who died in 1715.

These two Abbeys lie in the Bishoprick *Origin.* of *Liege*. They had both the same Founder, and their first Abbot was *Remacle*, Bishop of *Mastricht*, in 635. They belong to the Circle of *Westphalia*.

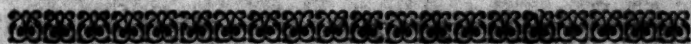
The Abbot's Estates consist of *Stablo*, *Estates.* *Malmedi*, *Vannen*, *Lierneur*, *Ledevæ*, &c.

His Arms are *Argent*, a Lamb of the *Arms.* same, with a *Crozier* over the right Shoulder, behind a Tree, *Or*.

*Auberti Miræi*, *Fasti Belgici & Bur-Writers.* *gundici*, in 8vo. *Bruxellis*, 1622.

*Ab. Ortelii Itinerarium Gallo-Brabanticum cum Hugonizii Itinerario Frisio-Hollandico*, in 12mo. *Lug. Batav.* 1668.  
The





## *The ABBOT of Corbey.*

**CHARLES DE PLITTERSDORF**  
Abbot in 1722.

*Origin.*

Emperor *Lewis* founded this Abbey, at the Desire of *St. Adelard*, Abbot of *Corbey* in *France*. The same Emperor founded an University here, where several *German* Bishops have been bred. Their first Rector was *Anscarius*, several of whose Scholars were sent to convert the Isle of *Rugen*, for which the Emperor *Lotharius* bestow'd it upon their Abbey.

*Estates.*

The Abbacy lies in *Westphalia*, and is about 14 Miles long, and eight broad. It borders on the Dominions of *Hanover*, from which it is separated only by the *Wefer-Corbey* or *Corvey*; it lies on the River. *Letzner*, in his *German Chronicle* of this Abbey, gives an Account of all the Abbots and famous Writers buried here; among whom he reckons *Witekind*, a famous *Saxon* Historian.

Near this Place was found the *Saxon* Idol *Irmenswel*.

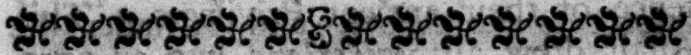
There are several other Places and Manors belonging to this Abbey. The Town  
of

of *Hoxter* is partly Imperial, and partly subject to the Abbot, and is under the Protectorship of the Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfembutte*. It stands four Miles from *Corbey*, is a considerable Town, and has a good Trade on the *Wefer*. It has three Parish Churches. The Abbot's Quota consists of 3 Horse, 9 Foot, and 72 Florins.

The Abbot's Arms are *Coupe, Or and Arms. Gules.*

The Abbot is *Roman-catholick*, but *Religion.* there are many *Protestant* Gentlemen in the City of *Hoxter*, who follow Trade, a Practice not common to the *Germans* of the better Sort.





## The ABBOT of St. Gall.

**J**OSEPH DE RUDOLFI, born in 1666, elected Abbot in 1717, in the Room of *Leodger*, who died the same Year.

*Origin.*

Historians of good Credit say, That after *Columbanus* and *Gallus*, two *Scots*, had converted *Swabia*, the first went to *Italy*, and *Gallus* staid in *Swisserland*, and founded the Monastery of *St. Gall*. But other Writers contend that *Gallus* was a Native of *Ireland*. *Othmar* was the first Abbot. Of all his Successors, *Gosbert* is best known, on account of the fine Library, so rich in ancient MSS, which he began to erect at *St. Gall*, in the 9th Century.

Tho', for a long Time, the Abbots of *St. Gall* have not come to the Diets of the Empire, nor furnish'd their Quota, yet they have always own'd for their Head the Emperor and the Empire, and taken their Investitures from them. It was therefore in quality of Member of the Empire, that the late Abbot *Leodger* demanded Assistance from the Emperor, to reduce his Subjects of the County of *Tokenbourg*, who had



had taken up Arms against him, in Defence of their ancient Privileges. This Affair drew all *Swisserland* into an open War. The two Protestant Cantons of *Bern* and *Zurich* sided with the Subjects against the Popish Cantons of *Lucern*, *Uri*, *Schwitz*, and *Underwalden*, who espoused the Interests of the Abbot, in whose Favour the Emperor likewise sent Commissaries. But two Battles gain'd by the Protestant Cantons in 1712, near *Bremgarten*, and *Velmargen*, render'd the Imperial Commission without Effect, and forced the Abbot to abandon both his Pretensions and his Benefices. He died out of his own Territory, in a Village near *Lindau*, in 1719. After his Death, the former Harmony among the Cantons being re-established, the Conquerors restored the County of *Tokenburg*, and all the other Places that had been seiz'd, to the new Abbot of *St. Gall*, who governs his Subjects in the Spirit of Meekness.

His Estates consist of, 1. The Abbacy, *Estates.* which is about 14 Miles long, and 10 broad; but the Town of *St. Gall* is in some sort free. 2. The County of *Tokenbourg*, which is about 20 Miles long, and 8 broad; it borders on the Abbacy, and contains the Towns of *Lichtensteis*, *Weil*, *Neslaw*, *Gams*, *Roschbach*, and the Valley

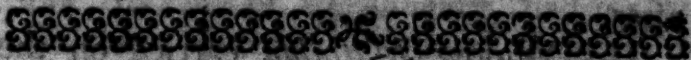
Valley of *Thur*. The Abbot is able to raise 5 or 6000 Men.

*Arms.* His Arms are *Argent*, a Wolf, *Sable*, with a Collar, *Or*.

*Titles.* His Titles are, *Joseph*, by the Grace of God, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Abbot of *St. Gall*, Imperial and Independent.

*Religion.* He is *Roman-catholick*, and resides at *Weil*; many of his Subjects in *Tokenbourg* are *Calvinists*.





## The ABBESS of Quedlinburg.

**MARY-ELIZABETH**, Princess of *Holstein-Gottorp*, born in 1678, elected Abbess in 1708, confirm'd in that Dignity by Emperor *Joseph*, in 1710, and by the present Emperor in 1714, and was recognized Abbess by the King of *Prussia*, as Protector of the Abbey, in 1717; but she did not take Possession till the Year following, because of the Contests which had arisen on Account of her Election.

She is Daughter of *Christian Albert* Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*, who dy'd in 1694, and of *Amelia*, Daughter to *Frederick III.* King of *Denmark*.

Emperor *Henry I.* surnamed the *Fowler*, *Origin.* founded the Church of *Quedlinburg*; he spent much of his Time here, in taking Birds, and was interr'd in the Church, *An.* 936. It was after he had defeated 40,000 *Huns* near *Mersburg*, that he began to build the Church, to accomplish a Vow which he had made for the happy Success of his Arms; he dedicated the



Church to *St. Servatus*, and died soon after.

His Widow *Matbilda* carried on the Building, and their Son, the Emperor *Otho*, compleated and endowed it very richly, both with Regard to Donations and Privileges, and made his Sister *Matbilda* Abbess, about the Middle of the 10th Century.

Pope *Agapet* confirmed those Donations, and farther declared, that the Church should hold immediately of *Rome*.

Succeeding Emperors have been very kind to this sacred Foundation, and declared themselves the Protectors of it. But on the Extinction of the then Imperial Family, the Protectorship pass'd into the Family of *Anbalt*, and thence into that of *Saxony*, in which it hath continued till the Close of the last Century, when the late Elector (King of *Poland*) sold the Right of Protection of the Abbey, and of the City of *Northausen*, to the King of *Prussia* for a Sum of 50,000 *l.* and his *Prussian* Majesty put a Garison of three Companies of Foot, and established several Courts in his Name, in the City of *Quedlinburg*. The Abbess complain'd of this to the Diet, but without Effect, so that now she has little more than the Shadow of Power in the City.

The

The Abbesses of *Quedlinburg*, had formerly their Hereditary Officers, &c. but their Protectors of late have not been quite so complaisant to them, as the Imperial Founders, and their immediate Successors; so that this famous Abbey has lost much of its ancient Splendor.

The Chapter has four Dignities: The Chapter: Abbess, the Priores, the Deaness, and the Canonesses or Nuns. All those Ladies must be at least Baroneesses, and prove their Extract for eight Descents. The Abbesses have commonly been of the Imperial or Electoral Families, and for the future, we may readily suppose, they will be of the Royal Family of *Prussia*.

The Houses of *Brandenburg*, *Brunswick*, and *Anbalt*, possess Fiefs, which hold of the Abbey. No Abbess can be chosen without the Consent of the hereditary Protector; and her Election, to be valid, needs only the Confirmation of the Emperor, exclusive of the See of *Rome*. But, as has been just hinted, the King of *Prussia* will dispose of this Benefice as he pleases. The Abbess belongs to the Circle of *Upper Saxony*, and she has her Deputy in the Diet among the Prelates of the *Rhine*.

**Estates.** The Estates of the Abbey are the small City of *Quedlinburg*, formerly a Hans Town, afterwards subject to the Abbots, but now it is in other Hands; the Villages of *Ditfurt*, and *Suderole*; this last is claim'd by the King of *Prussia*, as belonging to his seculariz'd Bishoprick of *Halberstadt*.

**Revenues.** The whole Revenue of the Abbey does not now exceed 4 or 5000 *l.* a Year, and the Quota it furnishes, only 1 Horse, 10 Foot, and 32 Florins.

**Arms.** The Abbess's Arms are *Gules*, two Knives, *Argent*, their Handles, *Or*.

**Title.** *Mary-Elizabeth*, by the Grace of God, Abbess of the Imperial and Secular Abbey of *Quedlinburg*, born Princess of *Holstein*, &c.

**Residence.** The Abbess resides at *Quedlinburg*: Her Abbey has more the Air of a little Court, than of a *Religious* House. She gives Audience to her Vassals, and to Strangers, with all the affected Pomp of secular Princes. She is seated under a *Dez* or Canopy, surrounded by her Chaplains and Officers.

The



The Countess of *Stolberg*, Abbess, brought *Religion*. in *Lutheranism*, in 1539, since which *Rome* has had nothing to do with the Abbey. There are no Vows here. The Abbess and her Nuns may leave the Abbey, and marry. Since the Reformation several Abbesses have been Widows; the Canonesses receive Visits, and return them; they know nothing of Restraint; in a Word, this sacred House or Retirement is of that Sort, which wise Men think ought still to have been kept up in the *Reformed World*.

W R I T E R S.

*Prodromus Actorum publicorum Saxo-Brandenburgicorum: Item Compendium Actorum Quedlinburgensium*, in 4to. 1690.

*Christof. Olarii* ern curtes Denck mahl einer uralten Abhissin zu *Quedlingenburg*, &c. in Fol. *Senæ*, 1699.

*Kayserliche Belebning Gnaden-Vereibung und Protectoria*, &c. in 4to. 1690.



THE ABBESS OF ESSEN.

CHRISTIANA-FRANCES, Princess of Sultzbach, and Abbess of Thoren, born in 1696, elected Abbess of Essen in 1726, in the Room of Sophia, Countess of Ost-Frise, who was made Abbess in 1691.

Origin.

This Abbey was founded by St. *Alfrid*, Bishop of *Hildesheim*, about 877. Formerly it maintain'd an Abbess, 52 Nuns, and 20 Canons, but the Revenues have since been retrench'd. They admit none but the Daughters of Noblemen, who are permitted to leave their Confinement, and to marry at Pleasure. The Duke of *Berg*, now the King of *Prussia*, is Protector of the Abbey. The Quota it furnishes is 2 Horse, 13 Foot, and 76 Florins.

Estates.

The greatest Part of the Town, and several large neighbouring Manors belong to the Abbey. It lies in the Duchy of *Berg*, in *Westphalia*, about 15 Miles from *Dusseldorp*. The Abbess's Deputy has

Essen.]

of GERMANY.

375

has his Place at the Diets among the Prelates of the Rhine.

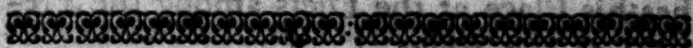
In the (Imperial) City and Cloister of Religion. Essen, there is free Exercise of Religion.



B b 4

The





## The ABBESS of Buchaw.

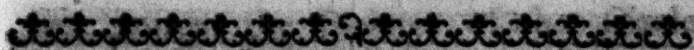
**MARIA-THERESA**, Countess of Montfort, Abbess since the Year 1693.  
[See the House of the Counts of Montfort.]

**Origin.** The Abbey of the Order of St. *Augustine*, was founded towards the Close of the 8th Century, by *Adelinda*, Daughter to *Hildebrand* Duke of *Swabia*.

**Chapter.** The Chapter has only eight Capitulars, who are Countesses or Baronesses; they may all marry, except the Abbess, who is obliged to take the Vow of Chastity; she is confirmed by the Pope. At the Diets she has her Rank among the Abbesses of the *Rhine*, tho' the Abbey lie in *Swabia*. Its Quota is 2 Horse, 6 Foot, and 48 Florins.

**Estates.** The Lands which belong to the Abbey lie on the Banks of the Lake of *Feder*, near the City of *Buchaw*, which is Imperial, and stands about 10 Miles from *Biberach*.

The



## The ABBESS of Andlau.

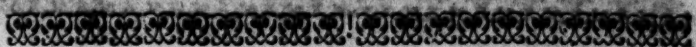
JANE SABIN, elected Abbess in 1699.

The Abbey of *Andlau* was founded in *Origin.* *Lower Alsace*, for 12 *Religieuses*, and as many *Canonefles*, by *Richarda* of *Scotland*, Wife to Emperor *Charles* the *Gross*.

Tho' the Abbess enjoy all the Rights and Privileges of a Sovereign Princess, and has her Seat accordingly, both in the particular and general Diets of the Empire, yet her Abbey is not in the *Matricula*, nor does it furnish any Quota or Contingent to the Empire. But perhaps the Publick is no great Sufferer for this Piece of Indulgence. She has her Place among the Prelates of the *Upper Rhine*.

The Lands of the Abbey lie in the *Estates.* Neighbourhood of the Town of *Andlau*, which has Lords of its own. *Hugshoven*, a Monastery of *Benedictines* near *Schletadt*, holds of the Abbey.

The



## The ABBESS of Lindaw.

**MARIA ANNA**, Abbess of *Lindaw*,  
in 1723.

*Origin.*

The Monastery of *Lindaw*, on the Lake of *Constance*, was founded *An.* 866, for an Abbess and 12 Ladies, by a Courtier of *Charles the Great*, Lord of these Parts, who being seized by a Tempest on the Lake, and drove on Shore, on an Island, did, in Remembrance of his Deliverance, erect this Nunnery upon it, and called it *Lindaw*, from his landing in this Place. But others think that it had its Name from the *Linden* Trees planted round the Nunnery, and in Confirmation, alledge the Arms of the City, which are a *Linden Tree Vert*, in a Field *Argent*.

*Privileges*

The Nuns, who must be all of noble Families, tho' Papists, make no Vow, but may leave the Cloister, and marry at Pleasure; and in Case of Death, they may dispose of their Goods to their Relations.

*Estates.*

The Lands of the Abbey lie about the City of *Lindaw*, which is Imperial. The Abbess belongs to *Swabia*, and has her  
Seat



Seat among the Prelates of that Circle.  
She resides at *Lindaw* in the Abbey.

## W R I T E R.

*Herm. Conringii* Censura Diplomatis,  
quod *Ludovico* Imp. fert acceptum Cœno-  
bium *Lindaviense*, in 4to. *Helonsstadii*,  
1672.



A very fabulous Origin not worth men-  
tioning is ascribed to this Abbey. Accord-  
ing to some Writers it was founded by  
the Emperor *Lawis* according to others by  
a very rich Lord named *Walter*, who  
was converted by St. *Bartholomew*, as appears  
by

Origin



## The ABBESS of Herforden.

**J**ANE CHARLOTTE, Princess of *Anbalt Dessau*, Widow to the late Margrave of *Brandenburg Schwed*, born in 1682, Coadjutrix, and afterwards Abbess in 1728. Her Predecessor was *Charlotte* Princess of *Courland*, elected in 1688.

Her Predecessor was the learned Princess *Elizabeth*, Sister to the late Princess *Sophia* of *Hanover*. She was the Miracle of her Age, as appears by the Letters that pass'd betwixt her and *Monfieur des Cartes*, which are publish'd in that great Man's Works.

The present Abbess is Daughter to *John II.* Prince of *Anbalt Dessau*, Governor General of the Estates of *Frederick William* Elector of *Brandenburg*, and *Henrietta Catharine*, Daughter of *Henry Frederick* Prince of *Orange*, she died in 1708.

*Origin.*

A very fabulous Origin not worth mentioning is ascribed to this Abby. According to some Writers, it was founded by Emperor *Lewis*; according to others, by a very rich Lord named *Waltger*, who was converted by *St. Boniface*, as appears by

by an Inscription in the Chapel dedicated to St. *Waltger*.

The Abbey has a Deaness, Treasurers, *Prerogatives*, and all the other Officers that belong to Collegiate Churches. As a Princess of the Empire, the Abbess has all the hereditary Officers common to Electors. She has her Seat at the Diet among the Prelates of the *Rhine*; she has moreover for Vassals, Princes and Counts, who do Homage to her, kneeling at the Foot of her Throne, in presenting to her Gold and Silver.

The Manors of the Abbey lie near *Estates*. the Town of *Herford*, which belongs to the King of *Prussia*, with the County of *Ravensberg*, tho' formerly it was Imperial.

The Abbey is worth about 3000 *l.* a *Revenue*. Year, and furnishes, by way of Quota, only 6 Foot, and 24 Florins.

The Arms are *Argent* diaper'd, fac'd *Arms*. *Gules*.

*Jane Charlotte*, by the Grace of God, *Title*. Princess of the Holy Roman Empire, Abbess of the Imperial and Secular Abbey of *Herford*, Princess of *Anhalt*, &c.

*Herford*



*Residence,* Herford or Herwerden, in a pleasant Country, on the Conflux of the *Aa* and *Wehre*. It lies about twenty Miles from *Osnabrug* and *Minden*, and 50 from *Hannover*.

On a little Hill without the City, is another Nunnery, which was founded by the Abbey, and serves it for a Nursery. Here the Daughters of the Gentlemen of the Country are taught Needle-work, &c.

*Religion.* This famous Nunnery embraced the Reformation about the Beginning of the last Century. It is *Calvinist*, and the only one in *Germany*, and, I believe, in *Europe*. There are no Vows nor unreasonable Restraints imposed on the Nuns, who commonly are Ladies of the first Quality.

The King of *Prussia*, as Count of *Ravensberg*, is Protector of the Abbey; an Honour, 'tis thought, the Nunnery is not fond of, but would be better pleased had they a less illustrious Person for their Patron. One of the Daughters of that Prince, if I mistake not, is declared Coadjutrix to the present Abbess.

#### W R I T E R.

*Concilium Juris decisivum, in Sachen der Fran Aebtissen in Herford. In 4to. 1698.*

*The*



*The ABBESSES of the Lower  
and Upper Monasteries  
in Ratisbon.*

I. **MARYCATHARINE**, Countess  
of *Abam*, Abbess in 1723, in the  
room of *Jane* Baroness of *Muggenthal*,  
who had been elected in 1697.

This Monastery was founded about the *Origin*.  
Beginning of the 10th Century, by *Ju-*  
*dith* a Daughter of *Bavaria*.

II. **ANNA MAGDALENA**, of  
*Dendoff*, Abbess of the *Upper Monastery* of  
*Ratisbon*, in 1719, in the Room of *Tbe-*  
*resa*, Baroness of *Sanditzel*, who had been  
Abbess since 1683.

This Monastery was founded about the *Origin*.  
Middle of the 9th Age, by *Emma*, Mo-  
ther to the Emperor *Charles the Gross*.

These two Abbesses have their Rank with  
the Prelates of the *Rhine*, but belong to  
*Bavaria*, of which Circle *Ratisbon* is the  
Capital. Each furnish a Quota of 2 Horse,  
6 Foot, and 48 Florins.

Their

*Titles.*

Their Titles are, N. N. Abbesses of the  
Imperial and Secular Abbeys of the *Lower*  
and *Upper Monasteries of Ratisbon.*

*The*



## The ABBESS of Gander- sheim.

**ELIZABETH ERNESTINE**,  
Princess of *Sax-Meinungen*, made Ab-  
bess in 1713, in the Room of *Maria*,  
Princess of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*.

This Abbey, which lies on the Borders *Origin.*  
of the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, was  
founded by a Duke of *Saxony*, in the 9th  
Century, for Ladies of a noble Family.  
The first Abbesses were successively the  
three Daughters of the Founder. For-  
merly it was very considerable, but now  
it is greatly reduced, and depends on the  
Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfembutte*, who  
maintains an Abbess, 4 Canonessees, and  
8 Canons. The Abbey lies in *Lower*  
*Saxony*, but the Abbess takes her Seat  
among the Prelates of the *Rhine*.

Her Arms are Party, *Sable* and *Or.* *Arms.*

*Religion.*

This Abbey embraced the Reformation in the 16th Century, so that the Abbess and Nuns are *Lutherans*.

W R I T E R.

*Joh. Geo. Luckfelds, Antiquitates Ganderseheimenses, in 4to. Wolfemb. 1709.*



The



## The ABBESS of Heggenbach.

**M**ARIA CECILEA de Chamb,  
made Abbess in 1721.

This Abbey was founded in the 13th <sup>Origin.</sup> Century, by two Nuns of the Cloisters of *Rosenburg* and *Laudenburg*. The Church is dedicated to *St. Pancrace*.

This Foundation was confirmed by Pope *Gregory IX.* and by Emperor *Frederick II.* During the long *Interregnum* it fell into Ruins, but was re-established under Emperor *Rodolph I.* by the Donations of the neighbouring Nobility.

The Abbess is *Roman-catholick*, and has *Religion.* her Rank on the Bank of *Swabia*.

*Heggenbach* lies near *Biberach*.

### W R I T E R.

*Casp. Bruschii* Monasteriorum Germaniae præcipuorum ac maxime illustrium Centuria, in qua Origines, Annales ac celebriora cujusq; Monumenta bona fide recensentur. In Fol. *Ingolstadii*, 1551. & in 4to, *Norimberga*, 1684.





## The ABBESS of Gutenzell.

MARY BERNARDINE, Baroness  
of *Donesp*, chosen Abbess in 1715.

*Origin.*

This Abbey, founded by two Sisters, Countesses of *Schlosberg*, was richly endowed in 1330, by the Count of *Aichaim*. Its Quota is only 5 Foot, and 20 Florins. But formerly there were near 200 Nuns, without counting the Number of Dome-sticks, which were necessary to serve them in a Manner suited to their Birth; but now the Abbey is not considerable. The Abbess has her Seat among the Prelates of *Swabia*.

*Religion.*

She is *Roman-catholick*.

The Abbey is situate 6 Miles from *Memmingen* on the River *Rott*.

*Title.*

The Abbess's Title is *Maria Bernardina*, by the Grace of God, Abbess of the Imperial and Secular Abbey of *Gutenzell*.

*The*

## The ABBESS of Roten-Munster.

**M**ARY WILLIBURGE, Abbess of Roten-Munster, elected in 1687.

This Abbey was founded by *Hemma*, *Origin.* Wife to the Baron *de Wildenverk* in the 12th Century. The Abbess belongs to the Circle of *Swabia*, and furnishes 1 Horse, 4 Foot, and 28 Florins.

The Abbey lies on the *Neckar*, near the Imperial City of *Rotweil*, at the Entrance into the *Black Forest*.

The Abbess's Arms are, *Gules*, a Column *Arms.* Or erect, placed between two Horns of a Hart, forked each with 6 Branches.

Her Title is *Maria Williburge*, by the *Title.* Grace of God, Abbess of the Imperial Abbey of *Roten-Munster*.

The Abbess is *Roman-catholick.* *Religion,*

## The ABBESS of Baindt.

**MARIA MAGDALENE DE DIERHEIM**, chosen Abbess of Baindt, in 1723.

*Origin.* About the Beginning of the 13th Century, *Conrad Scheneck de Winterflette*, founded this Abbey. It lies in *Swabia* near *Ravensburg*, about 8 Miles from the *Lake of Constance*.

The Abbess belongs to *Swabia*, and has her Seat among the Sovereigns of that Circle. Her Quota is only 3 Foot, and 12 Florins.

*Arms.* The Arms of the Abbey are *Or*, a Trunk of a Tree, *Sable*, Band-wise.

*Religion.* The Abbess is *Roman-catholick*. And

*Title.* Her Title is *Maria Magdalena*, by the Grace of God, Abbess of the Imperial and Secular Abbey of *Baindt*.





I.

## A Succinct MEMOIR

OF THE

FAMILY and ESTATES

OF THE

PRINCE of Nassau-Dietz,  
Friesland, or Orange.



It has been already observed,  
That the House of *Nassau*  
hath formed three principal  
Lines; viz. *Orange*, extinct in  
*William III.* King of Great-  
*Britain*, *Dillenburg*, and *Saarbruck*.

*Otho*, Source of the Line of *Dillenburg*,  
died in 1292. *John*, the seventh in De-  
scend from him, left several Children, who  
form'd the four Branches of *Sigen*, *Dil-  
lenburg*, *Dietz*, and *Hadamar*, which last  
became extinct in 1711. *ERNEST CASI-  
MIR* form'd that of *Dietz*: He is the Great-  
grandfather of the Prince of *Orange*.

C c 4

His

His Highness's Grandfather was *Henry Casimir*, Prince of *Nassau-Dietz*, and Hereditary Stadtholder of *Friesland*: He died in 1696, aged 39 Years. He married *Amelia* Daughter to *George II.* Prince of *Anbalt-Dessau*, by whom he had eight Children; one Son, *John-William-Frifo*; and seven Daughters, whose Names and Places of Abode we have already accounted for; they are all Princesses of eminent Virtue, and have their chief Dependence on the Prince their Nephew.

The Prince's Father, *John-William-Frifo*, Stadtholder of *Friesland* and *Groningen*, was born in 1687, became Heir to King *William* in 1702, and was one of the *Dutch* Generals in the late War. On the King of *Prussia's* coming to the *Hague* in 1711, in order to have a personal Interview with the Prince, with relation to King *William's* Succession, (about which their Deputies had had many Conferences, but without Effect) his Highness immediately left the Camp, and arrived at the *Moerdyke*, where, in a Storm, crossing a small Arm of the Sea of half a Mile's Breadth, the Boat was overset, and all that were in it. The Prince, to shelter himself from the Rain, unfortunately kept himself in his Coach. His Corpse was not found 'till several Days after, when a Fisherman dragg'd it to Shore in his

his Net. It was carried first to *Dort*, and thence to *Leer*, where it was interred. All were sav'd, except Himself, and his Master of the Horse. This fatal Accident happen'd in the 24th Year of his Age only. The News, very imprudently, was immediately carried to the Princess, then pregnant, who seven Weeks after was deliver'd of the Prince.

This excellent Princess, whose great Piety and good Sense seem hereditary in the Family whence she descends, is Daughter to the late Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, and Sister to the present Landgrave, who is likewise King of *Sweden*. During the Education of her Son at the University of *Utrecht*, she resided in that City, and has since removed to *Lewwarden*. She is now in the 50th Year of her Age; but having been married only two Years, she has borne no more than two Children, viz.

I. *Charlotte Amelia*, born in 1710, and married in 1727, to the Hereditary Prince of *Baden-Dourlach*, who died in 1732, leaving two Sons; the first born in 1728, and the other in 1732\*.

II. *William-Charles-Henry-Frifo*, Hereditary Stadtholder of *East-Friesland*, and Stadtholder and Captain-General of the Provinces of *Groningen*, *Omeland*, *Guelders*,

\* See *Baden-Dourlach*.

and



and *Zutphen*, was born, as has been already said, after the Death of his Father, the 1st of September, 1711. His Parts shone out very bright almost from his Childhood; for he was not quite thirteen Years of Age when he compos'd both in *Latin* and *French*, to the Admiration of all Judges. He ply'd his Studies very close at the University, where his lively Genius was indulg'd in a Range through all the Sciences; for he has a good Taste of them all. Nor is his Knowledge of the Languages, whether ancient or modern, less extensive. To the hereditary and native Virtues of his Ancestors and his Country, which he possesses in an eminent Degree, we find added in his Person, those other Qualities, which make the Characteristicks of other Families, and the Produce of other Soils. In private Life, his Sobriety and good Sense are accompany'd with Vivacity of Spirit; his equal Temper, and Mastery over his Passions, with a Dignity of Behaviour; his every Act of Religion and Devotion with a serene and enliven'd Countenance, the sure Marks of a well-enlighten'd Mind! his Courteousness and Affability are universally known and admired; nor is he at all a Stranger to those God-like Virtues of Humanity and Charity; little addicted to sensual Delights; from his tenderest Infancy he began to relish

relish the sublime Pleasure of relieving the miserable and disconsolate Part of Mankind. Several extraordinary Instances of this noble Disposition in the Prince we could here produce, were we to enter on Particulars. Thus naturally turn'd to every thing that is beautiful and polite, he shines in private Circles, and happily influences all about him.

Nor is this illustrious Youth less furnished with those Qualities which fit Men for Publick Ornament and Service. The Foundations laid in good Learning, the Difficulty of his Affairs occasioned his early Practice and Knowledge of Men, and of the Laws and Constitutions of his Country. Distresses add a new Lustre to the Glory of great Men; they still want something, while they know not what it is to be unfortunate. Exercises of Patience, Serenity and Firmness of Mind, are, 'till then, wanting in their Lives. 'Tis in the School of Afflictions they are taught to cultivate in themselves those secret Virtues, which are even more esteemable, as more difficult, than those which make the greatest Shew and Noise. The Prince, early enter'd into this hereditary School of his Ancestors, was an Orphan, before he saw the Light of the World; and when he came into it, he suck'd the Milk, mingled with Tears,  
of

of a disconsolate Widow. As he grew in Years, he grew in Knowledge : but that Knowledge did but accent his Misfortunes, by giving him a full View of his uneasy and forlorn Situation. Heir to a vast Succession, he saw the larger Part possessed by a powerful Prince, and the Remainder kept by the Umpires, the Executors of the Will, who were his secret Enemies. He cast his Eyes all around him for Counsel, and for Help. A Royal Uncle would not stir. Another Prince, of the same Affinity, was in the Pay of the States. He look'd towards *Great-Britain*, but we had other Alliances in View.

As Darling of the People, he might have done something to his own Elevation ; but his Love of Order, and the sacred Regard he bore to the Laws and Tranquillity of his Country, effectually restrain'd him from taking Advantages. His firm Belief of a Divine Providence, and his natural Magnanimity, were his chief Supports. Were we to set this amiable Personage on a Throne, and surround him with Triumphs, he would not appear in so fine a Light, as his then low Situation, and his Behaviour in it, placed him.

He has thus begun his publick Appearance on the Stage, with all the Disadvan-

van-



vantages that a Spirit aspiring to true Glory could wish for. Born Hereditary Stadtholder of *Friesland*, he is already, without any indirect Methods, chose Stadtholder of other three of the seven *United Provinces*; and whatever future Advancements Heaven may intend for him, his Country is well satisfy'd, those will be obtain'd in the same honourable Way as the former; nor is there any thing to be dreaded from the Royal Influence and Weight of his new Ally; his Serene Highness, and all other wise Princes, being justly sensible, how much the breaking in upon the Laws and Liberties of a Land, is fatal even to those that seem to get by it.

*The PRINCE's Estates and Revenues.*

The Princes of *Orange* had large Dominions in the *Low-Countries*, the Empire, *Burgundy*, and *France*; so that they often assisted their native Country not only with their Counsels, and their Sword, but also with Men and Money. King *William*, who was the last Prince of the Family, was possess'd of Estates to the Amount of about 100.000 *l.* a Year, even after *Lewis XIV.* had stript him of the Principality of *Orange* in *France*, and several other good Lands in *Burgundy*.

The

The Estates and Revenues of the House of *Nassau* cannot be supposed to be very considerable, as they are now divided among so many Branches. That of *Nassau-Dietz*, however, next to the Branch of *Orange*, has been always accounted the most illustrious; and it has received a new Addition, by the rich Succession of King *William III.* and a fresh Lustre, by marrying the Princess Royal of *Great-Britain*.

I. The Prince's Patrimonial Estates then are,

1. The County of *Dietz* in the *Westeraw* on the *Lohn*. It is about 14 Miles long, and 10 broad. It is stony and hilly, has Plenty of Venison and Sheep; and in the Vallies there are Corn and Wine enough for the Inhabitants. The Town of *Dietz*, 12 Miles from that of *Nassau*, which, with its small Territory, belongs to one of the Counts of the Name.

2. The small County of *Spigelberg*.

3. The third Part of the Succession of *Hadamar*, which is not considerable. The other two Parts devolve to *Siegen* and *Dillenberg*. To which may be added,

4. Part of the Estates of the Prince of *Nassau-Siegen*, lately deceas'd. The Protestant Ministers at the Diet having it from their respective Courts to support the

the Prince of *Orange* and *Nassau-Dillenberg* in their Claims to that Succession.

5. The City and Lordship of *Lewwarden*. It is the finest, richest, and strongest of the Province of *West-Friesland*. The private Houses are neat, and the publick Structures noble. The Town-House is of modern Architecture; the Prince laid the first Stone of it on the 2d of *April*, 1715. Their Churches, the Provincial Court, the Prince's Palace, and the Houses of their Nobles are also very splendid. The Streets are large and clean, having Rows of Trees and Canals running through them. The Town is very populous and flourishing; by its navigable Canals, the largest of which runs to the Ocean, they have a good Trade with *Hamburg*, *Bremen*, *Emden*, and *Holland*, and are plentifully supply'd with Necessaries from the Neighbouring Country. They had formerly 4 Monasteries, now turned to the Maintenance of the Ministers, and to charitable Uses. They have two Hospitals, one of them well endowed for 100 poor People of both Sexes, and Accommodations for their Aged, Sick, and Lunatick, and entertaining poor Strangers for two Nights at a Time. They have moreover two Hospitals for Children. The Priuce is Sovereign of this City, but subject to the Laws for the regulating the Government,

in



in which he can admit no military Men, nor any but those of the established Religion, and of competent Estates. Tho' *Leuwarden* lies in much the same Latitude with *Lincoln*, yet it is much colder in Winter, tho' hotter in Summer. As it stands in a fruitful Soll, encompassed with pleasant Gardens, and inhabited by a splendid Nobility, the Prince usually passes the fine Season there.

II. Those Estates of King *William* which have fallen to the Prince, by Treaty of Partition made at *Dieren*, the 16th of *June*, 1732, betwixt the King of *Prussia*, and his Highness, are,

I. The Sovereignty of the Towns of *Buren*, *Yselsein*, *Leerdam*, *Bredenvoort*, *Aequoy*, and *Serenbergen*: The Lordships of *Zichem*, *Scherpenheuval*, *Rosendaal*, *Nispen*, *Oosterhout*, *Dongen*, *Steenbergen*, *Princeland*, *Eindhoven*, *Monster*, *Terheyden*, *Klundert*, *Gertrudenberg*, *Grimbergen*, *Meerbout*, *Voorst*, *St. Martensdick*, *Scherpenesse*, *Williamstadt*, and *Ruygenbil*. The Baronies of *Diest*, *Kranendonck*, *Breda*, *Grave*, the Land of *Cuyck*, *Weernbout*, *St. Veit*, *Burgenbach*, *Daasburg*, *Warnton*, *Hulsten*, *Ambegt*. The Houses called *Kruitberg*, *Colmsplaat*, &c. in North *Beveland*.

land: The Tenth of Delft and Munster: The Burgraviate of Antwerp: The Marquisates of Ter-Weere and Vlissingue in Zealand: The Hotel d'Orange in Brussels: The Hondenbuys at the Hague: The Half of Lofduynen: The Fiefs of Polanen.

\* The Prince of Orange having purchased those two Marquisates in 1581, the Sovereignty of Zealand has been in a manner shared betwixt him and his Successors; and the States of the Province. For the Nobility being all extinct in the Spanish Wars, the Prince is the only Nobleman of the Country, and has, by himself or his Deputy, the first Place and Vote in the Provincial States, and all the other Councils; and as Sovereign of Flushing and Camp-Weere, or Ter-Weere, he creates the Magistrates there; and consequently disposes the Voices not only of the Nobles, but also of two Towns, whereas there are but six in all that send Deputies to the States, and make up the Sovereignty of the Province. The Zealanders, who envy the Prince of Orange the great Sway which those two Marquisates give him in the Province, have for some Time past been endeavouring, most injuriously, to force him to part with them, and accept of an Equivalent in Money. They have offered 30,000 l. and in Respect to the King of Great Britain, who made an open Complaint to the States General at the Hague for such a Procedure, they have promised to augment that Sum. But it is not probable his most Serene Highness will be induced to part with this best Gem in his Princely Crown, upon any Consideration whatsoever.

Flushing, after Midleburg, is the second Town in the Province. It is populous, rich, and well fortified, and enjoys a great Trade. In the Stadthouse, which is stately, are to be seen the Pictures of all the Princes of the House of Orange. 'Twas one of the Cautionary Towns given by the States to Queen Elizabeth, when the great Sir Philip Sidney was made Governor of it.

*nen*: The Palace of *Ryswick*: The House in the Wood, near the *Hague*: The Palaces of *Loo* and *Dieren*, in *Guelderland*, and *Soesdyck* in the Province of *Utrecht*. The first of these Palaces, *Ryswick*, lies two Miles from the *Hague*, on the Road to *Delft*. 'Tis one of the most regular and stately Structures in the *Netherlands*, and is of modern Architecture. There is a great deal of Marble laid out on it. Strangers do not fail to visit it, on account of the famous Treaty which was concluded there betwixt *France* and the Confederate Powers of *Europe*, in 1697. *Loo* is situate in the Middle of a large Plain, encompassed with Woods, where there's good Hunting. 'Tis a noble Structure of modern Architecture, with fine Gardens, shady Walks, and Grottos, with beautiful Basons and Cascades. To this charming Solitude, King *William III.* after the Fatigues of the Campaigns, was wont to retire. *Dieren* is also a noble House, with pleasant Avenues, and conveniently seated for Hunting. *Soesdyke* is much inferior to *Loo*, but has

*Camp-Vere* is also a populous and trading Town. It has received great Profit from the Scots, who, before they removed to *Rotterdam*, establish'd their Staple there, for which they have a Church allowed them, and the Minister, &c. paid by the States. The ancient Family of the Veres, Earls of *Oxford*, now extinct, derived their Origin and Name from this Town.

very



very fine Plantations. The House in the Wood, within a Mile of the Hague, is a neat Box, it has a fine Garden with a curious Labyrinth. The Salon takes up most of the House, it is floored with Cedar, and adorned with exquisite Paintings, representing the Triumphs of Prince Henry. In the Lantern on the Top, there's a Gallery for Musick, and in the Middle of the Ceiling, the Picture of Princess Amelia of Poland, in Mourning, Widow to the Prince. According to the proper Place, 2. 20,000 Guilders, or near 2000 *l.* per An. of Toll on the *Meuse* & *Item*, Two Claims on the King of Spain, assigned by him on his Revenues of the Indies, by Treaty dated the 26th of December 1687, one of which is a yearly Rent of near 5000, and the other a Capital of 25,000 *l.* By the aforesaid Treaty of *Dierden*, his Prussian Majesty engages to use his utmost Endeavours to recover those Sums to the Prince, as well for the past as the future. But favourable Junctures may happen between Us and Spain, when the Prince's Father-in-law, King George II. may be of more Use to help him to those Debts, than the King of Prussia.

3. The Prince has Leave from the Prussian Majesty to give the Name of

D d 2 Orange

*Orange* † to any one of his Estates, he pleases, and so to retain the Title and Arms of that Principality, as well for himself, as for his Heirs Male and Female.

This the Prince has not yet done, but contents himself with the bare Title and Arms of *Orange*, without new-naming any of his other Estates.

The King of *Prussia's* Share of this Succession is more considerable, the Particulars whereof we have already given in the proper Place. According to good Computations that have been shewn me, the Prince's Revenue amounts to between 40 and 50,000 *l.* a Year.

The Grounds of his *Prussian* Majesty's Claim to Part of this Succession, I will just hint at. His Grandfather marrying *Louisa Henrietta*, Aunt to King *William*; and *Henry Casimir*, the Prince's Grandfather, marrying *Amelia*, the other Aunt of that Monarch; his *Prussian* Majesty pleads from thence, as from other antient

† This small Principality in the South of France, near 200 Years ago, came by Marriage into the Family of Nassau, was twice seized by Lewis XIV. on his Ruptures with the United Provinces and Great Britain. At the Treaty of Utrecht, the King of *Prussia* gave up all Pretensions to it, in lieu of Part of Spanish *Guelders*, which France procured to him. By the aforementioned Treaty of *Dieren*, the Prince, as the other Heir of King *William*, yielded his Right to the said Principality to his *Prussian* Majesty.

Trea-

Treaties subsisting betwixt the Families of *Brandenburg* and *Orange*, that King *William* could not give all to the Children of one Aunt, exclusive of those of the other Aunt.

King *William's* last Will, in which he nominates the Prince's Father his universal Heir, calling him Our Cousin, Prince *Friso* of *Nassau*, is dated *Hague*, *October* the 18th, 1693. The *States General* were appointed the sole Executors. In a Codicil annex'd, there were two Legacies made to two of the Monarch's Favourites.

SALE-GOTH







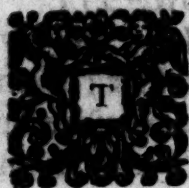
## A Succinct MEMOIR

OF THE

FAMILY and ESTATES

OF

SAXE-GOTHA.



THE first Prince of the *Ernestine* Line, who was great Grandfather to the reigning Duke of *Saxe-Gotha*, was *Ernest III*, surnamed the *Pious*, who, saith *Schovartus*, excelled all the Princes of his Time in Probity, Religion, Industry and OEconomy. This Prince was born *December* the 25th, 1601, and was at the Battle of *Lutzen* in 1632, with *Gustavus Adolphus*; as was also his 11th Brother *Bernard*, (commonly called the brave Duke of *Weimar*) one of the greatest Generals of that Age, and to whose Valour, after the Death of *Gustavus*,

us, who fell in that Battle, the Victory, and consequently the Recovery of the Liberties, and of the *Protestant* Religion in the Empire. against the House of *Austria*, was chiefly attributed. After this, *Ernest* and his Brother *William* agreed to divide the Estate, whereby *Gotha* fell to the Share of *Ernest*. In 1660 he obtained a great Part of the Country of *Hennelberg*, and upon the Death of his Brother *Frederick William*, inherited *Altenburg* and *Coburg*, in 1672. He rebuilt the Castle of *Gotha*, died in 1675, aged 74, having had 18 Children by his Wife, a Daughter of *Saxe-Altenburg*. — His Son and Successor, and the first Duke of *Saxe-Gotha*, was,

*Frederick I.* born in 1646. He had two Wives; by the first, a Daughter of the Duke of *Saxe-Hall*, he had a numerous Issue. But his second Wife, who was the Widow of *Albert*, Margrave of *Brandenburg-Anspach*, Grandfather to the late Queen of *Great Britain*, died without Issue. This Duke and his Father are recorded to have been the great Friends and Patrons of the learned *Lewis de Seckendorf*, (from whom the present valiant Count of that Name is descended) who did so much Service both to his Country and the Republick of Letters, by his Writings. This Duke *Frederick* died of an

Apoplexy in 1691, in the 46th Year of his Age, and was succeeded by the late Duke,

*Frederick II.* Knight of the Order of the Elephant and Black Eagle, who was born *July* the 28th, 1676, and married *Magdalene Augusta*, of the House of *Anhalt-Zerbst*, who was born *October* the 2d, 1679; by whom he had a numerous Issue, whom we have already accounted for.

*Frederick II.* was an excellent Prince, an indulgent Sovereign, and a good Liver. He loved Reading, understood Books, and was a wise Manager of his *Finances*. He was, as the Generality of the *German* Princes are, very regular in his Living. He rose constantly at seven o'Clock, and after spending an Hour in Prayer, and reading some pious Treatise, he fell to the Business of the Day. He supp'd at eight, and at nine o'Clock retired. He had a gallant Brother named *William*, who was a General Officer in the Army of the *Confederates*, and was killed in 1707, at the Siege of *Toulon*.

The present Duke, who succeeded to the Dominions of *Saxe-Gotha*, on the 12th of *March*, 1732, has been in *France*, *Italy*, *England*, *Holland*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and at all the Courts of *Germany*, and thereby stored himself with such useful Knowledge, and acquired such a Character,



racter, as it was then foreseen, the Subjects of *Gotha* would be as happy under his Government, as they were under his Father's.

The Arms and Titles of the Dukes of *Saxe-Gotha* differ little from those of the Elector of *Saxony*, to which we refer the Reader.

*Gotha*, the Capital City of the Duchy, stands on the *Leina*, in a fine Corn Country, about two Days Journey South from *Hanover*. The Town is large; its chief Trade is in *Woad*, of which they have three Crops; the third grows wild. This Herb is such a sovereign Balsamick, that it cures Wounds, almost with a Touch, if taken in Time. It resembles *Plantain*, but has a longer Leaf. The Roots fatten and improve barren Ground exceedingly; and being brought over to *England* with *Clover*, *Cinquefoil*, &c. grows with good Success in *Northamptonshire*, and other Places in *England*.

The Duke's Castle or Palace, on a Hill stands by itself; it was demolished by the Emperor *Maximilian II.* in 1567; but since rebuilt by Duke *Ernest*: From the Apartments, there's a vast Prospect over a fine fertile Plain. In one of the Chambers is a Collection of valuable Rarities, and a noble Library, of which the late Duke caused a Catalogue to be published

lished of the Manuscripts, that the Learned might know where to have Recourse to it. The Person he employed to form it, was Dr. *Cyprianus*, Ecclesiastical Counsellor, and Assessor in the *Consistory* of *Gotha*. They are for most part the MSS. of Ecclesiastical Authors, antient and modern, especially the latter. There is a great Number of Papers and Letters in the *Latin* and *German* Languages, concerning *Luther's* Reformation. There is a particular Manuscript, which contains a Collection of Tracts by certain *Greek* Chymists, concerning the so much desired Art of making Gold.

The Country of *Altenburg*, of which the Duke of *Saxe-Gotha* is also Sovereign, is very fruitful. The Peasants here are said to be the richest in all *Germany*, so that they may almost vie, for Substance, with those of *Holland*, who are the richest in the World; and, like the *Dutch* too, they don't care to spoil the Breed, and scorn to match their Daughters to any but the Sons of wealthy Farmers.

At *Altenburg*, the Capital of the Country, the Duke has a handsome Palace, where the Duchess Dowager with the Princesses her Daughters retired, on the Death of the late Duke.

As of all the *Saxon* Princes of the *Ernestine* Branch, the Duke of *Saxe-Gotha*

is

is the most powerful, so of all the Courts of *Saxony*, next to that of *Dresden*, his is the most numerous, and most magnificent. The Duke has all the Officers of State that are common to Sovereign Princes. By the wise Management and OEconomy of the publick Finances, his Subjects are the least burdened with Taxes of any State in *Germany*; yet the Revenues of the late Duke were computed at a Million of Crowns, or 200,000 *l.* a Year; with which he kept on foot between 2 and 3000 Men of regular Troops. His Guards were well cloathed, his Liveries rich, his Tables served with more Elegance than Profusion. Moreover, the Dominions both of *Weimar* and *Eysenach* are ready to fall very soon into this Family, by reason that the Duke of *Saxe-Eysenach*, who is become next Heir to the Dominions of the Duke of *Weimar*, upon the Death of his Son, the young Prince, in 1732, has no Children; and the Duke of *Weimar* himself is not like to have any more Issue to succeed him, he having absolutely refused the Repetition of Matrimony, to which he hath been often solicited by his Subjects. This double Succession, when it falls, will rank the Duke of *Saxe-Gotha* among the most considerable Princes of the Empire, and even put him on a Par with several Electors.





of State that are common to Sovereign Princes. By the Management and

### A Succinct MEMOIR

### OF THE HOUSE and ESTATES

OF

### *His ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE of Holstein- Gottorp.*

*As this Prince has been so much talk'd of for future Consort to one of the Princesses of Great Britain, we presume it may not be unnecessary to say something of him here.*



HIS Illustrious Family is so antient, that Antiquaries are at a loss about its Origin. The Generality of German Writers derive it from *Wittekind*, who was Cotemporary with *Charlemagne*. The Country was erected into an Earldom by the

the Emperor *Lotharius*, in the 12th Century. *Adolph* was the first Earl. In Process of Time, *Holstein* came to be divided betwixt the two Sons of *Gerard I.* In one Campaign, *Margaret*, Queen of the *Danes* and *Norwegians*, took the King of *Sweden*, the Duke of *Mecklenburg*, and the Earl of *Holstein*, Prisoners; after which the *Swedes* submitted to her; but she restored the Count to his Dominions. As *Holstein* is a very good Country, it was frequently coveted and invaded by its powerful Neighbours, the Kings of *Denmark* and *Sweden*, who were as often expelled. *Gerard's* Line failed in 1459, when the last Earl made *Christian I.* of *Denmark* his Successor, as being descended of the House of *Holstein* by a Daughter. This *Christian* was a great Prince; the *Swedes*, on account of his eminent Virtues, chose him their King, and he got *Holstein* erected into a Duchy. He married his Daughter *Margaret* to King *James III.* of *Scotland*. His eldest Son, *John*, succeeded to the Crowns of *Denmark* and *Sweden*; and the younger, *Frederick I.* to the Duchy. *Christian II.* *John's* Son, was such a Tyrant, that he was called the *Nero* of the North, dethroned, and died in Prison. The *Danes* chose, for his many good Qualities, his Uncle *Frederick*, Duke of *Holstein*, in his Stead, Anno

1523; in whose Reign, the Reformation, according to *Luther*, was established in all his Dominions. This Prince reigned long and gloriously, and among all the Sovereigns of *Holstein*, makes the greatest Figure in History. From him are descended the present Branch of *Holstein-Gottorp*, and the Royal Family of *Denmark*. His second Son *Adolph* succeeded to the Duchy; he was made Knight of the Garter by Queen *Elizabeth*, conquer'd *Ditmarsh*, and obliged the *Hamburgers* to do him Homage. He died in 1586, and was succeeded by his Son *Adolph*, who first succeeded his Brother *Philip* in the Archbishoprick of *Bremen*, and the Bishoprick of *Lubeck*, which he afterwards resigned, married a Daughter of *Denmark*, and died in 1616. His Son *Frederick* was a learned and curious Prince, and has got himself an immortal Name, by the famous Embassy through *Moscow*, to the King of *Persia*, in 1633; he died in 1659. He was succeeded by his Son *Christian Albert*, who was expell'd his Dominions by the King of *Denmark*, but restored by the Treaty of *Pontainebleau*. He was afterwards attacked from the same Quarter; but the *Swedes* siding with him, after a few Blows, the Difference was made up at the Treaty of *Altena*, in 1689, by the Mediation of King *William III.* of Great



Great Britain, the States General, and the Dukes of *Hanover* and *Lunenburg-Zell*. *Christian* died in 1694, and was succeeded by his Son *Frederick*, upon whom his restless Neighbour of *Denmark* made a new Attempt, over-run his Country, and besieged *Tonninghen*, his chief Fortrefs; but was obliged to raise the Siege by the *Swedes*, and the neighbouring Princes of *Germany*; and at the same Time, the *British*, *Dutch*, and *Swedish* Squadrons dispersed the *Danish* Fleet, and pursued them to *Copenhagen*, whilst *Charles XII.* of *Sweden* made a Descent on *Denmark*, and advanced within a few Miles of the Capital. But the Confederates would not suffer him to storm it. This brought on the Treaty of *Travendal*, in 1700, by which the Duke had all his Pretensions settled, and Compensation allowed him for his Damages. The Town of *Tonninghen* having made a gallant Defence against the *Danes*, but suffered much by their Bombs, he allowed them Reparation, and order'd Ducats to be coined there, representing the Bombardment on one Side, and the Peace which followed, on the other. This Prince was killed at a Battle in *Poland*, in 1702. By his Wife *Sophia*, who was eldest Sister to *Charles XII.* of *Sweden*, he had *Charles Frederick*, the present Duke, who was only two Years of Age at his Father's

Father's Death, and eight at his Mother's. This Infant Prince fell into great Misfortunes, by reason of his Administrator's taking Part with the *Suedes*, in the late War of the North, and his delivering up the Town of *Tonninghen* into their Hands. This Step so provoked the King of *Denmark*, that he seiz'd all the Revenues in *Holstein* and *Sleswick*, belonging to the Duke; and the Town being afterwards closely besieged by the *Danes* and their Allies, Count *Steinboch*, the *Swedish* General, was obliged to surrender himself and his Garrison Prisoners. The *Holstoiners*, however, kept Possession of the Town, but the *Danes*, after a long Blockade, had it surrender'd to them, in 1714, by which they became Masters of all the Duke's Dominions. As the Preservation of small States generally depends on the Jealousy of great ones, *Sweden* and the *Dutch*, the better to preserve the free Navigation of the *Elb*, obliged the *Dane* to restore *Holstein* to the Duke. But by the Treaties of 1715, and 1720, (in which Years the Affair of *Bremen* and *Verden* was carried on and concluded) made betwixt *Denmark* and the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Sweden*, the peaceable Possession of that Part of the Duchy of *Sleswick* which belonged to the Duke, was given up, and guaranteed to his *Danish* Majesty. By which

which this young Prince was spoiled of about a third Part of his Dominions. On his marrying a Daughter of *Russia*, his Affairs took a better Turn; for in 1732, the 12th of *May*, the King of *Denmark* having concluded at *Copenhagen*, with the Emperor and the Czarina, a Treaty of Amity and mutual Guarantee of all their Countries and Estates in *Europe*, has engaged himself in a separate Article, to give to the Duke of *Holstein-Gottorp* 200,000*l.* on Condition that his Royal Highness renounce all Pretensions to the Duchy of *Sleswick*; and by another separate Article of the same Treaty, it is agreed, that the Space of two Years be allowed the Duke, to resolve, whether to accept or reject the said Offer; with regard to which, I think he has not yet declared himself.

It has been elsewhere observed that the Duke has only one Son, born the 7th of *February*, 1728, two Months before the Death of the Duchess his Mother, and who, after his Father, is presumptive Heir to the Crown of *Sweden*. As this young Prince is generally believed to be the chief Obstacle of the so much talk'd of Match, between his Father and a Princess of *Great Britain*, I shall not take it upon me to hint any other here; every Thing that belongs to Princes, their personal Characters not excepted, being al-



ways held as sacred. We would only suggest, that suppose the Son the Duke already has, should succeed to the Crown of *Sweden*, and his future Heirs by a second Wife, to the Dominions of *Holstein*, neither of them would have Occasion to complain, as there is Enough for Both. By the succinct History we have given of this Family, it appears that it has often happened, that one and the same Prince has been Sovereign both of *Sweden* and *Holstein*, which have always been disjointed for the sake of second Brothers, and a Plurality of Children. It will be no easy Matter to light on a Prince, who is better able to support the Dignity of a Princess of *Great Britain*, than a Duke of *Holstein*; and as to the Family, from what we have said of it, it appears to be one of the most ancient and illustrious in *Europe*; is descended from, and has intermarried with the Sovereign Families of the North, and their Princes have been often called, both on the Score of Blood, and of their eminent Virtues, to sway the Scepter over the neighbouring Kingdoms.

The Dominions of the Duke of *Holstein* consist of, or ought to consist of, about one Half of the Duchy of *Holstein*, and near as much of the Duchy of *Sleswick*, a Province of *Denmark*, bordering on *Holstein*.

I. The Duchy of *Holstein* has *Denmark* on the North, the Electorate of *Hanover* on the South, *Mecklenburg* and the *Baltick* on the East, and the Ocean on the West. It is, one Part with another, about 80 Miles long, and 60 broad. The Country is very fruitful, well watered, and populous, and well seated for Trade. It resembles *Holland* in divers Particulars, such as its low Situation, and being subject to Inundations, by which it suffer'd in 1717, in its rich Pasturage, the Neatness and Beauty of the Towns, &c. but it far exceeds that *Dutch* Province in Corn. It feeds vast Numbers of Black Cattle, excellent Horses and Hogs. It abounds with Orchards, Rivers, and Canals, which render it exceeding pleasant in Summer, when it is hotter than in *England*, but the Winters are colder. The Inhabitants are strong, handsome, fair, and remarkable for their Courage and Fidelity. They love good Cheer, and the better Sort affect splendid Equipage and Retinues. The Duke has a number of good Towns, the principal of which is *Keil*, on a Bay of the *Baltick*; it is populous, wealthy, and pleasant, the Streets and Harbour being planted with fine Rows of Trees; it enjoys a good Trade. The States meet here. The Ducal Palace is stately. The Uni-

versity, which was founded here in 1669, has had many learned Professors.

II. The Duchy of *Sleswick* is divided betwixt the King of *Denmark*, and the Dukes of *Holstein-Gottorp*, *Holstein-Glucksburg*, &c. The Interests and Jurisdictions of the King of *Denmark* and the Duke of *Holstein* are so intermixed, that in Time of War, the People know not which to obey. In some of the Districts they divide the Revenues, and jointly chuse the Magistrates; and in others, they chuse by Turns. The four best Towns belonging to the Duke, are, *Tonninghen*, *Sonderen*, *Sleswick*, and *Gottorp*. The first is small but neat, and is the strongest Town belonging to his Highness. The second is a Place of good Trade. *Sleswick*, which gives Name to the Duchy, was anciently a populous and rich City. *Gottorp* gives Title to the Duke (to distinguish him from the other Branches of the Family). The Duke's Grandfather design'd to rebuild the Castle; the Front is finished, and if the Whole had been compleated, it had been one of the finest Palaces in *Europe*. The Gardens, Water-works, Walks, the Bridge over the Lake, the Orangery, the Terrasses, the Prospects, are all in a finished Taste and Beauty. The Park is very large, and full of Fallow Deer and Stags. The City is rich and populous, and the Duke has a considerable



derable Revenue, from the Toll upon Black Cattle, which pass from *Denmark* into *Germany*.

The established Religion of these Countries is *Lutheran*. They have four Superintendants, but without any Ecclesiastical Courts, Cathedrals, &c. they serve a particular Cure, have betwixt 150 and 200 *l.* a Year; are subject to the Assembly of the Clergy, and are chosen by the Year, and removeable at Pleasure. There are here betwixt 500 and 600 Parishes. The Churches are well frequented, and kept very decent and neat. The *Calvinists* are hardly tolerated, and the *Roman-catholicks* find no Quarter.

These Countries lying so conveniently for Trade, by Means of the two Seas, and navigable Rivers, and Canals, and being so fruitful in themselves, both in Corn and Pasturage, render the Duke more considerable than many Princes in the Empire, who have double the Extent of Territory. His Revenues are chiefly raised from Taxes on Trade, Toll on Horses and Black Cattle, the Fishery, &c. All which, besides his own Ducal Patrimony, has been computed at betwixt 70 and 80,000 *l.* a Year, which, in that plentiful and cheap Country, is more than three times the same Sum in *England*.

The Duke has a pretty Court, with all the Officers the greatest Princes usually keep; and without hindering Trade, or taking a Man from the Plough, is able to raise 2000 Horse, and 6000 Foot. In Times of Danger he has had 12,000 Men in Arms.





## IV.

## A Brief MEMOIR

Relating to the

*Succession to the Duchies of  
Juliers and Berg, and  
the Lordship of Raven-  
stein.*

*As the Affair of this Succession becomes more arduous every Day, and raises the Expectation of the Publick, we believe it will be agreeable to our Readers, to put them in a Way of making a Judgment relating to the Pretensions of the different Claimants, by giving a short\* but true State of the Case, instead of those lame and imperfect Accounts that have hitherto appeared in News Papers.*

*\* A more ample Historital and Geographical Account, together with a Map of those fine Countries, will speedily be published; mean while, the Reader is desired to turn over to the Articles of Brandenburg and Palatine, where he will find several Things relating to this important Succession, which we did not care to repeat here.*





JOHN WILLIAM, the last Duke of *Cleves, Juliers, &c.* dying without Issue in 1609, left behind him four Sisters, who were married to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, the Duke of *Neuberg* (Ancestor to the present Elector *Palatine*), the Duke of *Deuxponts*, and the Marquis of *Burgow*. The first, for having married the eldest Sister, claim'd the whole Succession. The second form'd the same Pretensions, because the eldest Sister died before her Brother, and his Wife was the eldest of the surviving Sisters. The other two insisted on an equal Partition, to be divided among the four Sisters. Besides those Princes, the Elector of *Saxony* set on foot an old Pretension; and the Duke of *Nevers* did the same. And last of all, the Emperor pretended that those Countries should be sequestered in his Hands, and disposed of as he judg'd proper. But there was no Regard had to the Emperor's Pretensions †, and his Son, Archduke *Leopold*, whom he sent to take Possession in his Name, was drove out by

† Puffendorf says, the Emperor had a mind to annex those Countries to his own House, and sent Archduke *Leopold* to make a Sequestration of them; upon which he took the strong City of *Juliers*, but was beat out, and sent Home again by the Claimants and their Allies.

the

the Elector of *Brandenburg* and the Duke of *Neuburg*.

Those two Princes only, maintained their Claim by Arms; the former being assisted by the *Dutch*, and the latter by the *Spaniards*, who were then in Possession of the *Netherlands*. The *Dutch Army* was commanded by Prince *Maurice* of *Nassau*, and the *Spanish* by the Marquis of *Spinola*. So that (a Thing which perhaps never before happened,) the *States* and the *Spaniards* made War upon one another, in the Name of their Allies, tho' the Truce that had been lately made still continued betwixt themselves. There was not so much as one Blow given on either Side. The two Armies industriously avoided meeting one another. The Campaigns were spent in taking Towns; so that the most diligent of those two great Generals, was he who made the greatest Progress. Upon one's getting first to a Place, the other did nothing to hinder its being taken, but bent his March full Speed to another Place, and seized it, which he kept by Virtue of his being the first Comer.

During these Things, a Congress was held at *Zanten*, in order to an amicable Accommodation betwixt the chief Claimants; at which the Ambassadors of *France*, *Great Britain*, *Spain*, and the *States General*

neral assisted; but this came to nothing. At last *Brandenburg* and *Neuburg* made an Agreement, and divided these Dominions betwixt themselves; the former had the Duchy of *Cleves*, and the Counties of *Mark* and *Ravensburg*; and the latter the Duchies of *Juliers* and *Berg*, with the small Territory of *Ravenstein*.

Under this Agreement, the two Electors of *Brandenburg* and *Palatine*, have lived quietly ever since. But the present Elector *Palatine* being the last direct Male Descendant of the House of *Neuburg*, has nominated for his Successor, the Prince of *Sultzbach*, the nearest of Kin to him, by a Collateral Branch of the *Neuburg* Family, which, however, proceeds not from the Lady, by whom the *Palatine* Family possesses *Juliers* and *Berg*. — Indeed this young Prince, strictly speaking, is not related to his Electoral Highness. [See Pag. 131 and 132 of this Vol.]

The King of *Prussia* forms his Pretensions of succeeding, in Right of his Maternal Ancestor, on the Failure of Heirs in the Elector *Palatine*. These Pretensions are strengthened by a Family-Treaty (betwixt the Houses of *Brandenburg* and *Neuburg*) of mutual Succession to the whole Dominions of the last Duke of *Cleves*, on the Failure of either of their Male Issue. This Treaty was renewed in 1670.

To



To this last, his Electoral Highness perhaps may reply, That his Predecessors could not make such a Treaty, and that he has as good a Right to annul it, as they had to make it. But the *particular* Reason which is whispered at the *Palatine* Court, why this Family-Bargain or Treaty ought not to take place, will hardly pass, *viz.* Because it was made over their Cups. If this Reason was good, there are very few Contracts, it is to be fear'd, made, whether in this Country, or in any other, but what would be liable to new Discussion.

To disappoint his *Prussian* Majesty as far as possible, and to procure to the Prince of *Sultzbach*, the entire Dominions now united in the *Palatine* House, his Electoral Highness omits nothing that can be done; and the young Heir, being under Age, has named for his Administrator, (and perhaps for his Successor, in Case he dies before his Majority) Duke *Ferdinand* of *Bavaria*, whose House and that of *Neuburg* are already knit together by Ties of Blood; it is not therefore to be doubted but the *Bavarian* House will interpose in this Succession.

The Duchies of *Juliers* and *Berg*, (the Countries in Dispute) lying in the Neighbourhood of *France* and the *United Provinces*, those two Powers are nearly interested

rested in the Person who shall succeed to them; so that the Issue of this grand Affair does not concern the *Germanic* Body alone, tho' we may be very sure there is not one Member thereof, that is not uneasy at the Thoughts of an unequal Distribution of Power amongst them. This being the Case, according to the present Situation of Affairs in *Europe*; notwithstanding the Justice of his Pretensions, his *Prussian* Majesty must rest contented with what shall be given him. Happy if he shall be able to obtain any Thing, in the Way of Negotiation; for unless unforeseen Opportunities should offer, 'tis in vain for him to try to do himself Justice by Arms; not but those Countries are worth fighting for, as they bring in near 200,000 *l.* to the Elector. But the King of *Prussia* has neither Ally nor Well-wisher in the present Affair; but, on the contrary, he is surrounded with Neighbours, who are far from being desirous of contributing to the Augmentation of a Power, which already they look upon with a jealous Eye, and think too formidable.

I will only repeat here one Observation, made Page 119, on this important Succession, it is this, It would greatly contribute to the Advancement of the *Protestant* Interest, and the strengthening of the Barrier against *France*, were those Countries to be  
pos-

possessed by the King of *Prussia*. And if more Territory should be added to the Crown of *France*, by way of Equivalent for the Countries his Imperial Majesty is conquering on the Side of *Turkey*, every thinking Person, and perhaps every Power in *Europe*, should, from the important Situation of those Dominions, (laying aside smaller Jealousies) wish to see some puissant Prince Owner of them.

END of VOL. I.





## A D D E N D A.

**S**INCE these Sheets were sent to the Press, some few Alterations have happen'd, the most considerable whereof are;

The Duke of *Lorain*, now great Duke of *Tuscany*, who came in last of all in the Emperor's *Last Will*, call'd the *Pragmatic Sanction*, by Virtue of his marrying the eldest Archduchess, is now looked upon as future Emperor, tho' he has not yet been elected King of the *Romans*: a Dignity, few Emperors, during the Time of their Lives, have cared to have their Successors rail'd to, unless they proved to be their own Children. *To be added to Pag. 14. ad Loc.*

On the 1st of *August*, 1737, the Princess of *Wales* was deliver'd of a Daughter, call'd *Augusta*. *To Pag. 150.*

On *Sunday* the 20th of *November*, about 11 o'Clock at Night, died of a Rupture in her Bowels, aged near 55 Years, *Wilhelmina Dorothea Caroline*, Queen Consort of *Great Britain*, after the many great and exemplary Virtues, which so eminently distinguish'd her Majesty in every Character of Life, had long render'd her the Object of universal Esteem and Admiration. She was taken ill on *Wednesday* the 9th of the same Month, after she had break-fasted at her Library in the *Park*. *To Pag. 168.*

The Duke of *Cumberland*—add, who at the next Turn will probably be made Bishop of *Osnabrug*. *To Pag. 169.*

Baron *Hattorp* the King's Principal Secretary of State for the Affairs of *Hanover*, is dead, and succeeded by *M. Belderbeck*; and *M. Meyer* is appointed Secretary at War, in the room of the said Gentleman. *To Pag. 171.*

The Elector *Palatine*, whose Life hangs by a Tack, being upheld by Art, and the Skill of Physicians, is strenuously endeavouring to have the States of *Juliers* and *Berg* take the Oath to their intended future Sovereign, the Prince of *Sulzbach*; the which the King of *Prussia* is as vigorously opposing. *To Pag. 146.*

Count *Sulkowski*, who, from being Page to the King of *Poland*, when Electoral Prince of *Saxony*, was advanced to be chief Favourite, and first Minister of State for the Electorate, is disgraced, this present Month, (*February*) *To Pag. 160.*

Alpha-



# Alphabetical T A B L E.

|                                   |        |                                |           |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>A</b>                          |        | Cologn, <i>Elect.</i>          | 61.       |
| <b>ABBOTS and Abbeſſes</b>        |        | Conſtance, <i>Biſhop.</i>      | [381.]    |
| <i>in general.</i> p. 343.        |        | Corbey, <i>Abbot.</i>          | 364.      |
| Aichſtadt, <i>Biſhop.</i>         | [371.] | <b>D</b>                       |           |
| Andlau, <i>Abbeſs.</i>            | 377.   | Dietrichſtein, <i>Prince.</i>  | 284.      |
| Anhalt, <i>Princes.</i>           | 267.   | <b>E</b>                       |           |
| Deſſau.                           | ibid.  | East-Frieſland, <i>Prince.</i> | 304.      |
| Bernburg.                         | 268.   | Elwangen, <i>Proveſt.</i>      | 352.      |
| Coethen and Zerbiſt.              | 269.   | Emperor.                       | 1.        |
| Aremberg, <i>Duke.</i>            | 273.   | Elſen, <i>Abbeſs.</i>          | 374.      |
| Ligne.                            | 274.   | <b>F</b>                       |           |
| Chimay.                           | 275.   | Freyſingen, <i>Biſhop.</i>     | [393.]    |
| Aversberg, <i>Prince.</i>         | 302.   | Fulda, <i>Abbot.</i>           | 345.      |
| Augsburg, <i>Biſhop.</i>          | [385.] | Furſtenberg, <i>Prince.</i>    | 310.      |
| <b>B</b>                          |        | <b>G</b>                       |           |
| Baden-Baden, <i>Prince.</i>       | 249.   | Gandersheim, <i>Abbeſs.</i>    | 385.      |
| Durlach, <i>Prince.</i>           | 250.   | Great Maſter of the Teutonic   |           |
| Baindt, <i>Abbeſs.</i>            | 390.   | Order.                         | [350.]    |
| Bamberg, <i>Biſhop.</i>           | [357.] | Great Bailiff of Malta.        | 356.      |
| Basle, <i>Biſhop.</i>             | [406.] | Gutenzell, <i>Abbeſs.</i>      | 388.      |
| Bavaria, <i>Elect.</i>            | 73.    | <b>H</b>                       |           |
| Berchtoldſgaden, <i>Proveſt.</i>  | 359.   | Heggenbach, <i>Abbeſs.</i>     | 387.      |
| Beſançon, <i>Archbiſhoprick.</i>  | [347.] | Herforden, <i>Abbeſs.</i>      | 380.      |
| Bohemia, <i>Elect.</i>            | 69.    | Heſſe, <i>Landgraves.</i>      | 234.      |
| Brandenburg, <i>Elect.</i>        | 102.   | Caffel.                        | ibid.     |
| Culmbach, <i>or</i>               |        | Rheinfels.                     | 238.      |
| Bareith.                          | 200.   | Dernſtadt.                     | ibid.     |
| Anſpach.                          | 202.   | Homburg.                       | 240.      |
| Brixen, <i>Biſhop.</i>            | [404.] | Hildeſheim, <i>Biſhop.</i>     | [387.]    |
| Brunſwick-Lunenburg, <i>Elec-</i> |        | Hohenſolern, <i>Prince.</i>    | 277.      |
| <i>tor.</i>                       | 149.   | Holſtein, <i>Dukes.</i>        | 257.      |
| Wolfembüttel <i>or</i>            |        | Gottorp.                       | 261. 412. |
| Beveren.                          | 207.   | <b>J</b>                       |           |
| Buchaw, <i>Abbeſs.</i>            | 376.   | Juliers and Berg.              | 115. 423. |
| <b>C</b>                          |        | <b>K</b>                       |           |
| Coire, <i>Biſhop.</i>             | 341.   | Kempton, <i>Abbot.</i>         | 350.      |
|                                   |        | <b>L</b>                       |           |
|                                   |        | Lamberg, <i>Prince.</i>        | 325.      |
|                                   |        | <b>La-</b>                     |           |

# Alphabetical TABLE.

|                       |        |                         |           |
|-----------------------|--------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Lawenstein, Prince.   | 333.   | Rati-bon, Abbeses.      | 383.      |
| Lichtenstein, Prince. | 318.   | Roten-Munster, Abbeses. | 389.      |
| Liege, Bishop.        | [408.] | S                       |           |
| Lindau, Abbeses.      | 378.   | Saint Gall, Abbot.      | 366.      |
| Lobkowitz, Prince.    | 230.   | Salm, Prince.           | 282.      |
| Lubeck, Bishop.       | 337.   | Saltzburg, Archbishop.  | [339.]    |
| Luders, Abbot.        | 354.   | Saxony, Elector.        | 87.       |
| M                     |        | Dukes.                  | 185.      |
| Malmédi, Abbot.       | 363.   | Saxe-Weimer.            | ibid.     |
| Mansfeld, Prince.     | 330.   | Eysenach.               | 187.      |
| Mecklenburg, Dukes.   | 213.   | Gotha.                  | 189, 406. |
| Mentz, Elector.       | 46.    | Meinungen.              | 191.      |
| Munster, Bishop.      | [419.] | Hilburghausen.          | 192.      |
| N                     |        | Saalfeld.               | 193.      |
| Nassau, Princes.      | 286.   | Weisenfels.             | 196.      |
| Sigen.                | ibid.  | Mersburg.               | 197.      |
| Dillenburg.           | 288.   | Zeitzor Naumburg.       | 198.      |
| Dietzor Orange.       | 289.   | Schwartzburg, Prince.   | 323.      |
| O                     |        | Schwartzenburg, Prince. | 313.      |
| Oettingen, Prince.    | 316.   | Spires, Bishop.         | [373.]    |
| Osnabrug, Bishop.     | [413.] | Stablo, Abbot.          | 363.      |
| P                     |        | Strasburg, Bishop.      | [377.]    |
| Paderborn, Bishop.    | [390.] | Sultzbach, Prince.      | 180.      |
| Palatine, Elector.    | 131.   | T                       |           |
| Counts of the Rhine.  | 179.   | Tour and Taxis, Prince. | 335.      |
| Passau, Bishop.       | [397.] | Trautson, Prince.       | 332.      |
| Piccolimini, Prince.  | 320.   | Trent, Bishop.          | [400.]    |
| Portia, Prince.       | 322.   | Treves, Elector.        | 55.       |
| Prüm, Abbot.          | 360.   | W                       |           |
| Q                     |        | Waldeck, Prince.        | 327.      |
| Quedlinburg, Abbeses. | 369.   | Weisenbourg, Provost.   | 361.      |
| R                     |        | Worms, Bishop.          | [368.]    |
| Ratisbon, Bishop.     | [395.] | Wurtzburg, Bishop.      | [362.]    |





